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IT WILL BE A HOT FIGHT

Great Efforts Being Made to Get the Republican Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO EXTREMELY EAGER

Pittsburg Has a "Pull" Through Quay—St. Louis Hopeful—Chicago Confident—Committee Meeting Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Republican National Committee will meet in this city next Tuesday to select a time and place for holding the National Convention. The eleven men composing the Executive Committee will get together Monday night and arrange the preliminaries. It is the opinion of Republicans in Washington that the meeting will be one of the liveliest in the history of the party. Pittsburg, San Francisco, Chicago, and St. Louis are in the field to secure the convention, if possible, and each city will have a delegation of hustlers on the ground when the committee shall begin its work.

While New-York has not made any fuss over the proposition to have the convention held in that city, it is said here that an earnest effort will be made before the committee, and a few profess to believe it will be successful.

The National Committee meetings will be open when the claims of the various cities are presented. After that the committee will go into secret session.

The first business to be passed on is the resolution of Committeeman Payne of Wisconsin for a change in the basis of representation to the convention, the proposed basis being proportioned to the Republican vote cast for President in the last Presidential election. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Payne, and seconded by Mr. Hahn of Ohio. It was last discussed in Louisville in May, 1893, and then was laid on the table, to be taken up at the meeting next Tuesday. There are three ways of dealing with it, namely, to adopt it, to vote it down, or to refer it to the National Convention. The last course is likely to be taken.

While there has been much talk in favor of holding the convention as late as September, in order that the campaign may be short, it is believed that June will be decided upon, as in former years.

There is a wide difference of opinion regarding the place to be selected. San Francisco is making a spirited bid, and doubtless will hold out many inducements which will be new to National Committeemen. It is understood here that the railroads with California connections have agreed to make a round-trip rate of $50 from Chicago. This is about what it cost to go from New-York to Minneapolis in 1892. The San Francisco agents say that the sum of $150,000 has been pledged, and that more money will be forthcoming, if necessary, to make the delegates and Eastern visitors comfortable.

One of the arguments to be used before the committee is that it is important that the representatives of the Republican Party should get acquainted with the Pacific Coast country. The coast section, it will be argued, is too much isolated from the rest of the country, and it would be in the interest of complete harmony between the sections if San Francisco could be made the meeting place of the Republican hosts.

There is a strong objection to San Francisco on the part of those who desire adequate telegraph and hotel service in connection with the convention. The three hours' difference in the time between San Francisco and the East would be detrimental to a complete news service. The San Francisco people are willing to overlook this phase of the matter, but it is likely to cut a considerable figure in the eyes of the committee.

Senator Quay is urging the choice of Pittsburg, and, as he has several influential friends in the committee, the friends of other town are afraid that he may have an advantage which it will be hard for them to overcome. Mr. Quay's campaign is being conducted in a quiet way, but it is declared to be none the less effective. So far as can be learned, the Pittsburg Republicans have not made any pledges of money for convention purposes. There is no information here that Pittsburg could provide satisfactorily for the thousands who will attend the next Republican National Convention. Minneapolis only succeeded in caring for the convention in ... through the public spirit of her citizens, which brought many unoccupied buildings into requisition to lessen the pressure on the hotels. In addition, Minneapolis had a magnificent convention hall.

There is an impression here that Chicago will walk away with the prize which the other cities are seeking so earnestly. The Chicago men have not begun yet to solicit support, but it does not need to be said that they will be near at hand when the time shall come for the committee to make its choice. The St. Louis delegation has not arrived, but will be here in time to make a careful canvass before the committee shall meet.

THE McKINLEY BOOMERS.

Ohio Politicians in Washington Working for Their Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The McKinley boom has reached town, and is now on exhibition at the Arlington. The prominence which Mr. Reed has entered in the last week apparently has been too much for McKinley. A delegation of his strongest friends, including ex-Representative Thompson of Ohio, W. M. Osborne of Boston, Powell Clayton of Arkansas, and Joseph P. Smith of Ohio, early to-day established headquarters at the Arlington, where the National Committee will hold its meeting, and began working actively in the interest of McKinley. Mr. Smith is quoted to-night as saying:

"The candidacy of Gov. McKinley is well understood the country over, and we are here without any request from him to look after Ohio's choice. The State is united for McKinley, and all talk of division has passed away."

Major Charles Dick, ex-State Chairman of the Republican Committee of Ohio, reached the city to-night. With him came Mark Hanna of Cleveland, another McKinley man. Major Dick has managed several of McKinley's campaigns and is regarded in political circles as the Ohio candidate's chief political lieutenant. Major Dick dresses in black, and a diamond glistens in his shirt front. He is still young and his beardless face is full of good humor. In Ohio he is rated as a skillful politician.

Soon after his arrival there was a conference between the McKinley delegates and the Ohio Representatives at the Arlington, in which the political situation was gone over carefully. McKinley favors Chicago as the meeting place of the National Convention, and the influence of the Ohio men will be exerted for the "Windy City." Major Dick said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that there was no desire on the part of himself or his associates to conceal the fact that they came to Washington at this time to advance their candidacy of Major McKinley.

"It is well known that McKinley aspires to the Presidency," said Major Dick, "and we regard it as proper that his friends should be on the alert on the eve of the meeting of the National Committee. You may say that his campaign will begin in earnest as soon as the time and place for holding the convention are known.

"It is my opinion that the skirmish preliminary to the convention will be the most interesting of any witnessed in recent years. The deep-rooted Republican belief that the next Republican candidate will be elected will bring many candidates into the field, so that the contest will be exceedingly lively. We have no doubt that Mayor McKinley will receive the nomination and that the platform will reaffirm the principles for which he has so long stood."

"Do you mean that the platform will demand the rehabilitation of the tariff on the lines of the McKinley law?" Major Dick was asked.

"I can't say as to that. I think the tariff declaration of 1892 will be strong enough for any Republican to stand upon, and it will not surprise me if the convention shall renew it. McKinley's preliminary campaign will, of course, be based on his record as a protectionist."

Major Dick expressed the opinion that Mr. Harrison would not be a candidate. He lately has come in contact with several men who were connected with the Harrison Administration, and is confident that they have not received any assurances from Mr. Harrison that he will seek the nomination. Major Dick believes that if Mr. Harrison desired the support of the convention he would have notified his friends by this time.

The statement recently printed that John Sherman might enter the lists is not taken seriously by Major Dick.

"I have seen much of Mr. Sherman in the last few months," he said, "and have talked with him about the Presidency. I am satisfied he is not considering the subject of a nomination. We regard him as a supporter of McKinley in the coming struggle.

"I believe that Mr. Allison will be a candidate. He has many friends, and they will do their utmost for him. There unquestionably will be candidates enough to make the ante-convention campaign a memorable one."

Major Dick said that McKinley would prefer to have the convention held in Chicago, and said he believed Chicago would be chosen.

H. C. Payne, member of the National Committee from Wisconsin, who is now in Europe, has instructed his proxy to vote for Chicago.

Major Dick is authority for the statement that several members of the committee have expressed their preference for Chicago. This will not be welcome information to Mr. Quay.

Mr. Allison is now said to be a candidate in the sense that he is in the hands of his friends. This gives Washington at the present time the honor of having two candidates for the Presidency—Reed and Allison—within its lines. The coming of the McKinley delegation is doubtless entertaining to Mr. Reed, who will not have to look far for a reason. The friends of the Maine statesman declare that he has strengthened his chances very much in the last few days and that he does not fear McKinley. To persons who are watching events there is a promise of most interesting incidents in the near future.

St. Louis Will Be Liberal.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—The committee having in charge the raising of funds with which to tempt the Republican National Committee to locate the National Republican Convention in this city reported this afternoon that $75,000 had been subscribed. The committee has a signed guarantee for any additional amount necessary to secure the convention.

TERRIFIC WINDSTORM AT HALIFAX

Vessels Stranded and Wrecked and Cargoes Lost—Fishermen's Boats and Nets Carried Out to Sea.

HALIFAX, Dec. 6.—A tremendous southwest storm swept over this city to-day and extended all along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia.

On the eastern shore of Halifax and around the entrance of the harbor nearly a dozen vessels were stranded. They are mostly coasters and their crews are safe. Several coal barges were wrecked.

At Dartmouth the schooner Blue Bell went ashore and will be a total wreck. Her cargo of fish was insured, but there is no insurance on the vessel.

The schooner Dieltres, with a cargo of coal, from Pictou, was abandoned by the crew after she had collided with a barge. The vessel is uninsured.

The schooner Narcissus of Lunenburg is ashore at Meaghers' Beach.

At Upper Prospect, twenty-three miles from Halifax, the tide and sea carried away all the fish stages, seines, boats, and other property belonging to the fishermen.

A heavy stone coping fell from a building on Granville Street, this city, and struck Ely O'Brien, a farmer, who was passing, killing him.

A dispatch from Digby says the gale there was terrific, and was accompanied by a heavy snowstorm. At Sydney, the wind blew fifty miles an hour. An unknown schooner is ashore at Burke's Point, near Sydney Light, Low Point. Many bridges in the country have been destroyed.

WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD FOR EXPORT

About Half the Sum Predicted Taken—Transfers to New-Orleans.

Gold to the amount of $2,400,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export to-day. L. Von Hoffman & Co. took $1,100,000 of it, and Lazard Frères took $1,300,000. Baring, Magoun & Co. will ship $200,000 obtained from private sources.

The amount withdrawn was only about half as large as had been predicted early in the week. Bills of exchange were in sufficient supply for all demands. The declining tendency of rates appeared in quotations lower than had lately ruled, although they remain high enough for exports.

Transfers to New-Orleans yesterday, for use in moving cotton, amounted to $215,000, and gold deposits to $10,000.

THE PRICE OF A LIFE GOES UP

First Case Under the Law That Took Off the $5,000 Limit.

Eugene F. Medinger, who sued the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for $50,000 for the loss of his wife, Mary Medinger, who was killed in Court Street last March, received a verdict yesterday for $7,500. This was the first case brought under the new law, which took off the $5,000 limit on the value of a human life.

Mrs. Medinger was sixty-three old. She was on her way to attend mass in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Court and Congress Streets. She passed in the rear of one car, and just as she got on the other track a Court Street car struck and killed her.

The jury was out only a short time. The company will appeal the case.

DURRANT MUST BE SENTENCED

Judge Murphy Denies the Motion for a New Trial of the Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Judge Murphy this morning denied the motion for a new trial in the case of W. H. T. Durrant, convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont, and ordered that he be turned over to the Warden of San Quentin Penitentiary, to be kept until the day has been fixed for passing sentence upon him.

Judge Murphy said he approved the verdict of the jury, it being the only one that could have been rendered under the circumstances. The defense gave notice of an appeal.

Thrown from His Wagon and Killed.

A milk wagon driven by Eric Ohlwardt of 1,560 Avenue A struck the curved track of the cable road at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue early yesterday morning and slewed to one side, throwing Ohlwardt to the ground. An ambulance was called and the surgeon said that Ohlwardt had been instantly killed.

Sudden Death of a Policeman.

Policeman Patrick Quinn of the High Bridge Station, who had been on the police force for twelve years, died suddenly at the station house at noon yesterday, supposedly of heart disease. Quinn was forty-eight years old and leaves a wife and three children.

ALDERMEN, WARE THE JAIL

City Fathers of Brooklyn So Warned at a Trolley Hearing.

HUNDREDS OPPOSED A FRANCHISE

Men Cheered and Women Waved Handkerchiefs When Points Were Made Against P. H. Flynn's Syndicate.

The members of the Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen were reminded last night at a most remarkable hearing on the application of the East River and Ocean Railroad Company for a franchise that some of their predecessors were sent to jail for granting a railroad franchise against the protest of the public.

Men and women who heard this statement cheered and stamped, clapped their hands, and waved their handkerchiefs. The members of the committee reddened at first and then grew pale with rage when a dozen voices in chorus screamed:

"That's it! Give it to them!"

Time and again, shouts of approval of protest against the granting of the franchise interrupted the hearing. The committee adjourned without completing its work.

More than 300 property owners, men and women, attended the hearing. Scores of lawyers talked or found material for the talk of others in law books. The members of the Railroad Committee in attendance were Alderman Colson, Chairman; Aldermen Wallace, Vollmer, Leich, Haubert, Cary, and Hess.

In front seats were ex-United States District Attorney Asa W. Tenney, Jesse Johnson, John L. Hill, Justice Nathaniel Clement of the City Court, Edward M. Grout, Albert Lamb, S. S. Whitehouse, Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, William C. Beecher, Mirabeau L. Towns, Stephen M. Hoye, John R. Kuhn, and Joseph A. Burr, while at the right of the room, seated close together, were James C. Church, counsel for the railroad company; Patrick H. Flynn, its promoter; ex-Senator John McCarty, and Frederick Cocheu.

Theodore M. Banta, Eugene F. Barnes, Charles H. Cotton, Deputy City Clerk Jones, Aldermen Droge, Gullfoyle, Hennessy, and McGarry were on the floor of the Aldermanic chamber.

Stephen M. Hoye began the proceedings by saying that the East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company could not be heard, as it had nothing upon which to be heard.

James C. Church explained that the new company was incorporated by persons interested in the Nassau Electric Railway Company. The plan, he said, was to make extensions so as to benefit the people of this city. The Monroe Street extension, he stated, would cross Marcy and Hamburg Avenues and at these points passengers could, on the original 5 cent fare, transfer and be carried to Canarsie, Rockaway Beach and Coney Island.

"It has been said we are only a paper company," said Mr. Church, "but we have never yet made a promise that we have not redeemed, and there is not a street surface railroad company in the world that is giving the people the service the Nassau Company is for only one fare. It is necessary and desirable to put down a good road. We are not building railroads for fun, and Mr. Flynn is not making petitions simply to pay me to appear here and talk for him.

"We will pay for the franchise such a percentage on the gross receipts as the Aldermen may decide upon in conformity with the railroad laws of this State."

"You have not complied with the law," shouted Mr. Hoye, "and Section 59 of Chapter 545 of the Laws of 1895 states that "no railroad corporation hereafter formed under the laws of this State shall exercise the powers conferred by law upon such corporations, or begin the construction of its road until the Directors shall cause a copy of the articles of association to be published in one or more newspapers in each county in which the road is proposed to be located, at least once a week for three successive weeks, and shall file satisfactory proof thereof with the Board of Railroad Commissioners; nor until the Railroad Commissioners shall certify that the foregoing conditions have been complied with, and also that public convenience and necessity require the construction of said railroad as proposed in said articles of association, etc."

"The Railroad Commission has written us that no application has yet been filed with them by the company, therefore the company has no standing."

Women stood upon chairs and waved their handkerchiefs, and men shouted until they were hoarse.

"Little matters like that do not trouble that class of men," said Mr. Hoye, and again there was great applause.

"They haven't got the consent of the property owners," said Mr. Hoye. This was followed by cries of "Not much, and they'll never get them."

John L. Hill protested against the road using Sixth Avenue, and said that Sixth Avenue and Classon Avenue were exempt for all time from railroads. Chapter 506 of the Laws of 1883 exempted these two streets, he declared, and therefore it was idle ceremony to listen to the application.

Joseph A. Burr said it was absurd to think of Dupont Street or West Street being taken by the company. The Aldermen, he said, could not grant franchises for these streets even if they wanted to, as the two streets had never been opened.

Jesse Johnson said that the citizens of Brooklyn should never have been called upon to assemble in such crowds to see that their rights were protected. It was wrong to think, he said, that people who live on twenty-five miles of Brooklyn should be called together and packed like sardines with only one hour to make their protsst.

"The wholesale application for all these streets," Mr. Johnson said, "was sufficient to challenge the scrutiny of every Alderman, and on its face the application should be denied." The company wanted to gridiron everything that was left.

The company, he said, wants to take every approach to the bridge, which cost $25,000,000. Liberty Street, which cost $1,000,000, is also to be taken, but, he exclaimed in conclusion: "I hope my right arm will wither before they get Liberty Street."

Deputy City Clerk Jones objected to the application upon the part of the residents of the Seventeenth Ward. He said that Alderman Droge had declared that there wasn't money enough in the Flynn syndicate to make him vote for the franchise.

In answer to a question, Alderman Colson said: "We are going to close the hearing in this case to-night."

"Do I understand you that this hearing is to be concluded to-night?" said Alderman McGarry. "I guess not."

Mirabeau L. Towns then spoke against the franchise. He said:

"You are the servants of the people. We are the people, and you are the servants, but it is not my mission to blanch the cheek of any one."

Alderman Colson's face was red and white by turns.

"It is simply my purpose to call your attention to Brooklyn's shame."

Mr. Towns brought to the notice of the Aldermen the fact that a franchise had been granted to the elevated railroad company against the injunction of the courts, and against the voice of the people, and Mr. Towns dramatically said:

"Those Aldermen went to jail."

The applause that followed this statement continued fully two minutes.

"Confine yourself to the subject," said Alderman Colsen.

"That's right," shouted the crowd, "give it to them!"

"Another Board of Aldermen failed to hear the voice of the people, and for its misdeeds was turned out of office," said Mr. Towns, "and you will be if you dare to grant this franchise.

"Why is it that these applications are always made just at the time the terms of the Boards of Aldermen are expiring?

"This company is using your honorable body as a sandbag against other companies in order to rob them of their property."

"You are only hurting your own case," said Alderman Cary, "by blackguarding others."

"I did not mean that Alderman Cary would be used as a sandbag," said Mr. Towns. "He is too light a weight."

President Wallace of the Board of Aldermen then, with cheeks aflame and with husky voice, said that if necessary the residents would be heard fully on the subject, even if the Aldermen had to continue the hearing until doomsday.

Asa W. Tenney spoke against the franchise, and said he did not intend that this highway robbery should go through, as far as Monroe Street was concerned.

"It can't be done, Mr. Flynn," said Mr. Tenney, talking to that railroad magnate, "and I told you so the other day. You like money, and so do I, but I did not intend to let you enrich yourself at my expense, and I own five houses on Monroe Street."

It was then decided, on motion of Alderman Haubert, that the hearing be adjourned until next Monday evening, when the Monroe Street property owners will be heard. John L. Hill suggested that the Aldermen get the Corporation Counsel's opinion upon the law questions made public before next Monday.

MARRIED WITHOUT A BLESSING

Thomas Morton of New-Rochelle Says His Son, Thomas Franklin, Is Too Young to Wed.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Thomas Morton, whose home is in Burling Lane, this village, refused to attend the wedding of his son, Thomas Franklin Morton, and Miss Juliet Demarest, yesterday afternoon at the bride's home in Larchmont Manor.

Mr. Morton and his son are members of the New-York Athletic Club and are widely known in New-Rochelle. Mr. Morton opposed the match between Miss Demarest and his son chiefly on the ground that there was said to be a decided difference in their ages.

Thomas Franklin Morton is only a little over twenty-one years old. He had hoped that his father, who had always been very generous with him, would relent, attend the wedding and bestow his blessing. Mr. Morton did nothing of the kind. He did not attend the wedding and has never met his son's wife.

"It is true," Mr. Morton said to-day, "that I did not go to the wedding. My son was too young to marry and knows little of the world. I gave him kindly advice in the matter which he did not choose to heed, and now he must bear the consequences. I did not send a wedding present."

THE DOWNFALL OF EDWARD STINNARD

Once Prosperous Mount Vernon Merchant Tries to Cut His Throat.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Edward Stinnard attempted to commit suicide this morning while being taken to the police station by a policeman. Mr. Stinnard was formerly one of the best known merchants of this city, keeping a large hat store in Fourth Avenue.

He became addicted to drink, and not long ago his business was sold out. He was married a year ago to Miss Edna Waterhouse of City Island. She is about twenty-two years old. He is forty.

When arrested to-day he was intoxicated and making a disturbance. On the way to the station house he took a penknife from one of his pockets and attempted to cut his throat, but had succeeded in inflicting only a slight cut when the policeman disarmed him. He was locked up on a charge of drunkenness and attempted suicide.

COL. A. C. HARGROVE SHOOTS HIMSELF

He Was a Noted Alabama Democrat and Lawyer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 6.—Col. A. C. Hargrove, one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, committed suicide at his home in Tuscaloosa to-day by shooting himself with a pistol. He was ex-President of the Alabama State Senate, and within the past few days declined a call to lead sound-money Democrats in the Gubernatorial fight, assigning ill health as the reason. It is believed ill health had temporarily unbalanced his mind. He was a brother of Bishop Hargrove of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and senior member of the law firm of Hargrove & Vandegraft. He leaves a wife and two adult children.

MRS. KENDALL FLINT DIES SUDDENLY

Many Bequests by James H. Carleton Now Payable.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Kendall Flint, sister of the late James H. Carleton, died suddenly this morning, aged about sixty-five years. On the death of her brother nearly all of his estate was left to her, and at her death was to be divided among relatives and various organizations.

Among the public bequests now payable are: American Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $5,000; American Home Missionary Society, $5,000; American Bible Society, $2,000; Andover Theological Seminary, $5,000; Whittier's Birthplace Association, $1,000.

The American Catholic League.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—The American Catholic League will be incorporated here tomorrow. It is founded on broad patriotic lines and based on the essential principles of free institutions. It is proposed to make it one of the most important and patriotic organizations that has ever existed among American Catholics. The emblem of the league is two American flags at an angle, with a Roman cross between, surmounted by a crown. A number of local assemblies of the order are in formation.

Storm Spoiled Her Schedule.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 6.—The freight and passenger steamboat Shelter Island of the Montauk Steamboat Company failed to make her schedule trip from Sag Harbor to New-York last night. She was obliged to put in at Orient and remain all night during the fierce gale and storm. She resumed her trip this morning.

To examine carefully your Christmas gifts, go to Flint's now. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY

His Statement as to the Venezuela Matter Is in Washington.

SAID TO AVOID THE REAL QUESTION

British Foreign Office Desirous of Gaining Time—The Matter Likely to Come Before Congress at an Early Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Now that the text of Lord Salisbury's reply to the Secretary of State's note on the Venezuela dispute is in the hands of Sir Julian Pauncefote, having arrived to-day, it is probable that the British Ambassador and the Secretary of State will have some personal consultation over its contents. They will meet on even terms, so far as mere acquaintance with the text goes, for as Ambassador Bayard received a copy of it prior to its transmission and undoubtedly telegraphed a syllabus of it to Secretary Olney, it is assumed he lost no time in forwarding a copy of it to the State Department. The facts as reported to-day make it plain that the writers who represented Ambassador Bayard as having been overstepped or ignored were more anxious to give the impression that he was ill treated than they were to suppose that Great Britain was unfamiliar with diplomatic usage.

President Cleveland's message acquires additional significance in the light of the undoubted fact that he knew the British position as indicated in Lord Salisbury's answer to Secretary Olney before he wrote his lines declaring that it would be unsatisfactory to this country to have a line drawn, upon one side of which the territory should be declared not subject to arbitration.

It already is intimated that Lord Salisbury's letter is one that is artfully designed to protract negotiations, as it calls upon the United States for the first time to consider the boundary question on its merits. The idea of the British Foreign Office is understood to be to engage the United States in a time-consuming examination of claims, proofs, arguments, &c., which must consume months or years, and meanwhile afford Great Britain an opportunity to escape from other controversies and be able to devote much attention to Venezuela.

There is no doubt that soon after the holidays, probably not before, the President will send to Congress the message on Venezuela which he has promised, and with it the correspondence, including Lord Salisbury's answer to Secretary Olney, and that the matter will be the cause of a great flood of oratory in the House and the Senate. There are few members so hot and foolish as Representative Livingston of Georgia, who says that we want a war, were never in better fettle for it, and that we can whip Great Britain hands down. Still, Mr. Livingston does not believe that Great Britain would fight us, for commercial reasons, and he therefore is bolder, perhaps, in his defiance of the British Empire.

Representative Hitt, who is to be at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was a warm partisan and a watchful and habitual opponent of the Administration when he was one of the minority, but he is not likely to sacrifice his reputation by permitting anything to be done in the House that would put the United States in the position of exaggerating the wrong side of the controvery. He will be quite sure, before agreeing to an extreme resolution, that the United States will be justified in stopping Great Britain wholly from urging demands upon Venezuela, and he will see to it that the violation of the territory is the real object before advising action based upon that assumption. The applicability of the Monroe doctrine as it is understood by Congress is the first thing to be ascertained. If that is made clear, there can be no doubt what the course of the House and the Senate will be.

HIS NEW FLASHLIGHT EXPLODED

Schuckle Almost Lost a Hand, but Got a Good Negative.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 6. — C. Schuckle, Jr., has a negative of a group of persons that nearly cost him the loss of his left hand.

Mr. Schuckle has invented an apparatus for taking flashlight photographs, by which he hoped to be able to do away with the disagreeable smoke that comes in the ordinary process. He made arrangements Wednesday evening to take a flashlight picture at the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Wheeler of Syracuse, which was held in the home of their daughter, Mrs. W. T. Davenport, in Lafayette Street.

Mr. Schuckle arranged the group and got the new kind of flashlight ready. "Hold still all," he said.

Then there was a flash, accompanied by a loud explosion. No one did hold still after that, particularly Mr. Schuckle, whose hand was filled with bits of tin and glass. The lamps were lighted and a surgeon dressed Mr. Schuckle's hand.

The negative obtained of the group was unusually clear and good. Mr. Schuckle has faith still in his flashlight.

SHOT DEAD BY A JEALOUS BOY

Fatal Ending of a Quarrel About a Young Girl in West Virginia.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Dec. 6.—Near Williamson, in Mingo County, last night, Toy Hatfield shot Dan Craig four times with a rifle, instantly killing him. Hatfield is only fourteen years old, and is the son of "Devil" Anse Hatfield, well known all over the country owing to the late feud with the McCoys. The trouble arose on account of a young girl with whom Hatfield was in love. Hatfield is at his father's home, and the authorities have been notified not to attempt to make an arrest.

The Hatfields are dangerous people, and it is thought blood will flow before they will surrender. A posse will probably be formed to make the arrest. Craig was a young man, and was well known.

Sad Killing of a Young Boy.

LEBANON, Penn., Dec. 6.—A frightful accident occurred on West Lebanon Street today, resulting in the death of Joseph, aged six years, son of Joseph Light, and probably fatal injuries to John M. Reilly, aged eight, and Harry Dohner, aged six. The boys were on their way from school, and were stealing a ride on the tongue of a wagon filled with cinder, drawn by another wagon, to which was hitched four mules. The boys were ordered off by the driver, and in their hurry to get away all three of them fell, the rear wheel passing over their bodies. Light was killed almost instantly.

Official Inspection of the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The first official inspection of the Maine will take place at Newport on the 10th inst. Gun practice and other exercises will be indulged in to test the stability and adaptability of the vessel. An opportunity will also be given to ascertain whether the Maine has any defects, such as listing and a deeper immersion forward than aft. It has been claimed that these defects exist.

UNEARTHED A DEN OF THIEVES

Stolen Goods Found in Mrs. Donovan's Rooms—Letters and Pictures Connect Her with Criminals.

A startling discovery of what appears to be a den of thieves was made yesterday as the result of the theft of a case of gold braid from the public stores at Washington, Laight, and Hubert Streets. The case was placed on the platform outside to wait until the truckman of the firm to whom it was consigned should come after it.

Before he came, another truck was backed up to the platform an dthe case was quickly loaded on and carted off. When the rightful owner arrived, Policeman Hayes of the Leonard Street Sation was notified of the loss. He found the truck standing on a corner near by.

The case of gold braid was traced to 396 Greenwich Street and other policemen were called. They searched the house and found the empty box on the roof. None of the tenants objected to their rooms being searched until the apartment where Mrs. Catherine Donovan and her two daughters live was reached.

The Donovan family, whose reputation with the police is far from good, objected to the search. In their rooms was found enough stolen property to fill a truck. It included jewelry, wines, purses, cut glass, and silverware valued at several thousand dollars.

In their rooms, also, was found George Alfred Trotter, a truck driver of 8 Clark-



Peter Conlin.
New Chief of Police of New-York City.

son Street, who is thought to be the man who carted away the case of gold braid.

A number of things to connect the Donovan family with professional criminals was found—portraits of well-known thieves and newspaper clippings of accounts of recent crimes. The most remarkable exhibit was a letter dated September, 1894, from James Trainor, from the Tombs, outlining his plan of defense in some trial, and the connection of the Donovan family with it. A newspaper clipping referred to a robbery by Trainor and two other men on Sept. 8, 1894.

The prisoners were locked up in the Oak Street Police Station and a policeman placed in charge of the house.

NEW-HAVEN'S ELECTION DECIDED

Eight Hundred Protested Republican Votes Declared Valid.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—William J. Mills, General Moderator of the city election, has announced the result of the recent local campaign. The city ticket elected is: Police Commissioners — Louis Hullman, (Rep.,) John Clancey, (Dem.;) Board of Public Works—L. H. Johnson, (Rep.,) J. N. States, (Dem.;) Fire Commissioners—William H. McDonald, (Dem.,) A. O. Sanborn, (Rep.;) Collector of Taxes—F. G. Anthony, (Dem.;) City Treasurer—E. C. Stoddard, (Dem.)

The total vote of Joseph Porter, the candidate for Police Commissioner on the Good Government ticket, is announced as 2,186.

The decision on the Second Ward ticket makes the composition of the Councilmanic Chambers the coming year as follows: Aldermen—Republicans, 16; Democrats, 8. Councilmen—Republicans, 18; Democrats, 18.

The decision legalizes 800 protested Republican votes.

KILLED BY A POLO BALL IN SALEM

One of the Spectators of a Game Receives a Fatal Blow in the Head.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 6.—At the Salem Polo Rink last night William J. Godsland, one of the spectators, was struck in the head by a polo ball, from the effects of which he died this morning.

Godsland was sitting behind the netting at the end of the rink, early in the game. One of the players struck the ball, and it flew straight through the wire netting, striking Godsland on the right temple. Godsland was about twenty-five years of age, and was a crossing tender at the Norman Street crossing on the Boston and Maine Railroad.

MISS BENNETT'S PROFESSORSHIP

First Woman Appointed in the Boston University.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Miss Malvina M. Bennett, a graduate of Boston University, has been appointed to the Chair of Public Speaking and Vocal Interpretation in that institution.

Miss Bennett is the first woman to gain a professorship in the university. She taught for eight years in Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and in 1889 was elected to a position in the Leland Stanford Junior University. For the last year she has been traveling in Europe.

Texas's Boilers Not in a Fire.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—W. R. Trigg, President of the Richmond Locomotive Works, denies the statement made in a New-York paper that the boilers of the battleship Texas were in the fire at these works. Not a pound of the Texas's machinery, Mr. Trigg declares, was ever in a fire.

Mayor Strong Again at His Desk.

Mayor Strong was at his desk yesterday, although he had not yet fully recovered from his attack of gout. He was a great deal better than on Thursday, but he was obliged to get about with the aid of a cane. He attended to a great deal of business.

Oronogo Bank Robbed.

ORONOGO, Mo., Dec. 6.—The Bank of Oronogo was robbed this morning. The safe was blown open, the books were burned, and $1,300 in money was stolen.

CONLIN CHIEF OF POLICE

Appointed by the Commissioners After Civil Service Examination.

ROOSEVELT'S COMPLIMENTARY SPEECH

The Candidate Had No Competitors—His Rating 93.03 -- The Questions Asked — His Record.

Peter Conlin, who on the retirement of Thomas Byrnes was made Acting Chief of Police, was yesterday appointed Chief by the Board of Police Commissioners. The appointment was made after Mr. Conlin had passed a civil service examination in which he had no competitors.

The Acting Chief began on his examination papers at 12:30. It was 5:07 when he finished. The Commissioners then held a meeting in Commissioner Andrews's room, and made up the rating from the examination papers. It was announced at 6 o'clock that Mr. Conlin had passed and that he was appointed Chief of Police. It was said he attained 93.03. Sixty per cent. was allotted to him for record and seniority, and 33 per cent. for the written examination.

The Commissioners sent for Mr. Conlin and apprised him of his promotion. President Roosevelt made this address:

"Chief, the Commissioners have agreed unanimously upon your promotion. They look to you for fidelity, integrity, and efficiency in the performance of your duty. We know no politics as Police Commissioners, whatever may be our feeling in private life, and we expect that you will know no politics in the administration of your office. The office to which you have been appointed is one of the most important in the city and State, if not in the Nation. You have done well in the past, and we look to you to do well in the future."

Chief Conlin made a short reply. He said he hoped to retain the confidence the Commissioners had placed in him, and that he would exert himself to the utmost in performing his duties. He was then sworn in as Chief by Chief Clerk Kipp. He swore to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New-York, and faithfully to discharge the duties of Chief of Police.

After his promotion Chief Conlin made the following statement to reporters: "With my promotion I am naturally much pleased. During the past six months, in which I have been acting Chief of Police, the department, through dismissals, resignations, and suspensions has been placed in a very embarrassing condition, due to the reduction of the force from these causes, and it is indeed creditable to the present limited force that this city is so free from crime. Fully knowing that in my determination and in my efforts to do my whole duty as Chief of Police I shall have the moral support of the Board of Police Commissioners in the future, as I have had in the past six months, I start on my new labors feeling sure that the result will be beneficial to the interests of the service and satisfactory to the public."

Following are the questions given to the Acting Chief in his examination. Relative to police regulations he was asked:

1. What are the general duties of the Chief of Police in this city?
2. What orders does he transmit to the police force, and what records are kept in his office?
3. What are some of the most important duties of a Captain of Police and an Inspector of Police?
4. What are some of the most important duties of a patrolman, Roundsman, and a Sergeant of Police?
5. What, in general, are the duties of police surgeons and police matrons?
6. For what purpose are the various court squads organized, and what are their duties?
7. What do the rules of the department prescribe in regard to salutes by junior or senior officers?
8. What are the duties of the keeper of the House of Detention; of the property clerk?
9. What power exists in the department to appoint special patrolmen?
10. What are the duties of the police in regard to lost children, and how are they cared for?

Following are the questions asked relative to ordinances:

1. By whom are ordinances in the City of New-York made; what veto power, if any, exists? Can an ordinance be passed over a veto?
2. What is the substance of the ordinance relative to licensing peddlers, hawkers, venders, and hucksters, and what are the duties of the police in regard to them?
3. What is the substance of the ordinance in regard to driving and riding horses in the city of New-York?
4. What do the ordinances of the city prescribe in regard to discharging firearms, fireworks, &c., within the city?
5. What does the ordinance prescribe in regard to signs upon the front of buildings, showcases, and storm doors?

The questions on the laws of the State of New-York were:

1. Name the courts of original criminal jurisdiction in this city, and define, in brief, the jurisdiction of each with regard to the class

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of crimes acted upon, and disposition made thereof.

2. Into what classes are crimes divided, and define each class. Under what circumstances have the courts of two or more counties jurisdiction over a crime?

3. What is an arrest, by whom may it be made, and when may an officer arrest without a warrant? When may a private person arrest without a warrant?

4. What is the distinction between a principal and an accessory to a crime? What is an attempt to commit a crime? What constitutes compounding a crime?

5. What authority may demand the assistance of the National Guard of this city, and under what circumstances?

6. Under what circumstances, if any, may an officer receive a present, fee, gift, or emolument?

7. What trades are especially under the surveillance of the police, and what are its powers in regard thereto?

8. What special authority has the Chief of Police in regard to the suppression of gaming houses and houses kept for obscene and lewd purposes?

9. What are the duties of the police on election day?

10. From what sources is the pension fund derived, and when is an officer entitled to a pension?

Following are the questions in military tactics:

1. What portions of the United States drill regulations would you require a Sergeant of Police to thoroughly understand, a Captain, and an Inspector? Describe, briefly, the organization of a company, battalion, regiment, and brigade, naming the officers attached to each, and define their duties.

2. What formation would you use to parade for review 2,000 police reserves from Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue to the Battery? State where you would place the right, the left, and intermediate portions of your command, and how you would move them.

3. Assuming that you were Chief of Police under an act consolidating New-York and Brooklyn, how would you form and march to Brooklyn, in case of a strike in that city, 1,000 reserves from this city?

4. Assuming a general strike at the Grand Central Station, and extending over the tracks of the New-York Central Railroad to the city's limit, what would be your first disposition of your police force? What would be your subsequent disposition in case you were successful in controlling the strikers at Forty-second Street, but more serious trouble should break out in the vicinity of the Harlem Bridge?

5. Assuming, at the same time, a general street-car strike throughout the city, making it necessary to call out the National Guard, what disposition of the various regiments of the First Brigade would you advise, assuming the centres of the strike to be at the Broadway power house, Broadway and Houston Street; the Third Avenue power house, Bowery and Bayard Street, and the power house at Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street?

Peter Conlin was born in this city fifty-four years ago. When President Lincoln called for troops in 1861, Conlin marched down Broadway with the Twelfth Regiment, under command of Gen. Daniel Butterfield. He was in the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mill, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill, in the last of which he was severely wounded. During the war he joined the famous Irish Brigade as Second Lieutenant of Company E, in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. After his return from the war he went into politics, and was made Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Louisiana, but he lost his place through change of administration, and then came back to New-York and opened a hotel at Newburg. This was not a success, and he then joined the Police Department.

He was appointed a patrolman July 29, 1869, and sent to the Fourteenth Precinct. Later he was transferred to the ordinance squad. He was promoted to Roundsman Dec. 2, 1872, and made Sergeant July 19, 1876. He rose to the rank of Captain Feb. 8, 1884. He commanded the East Eighty-eighth Street and City Hall Squads. He was made Inspector Aug. 8, 1887. Williams was made Inspector at the same meeting, and a question arose subsequently as to who was the senior Inspector. Conlin was the first one appointed, but Williams was sworn in first. The courts decided that Conlin was the senior Inspector.

Conlin became Chief Inspector upon the retirement of Inspector Steers, Oct. 1, 1892, and held that rank until the office was abolished by an act of the Legislature in February, 1893. Until May 27 of this year, on which day he was detailed Acting Chief, succeeding Chief Byrnes, who was retired, he had charge of the Third Inspection District.

COMMISSIONERS NOT ON TIME.

Mr. Andrews and Col. Grant Grew Weary of Waiting.

There was a ripple of excitement before the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday morning. Commissioners Parker and Roosevelt were not present while the chief clerk was going through the routine business. After he had finished, Commissioner Andrews sent in for President Roosevelt. The latter did not come for some minutes. Finally, Col. Grant left the board room, saying he did not wish to sit there all day waiting.

Commissioner Andrews got up a moment later, gathered up his papers, and walked out of the board room.

"I am going down stairs until the meeting is called," he said. "I have got too much to do to wait here."

A moment after Commissioners Andrews and Grant left the board room Commissioner Parker came in. He was followed by President Roosevelt. Col. Grant came back a little later, but Mr. Andrews staid away for nearly half an hour. The board business was proceeded with on his return.

On the recommendation of Commissioner Parker, Patrolman Patrick Smith of the Fifth Street Station and Stephen C. Burke of Morrisania were dismissed from the force. Burke was charged with being absent from a special post and Smith was accused of using threatening language to his superior officer, Roundsman Sweeney.

Patrolman Charles J. Frank of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street was also dismissed for being absent five days without leave. Patrolman Patrick Harte of King's Bridge was fined twenty days' pay for failing to prevent an escape from the House of Mercy. Patrolman Garrett Hendricks of West Twentieth Street was fined ten days' pay for improper patrolling. Patrolman Henry Kupfrain of West Thirtieth Street was also fined ten days' pay for improper patrolling.

Patrolmen Hugh M. Kiernan of Oak Street and Joseph F. Leamy of East Sixty-seventh Street were retired on the report of the Board of Surgeons that they were permanently disabled.

Surgeon Gorman reported that four patrolmen attached to the Union Market Station were permanently disabled. They are John Carson, Henry Engehausen, Charles Valleau, and William O'Hara.

Commissioner Andrews said it was unusual to have so many men from one station reported permanently disabled. The Board of Surgeons was directed to have the officers examined by a committee of surgeons. The condition of the station will also be investigated.

Roundsman Hugh O'Rourke of the Steamboat Squad and Patrolmen Hugh M. Kiernan of Oak Street and Christopher Ferrell of Elizabeth Street were also reported permanently disabled.

President Roosevelt read a communication sent to the board by Dr. Leo Ettinger of 204 East Seventy-second Street, who charged that the examination made by the Board of Police Surgeons of candidates for Police Surgeon was carried on in a crooked manner. He alleged that the examination instead of being scientific, thorough, and exhaustive, was a mere schoolboy affair. The writer further states that in his judgment the marking was not honestly conducted. In regard to his own rating, 74.90, he felt that he was justly entitled to a higher percentage.

"As to its honesty," the communication reads, "when I come to examine the ratings of Drs. James A. Newcomb and Frederick A. Lyons, respectively third and fourth, I find that Dr. Newcomb had 82 per cent. Now, Dr. Newcomb, besides being a personally well informed physician, is one of our best quiz masters. The latter involves a training which renders the examination paper, as above stated, the veriest pie. I should stake my head if the doctor could not go it blindly and get at least 95 per cent. Now, as to Dr. Lyons. At an examination held this year for the Fire Department, he got 98 per cent. At the police examination he received 77 per cent. This discrepancy is certainly suspicious."

In answer to this communication, a report upon it from the Board of Police Surgeons was received, in which the charges were both generally and specifically denied. It was stated in the report that The Medical Record and other medical papers, had commented favorably on the method of the examination. President Roosevelt expressed the opinion that Dr. Ethinger's charges were entirely groundless, and that his name should be stricken from the list.

Commissioner Parker was in doubt as to whether the board had a legal right for such action. It was mutually agreed that Dr. Ettinger would not be appointed a Police Surgeon under the present administration at least.

At the suggestion of the Justices of the Court of Special Session, and on the recommendation of the Acting Chief Conlin, the Board determined to form a special squad of police for duty at the Criminal Court Building in Centre Street, to consist of a sergeant, two roundsmen, and twenty-five patrolmen, who would be required to do police duty in the various courts and at the public offices in the building. The Acting Chief was directed to proceed at once with the organization of this squad.

A letter was received from John A. Stettler, formerly a clerk in the Police Civil Service Board, who was dismissed because he was found guilty of accepting money for coaching candidates. He desires to collect through the Department a bill for $20, which he claims is due him by Louis Rochester, a probationary policeman. The money is due, he stated, for "services rendered."

Commissioner Andrews said it would be well to investigate and learn the nature of the services rendered to Mr. Rochester. The communication was accordingly filed for further consideration.

The Board passed a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer sufficient money to make up a deficit of $64,864.00 which exists in the appropriation for election expenses for the year 1895.

Acting Chief Conlin reported to the Board that a permit had been granted to the Timothy D. Sullivan Association to hold a masquerade ball at Sulzer's Harlem Casino to-morrow night, but that a protest had been filed. The application for a permit was made by Edward Shalvey of 1638 Lexington Avenue.

Commissioner Parker asked if it was Senator Sullivan's association, and was informed it was. Chief Conlin stated that a member of the association called on him and told him the association did not intend to hold a masquerade ball and that the parties making the application had no authority to use the name of the association.

Florence Sullivan, President of the Association, sent word that he would call on the Chief, and pending his visit the question of allowing the ball was not passed upon.

WAITING ON MR. MOLONEY

Reorganization of Chicago Gas May Depend upon the Course of the Illinois Attorney General.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The important feature of the fight being waged by individuals interested and by the Attorney General for the people of Illinois against the combination of seven Chicago gas companies, now that Judge Showalter has dissolved the temporary injunction granted Pitt Barrows, is the effect of the Federal court's decision upon the proposed reorganization of the gas trust by consolidation.

When the Barrows litigation was started it was asserted that the suit was a friendly one, for the purpose of obtaining a ruling from a Federal court upon the legality of consolidation. In the event of a favorable decision, it was intended to proceed with the reorganization regardless of Attorney General Moloney's proceedings in opposition in the State courts.

The lawyers for the trust denied this assertion, and they certainly made an elaborate defense in the Barrows case. The fact, however, that counsel for the Willimantic bondholders have decided not to take an appeal from Judge Showalter's decision is taken by anti-trust people as substantiating the charge of friendliness.

Interest now centres in the course of Mr. Moloney as to whether he will sanction or condemn the consolidation plan submitted to him. He has announced that he will give his decision early next week. He called upon Judge Showalter this morning. When he came out of the Judge's chambers he said: "It would be improper for me to say what I shall do or what I think of the decision of Judge Showalter. The plan of consolidation is in my hands. I am expected to pass upon it, and I cannot give any intimation of what I shall do until I have looked carefully over the matter. Neither do I propose to discuss Judge Showalter's act. For the present, that is all I can say."

Sharp Advances in Stocks.

Chicago Gas responded to Thursday's favorable court action by a leap of nearly 5 points in yesterday's stock market. The advance was almost simultaneous with the opening of the market, first quotations being reported at 67½ to 69½, Thursday's closing price having been 64⅞. Large blocks of stock came out in the first hour of business. The price afterward fluctuated between the opening figures, with moderate sales, and closed at the top. Sales reached 73,000 shares. Tobacco and Sugar also furnished some excitement. The former had been only fairly active until the last hour, when is came into brisk demand, with such strong opposing opinions regarding it that it moved rapidly backward and forward between 77⅞ and 79⅝, closing at 78¾ to 79, a gain of 2¼ points for the day. Sales in the last hour reached 45,000 shares in a total of 87,000. Various rumors attended the fluctuations. Whatever basis they may have had, there was no doubt that the advance dislodged a large short interest. Sugar seemed also bent on raiding the bears. Those who may have sold the stock on the Syracuse suit to prohibit the trust from doing business in this State had to look to their margins. On sales of 54,000 shares the price touched 107⅝, and closed at 107⅛, a gain of 3 points for the day.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY CLUB DINNER

Mayor Strong Was Unable to Attend—The Officers Elected.

The thirty-seventh annual dinner and meeting of the Wesleyan University Club of New-York was held at the Hotel Savoy last night. Before the banquet the following officers were elected: President—T. E. Hancock, Attorney General of New-York, '71; First Vice President—George S. Coleman, '76; Second Vice President—The Rev. David G. Downey, '84; Secretary—George W. Davison, '92; Treasurer—W. F. Randall, '80.

There were about 100 Alumni of the university at the dinner. William C. Wallace, Judge Advocate on Gov. Morton's staff, acted as toastmaster. An address of welcome to the guests of the club was made by the Rev. Dr. E. McChesney, the outgoing President of the club. The Rev. Dr. Bradford P. Raymond, President of the university, spoke in response to the toast "Alma Mater." "The Trustees" was answered by George G. Reynolds of Brooklyn.

Mayor Strong was expected to be present and respond to the toast "The City of New-York," but sent a letter saying it would not be prudent for him to leave the house.

Attorney Gen. Hancock spoke to the toast "State of New-York." The other toasts and responders were: "Faculty of Wesleyan," Prof. W. A. Atwater; "Younger Alumni," William D. Leonard; "Wesleyan Alumni Club of Boston," William E. Newhall; "The Undergraduates," C. R. Berrien.

Some of those present were Stephen H. Olin, ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury of Connecticut, Col. Frederick C. Johnson of Gov. Coffin's staff, Connecticut; ex-Congressman George West, Judge A. M. Tallmadge of Bridgeport, Conn.; H. C. M. Ingraham, the Rev. Dr. S. P. Upham of Drew Seminary, the Rev. Dr. James King, William M. Ingraham, Dr. C. L. Bonnell, Frederick A. Ward, Brooklyn; the Rev. F. Mason North, Judge D. G. Harriman, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, Lieut. J. A. Tackaberry, the Rev. Dr. William V. Kelly, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, George S. Coleman, Frank D. Beattys, Dr. I. S. Haynes, Harry Slayback, Dr. Frank Hallock, and George Kellogg.

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DR. SATTERLEE IS CHOSEN

Bishop of the New Diocese of Washington Selected.

CALVARY CHURCH LOSES ITS RECTOR

The Episcopal Convention Takes Several Ballots Before Making Its Choice—Career of the New Bishop.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee of Calvary Church, New-York, was to-day elected Bishop of the new Diocese of Washington. On the assembling of the convention it was decided to take as many as five additional ballots if no choice of a Bishop should be made earlier. If, at the end of the fifth ballot, no choice had been reached, further balloting was to be postponed to a subsequent convention.

Under the Maryland law, the clergy alone could vote on the election of a Bishop, and a two-thirds vote was necessary to a choice. Under the rule of the new diocese, a majority vote will elect, both clergy and laity having votes.

On the first ballot 66 votes were cast; necessary to a choice, 44. The Rev. John F. Lindsay of Boston received 24; the Rev. Randolph McKim of Washington, 21; the Rev. H. Y. Satterlee of New-York, 7; the Rev. J. Eccleston of Baltimore, 5; the remainder scattering.

The second ballot resulted: Lindsay, 26; McKim, 21; Satterlee, 5; Eccleston, 1, and the remainder scattering. The third ballot, with 63 voting, and 42 necessary to a choice, resulted: Satterlee, 37; McKim, 13; Lindsay, 3; Eccleston, 1.

On the fourth ballot Dr. Satterlee received 45 of the 63 votes cast, and on the motion of Dr. McKim his election was made unanimous.

The Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., is of an old New-York family. He was born in 1844 at the corner of Greenwich and Carlyle Streets, New-York City. At the age of sixteen, he entered the sophomore class of Columbia College and was graduated in the class of 1863. He at once entered the General Theological Seminary, and, three years later, was graduated.

He was ordained as Deacon the year previous to his graduation, and one year following, in 1867, was made priest. His first and only parish before going to New-York was at Wappingers Falls, on the Hudson, where, from 1865 to 1875, he was assistant rector, and from 1875 to 1882, rector.

At Wappingers Falls Dr. Satterlee made an enviable record, not only as a preacher, but as an organizer, and when the Rev. Dr. Washburn, rector of Calvary Church, New-York City, died in 1881, Dr. Satterlee was chosen as his successor.

This position he has since filled, devoting a large part of his work to the development of parochial enterprises. He established Galilee Mission, in Twenty-third Street, near First Avenue, New-York.

Dr. Satterlee received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in 1882, from Union College. He was offered the post of Assistant Bishop of Ohio in 1888, but declined the honor. Dr. Satterlee is an enthusiastic temperance worker, being a strong supporter of the Church Temperance Society, and one of the founders of the Metropolitan Temperance Board. He has also been actively interested in the home and foreign missionary work of his church. He has never been known as either a "High" or "Low" churchman.

Dr. Satterlee was first informed of his election by a reporter last evening. Dr. Satterlee expressed great surprise, as he had not considered himself a candidate for the Bishopric, and had received no intimation that his name would be proposed. Nothing, he stated, could be said or done until official notification is received, when the matter of relinquishing the parish which has been his trust for many years or declining the call to the Bishopric must be carefully considered.

METHODIST BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETS

Success of Its Plan of Requirements for Bachelor's Degree.

The annual meeting of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at its office, 150 Fifth Avenue, this city, Thursday, Bishop J. F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., presiding. The Treasurer, Joseph S. Stout, presented his annual report, showing an income for the year of $89,061.48. The Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne, read his annual report, giving a statement of the work of the board for the year.

This board is the central educational agency of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having a general and supervisory care of all the educational work of the Church. There are more than 200 higher institutions of learning under the auspices of the Church, fifty-six of which are colleges and universities. These institutions had 43,000 students during the year and own property valued at more than $26,000,000. The board administers a special fund in aid of worthy and indigent students preparing for Christian work. Fifteen hundred and forty students have been aided during the year. The board has more than doubled the number of students aided and its work in general during the last few years.

The Methodist Church at its last General Conference took advanced ground in reference to educational matters, and has enacted a law, which is now in operation, to secure a high standard of requirements for graduation to the baccalaureate degree. The University Senate, composed of fifteen practical educators, formulates the standard of requirements for graduation, and the Board of Education applies this to all the colleges of the Church. This is precisely what Chancellor McCracken of the New-York University, in a recent speech in Washington, D. C., advocated for the country in general. It has been in operation now for three years in Methodism and is producing good results.

The meeting was enthusiastic over the increasing good work of the board and the fact that, notwithstanding the financial depression of the last year, its income for the year had increased.

The Independent Voter Voted.

From The Boston Transcript.

There was a good deal of independent voting at the city elections in this State Tuesday, and party machines were smashed right and left. Who would have thought that any sort of an uprising would have chosen a Democrat and a Roman Catholic Mayor of Taunton? But the people, when determined to do things, do them without reference to customs. There were other strange results of ballot battles, indicating that the Citizen, with a large C, was abroad, ignoring party ties as if they didn't count for anything. In Springfield the A. P. A. met with overwhelming disaster, although it is supposed to be the stronghold of that organization in the State. A general drift toward non-partizanship in city elections is noticeable in the results, and the effect will be, we have no doubt, better municipal service for the public. It begins to be evident to the most case-hardened politicians that the people are averse to having the responsibilities of office managed simply with a view to carry the next election.

WORK FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Messrs. Inman and Steinway Before the Assembly Committee.

TELL ABOUT THE UNDERGROUND PLAN

Ready to Give Concessions to the Elevated Railroad—Their Views on the Municipal Ownership and Operation of Lines.

The Assembly committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the street railways continued its investigation at the Hotel Metropole yesterday. The work of the Rapid Transit Commission was taken up. L. L. Delafield, the Secretary of the Rapid Transit Board, was first called.

Mr. Delafield, in reply to Arthur C. Wade, the counsel for the committee, said that the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners was appointed under Chapter 752 of the Laws of 1894, on June 8, 1894. He said that Alexander E. Orr was elected President of the board, John H. Starin Vice President, and John Claflin Treasurer. The witness said that the Rapid Transit act applied to any city with over 1,000,000 of inhabitants.

"Does it apply to Brooklyn?"

"Yes, Sir; in my opinion, most of its provisions are applicable to Brooklyn as well as to New-York."

"How many schemes had your board under consideration since its creation?"

"The only scheme the board had under consideration was a scheme for rapid transit. The board also had the power to grant additional franchises to existing city railways."

"Do you understand that the people of New-York were voting for an underground railway when they were voting for the question of rapid transit?"

"The fact that the commission contemplated building a sub-surface railway had been given the widest possible publication prior to the election, and I have no doubt that the vote on the question was a very intelligent vote. Prior to the election the Commissioners had issued a statement that they intended examining the plans previously adopted, and changing them if they saw fit."

"Then the people did not really have any definite plan to vote upon?"

"I think your conclusion is correct."

"And they did not know whether they were voting for an elevated or underground railway?"

"They did not know, as no definite plan of construction was submitted to them. They simply voted upon the policy of municipal construction."

The witness said that the cost of the railway was limited to $50,000,000.

"But, suppose that when you had gone as far as Bleecker Street in building the underground railway, the $50,000,000 was expended, then you would have to go for more money to the Legislature?"

"I have heard that argument advanced before, but I assume that the engineers who made the specifications know their business."

In reply to another question, the witness said the plan adopted by the present board of a sub-surface road was quite similar to that which was adopted by the old board prior to the election of 1894. He also said that Mr. Parsons, the Chief Engineer of the board, went to Europe in 1894, prior to the election, and made an elaborate report of the systems used there.

"Outside of the examination of Mr. Parsons, have any of the Commissioners made studies of the subject of rapid transit?"

"Yes, Sir; and I think most of the Commissioners understand the subject very well for men who are not engineers."

The examination of Secretary Delafield was suspended, and Commissioner John H. Inman took the stand. He said he had made rapid transit a study.

"Do you favor municipal ownership at all, unless in a large enterprise like this, which private capital will not undertake? Do you favor the municipality operating a railway?"

"No, Sir; I do not. I would sublet it to a private company."

Mr. Inman said that, as a general principle, he did not favor State ownership, but he thought the present Rapid Transit act was all right. He also said that the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners was ready to give reasonable concessions to the elevated railway for the purpose of securing rapid transit, if proper application was made.

"What system would, in your opinion, improve the elevated roads?"

"The adoption of the third and fourth tracks. On the Ninth Avenue line there should be a third track as far south as Eighth Street. From the foot of West Broadway a track should be extended to Cortlandt Street Ferry, to connect with the up-town traffic. And there are other improvements which the Commissioners are ready to grant whenever the roads make their ideas and wants known to us. Our schedule in regard to subway transit involves equipment by the road which executes the lease. We would furnish the track and roadbed."

"Do you think your scheme of subway transit, which contemplates six years' work, retards improvements on the elevated roads?"

"There is no earthly reason why the elevated company should not go ahead and build to Fort Washington and give us third and fourth tracks and the Cortlandt Street Ferry extension."

"If the people," said Mr. Inman, "are tired of us and want us to quit, I for one am ready to quit. We have been trying to do our best to carry out the law honestly."

Mr. Inman was excused, and Lawson N. Fuller jumped up and said:

"The cost of this committee to the State has been fully justified in the testimony of Mr. Inman alone. He has said, and he probably represented the sentiment of the commission, that he is willing to have the elevated road extended to Fort Washington, which the people in that vicinity have been trying to get for years. Within two years that great improvement can be secured. This is the first time that I suceeded in getting the views of the Rapid Transit Commissioners on that subject. I congratulate Mr. Inman on his statement."

Mr. Delafield again resumed the stand.

"How much money have the Commissioners expended since 1894?" asked Mr. Wade.

"The total amount appropriated," replied Mr. Delafield, "up to to-day is $61,775.86, and we have expended of that between $56,000 and $59,000; the exact figure I have not with me."

William Steinway of the Rapid Transit Commissioners was then called. He said that he thought the building of an underground road was the best thing that the city could do for its interests.

"The underground railway," said he, "will not cost $50,000,000 to build, and in forty years the city will own it completely without paying a cent. It will be the best thing the city ever did."

"Do you believe in municipal ownership in general?"

"No, Sir, I am opposed to municipal ownership in general, because I believe it would build up a corrupt machine and be the refuge of political hacks."

Mr. Steinway said he was opposed to the city operating railways. He also said that the new underground railway in London was a great success, with only one drawback—that the elevators carrying passengers down to the road, ninety-five feet under ground, were not adequate to the demand. The use of electricity would remove all the unpleasant features of underground travel. Mr. Steinway corroborated Mr. Inman's statement that the board stands ready to listen to any propositions the elevated road may submit.

"Every one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners," said he, "always has been, and to-day is, willing to entertain any reasonable proposition from the Manhattan Company for the extension of its system, for which it agrees to pay a fair and reasonable compensation to the city."

Mr. Steinway said he did not think the Manhattan Company should pay any percentage to the city for five years for the King's Bridge extension if it extended the line to that portion of the city. He said he would also exempt that branch of the elevated road from paying ordinary taxes until the line was on a paying basis, and the section had grown more populous. He was in favor of an immediate extension of the elevated road to the Cortlandt Street Ferry.

William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer to the commission, next took the stand. He submitted some of his reports and said the building of an underground railway was perfectly feasible from an engineering point of view.

"There is no great engineering difficulty at all," said he, "in the building of the road, but there is a vast amount of detail. The cable road will not be interrupted for one moment."

Mr. Parsons gave the committee some of the main points of the engineering work on the proposed line and was then excused.

It was expected that some of the other members of the Rapid Transit Board would put in an appearance and give their views, but they did not. Commissioner Seth Low sent word that he had an important engagement and could not be present, and President Orr also could not attend.

Chairman Nixon announced that the Committee had finished its labors in this city and an adjournment was taken, the committee to meet in Albany Monday morning next.

PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO. direct attention to the new patterns in their Hard Metal Silver Electro-Plated Ware in dinner services, candelabra, and all the accessories of the dinner table. It possesses the characteristic elegance of their Sterling Silver products and equals it in everything but in the intrinsic value of the metal, and as it is never sold to other dealers, the designs always retain a desirable exclusiveness.

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UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK.

CAME TO HIS DEATH FROM A KICK

James Healy Walked to the Hospital and Died Within a Week—The Supposed Murderers Arrested.

James Healy, thirty years old, formerly a waiter in Hart's restaurant, in Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, died yesterday at Harlem Hospital from a fracture of the skull, caused by a kick during a quarrel on Thanksgiving morning. Four men, who were connected with the quarrel were locked up by the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last night.

Healy went into Hart's restaurant about 3 o'clock Thanksgiving morning holding his hand over his right eye, where he said he had been kicked. The restaurant keeper took care of him and sent him to a lodging house for the night.

On the way Healy said that a friend kicked him in the eye, and made the remark that James McKown, a milkman who was a friend of his, was in the crowd when he was hurt.

Healy walked to Harlem Hospital the next morning, where he remained till he died. While at the hospital he was visited by Henry Hill, a fellow-waiter, to whom he said that a negro had kicked him.

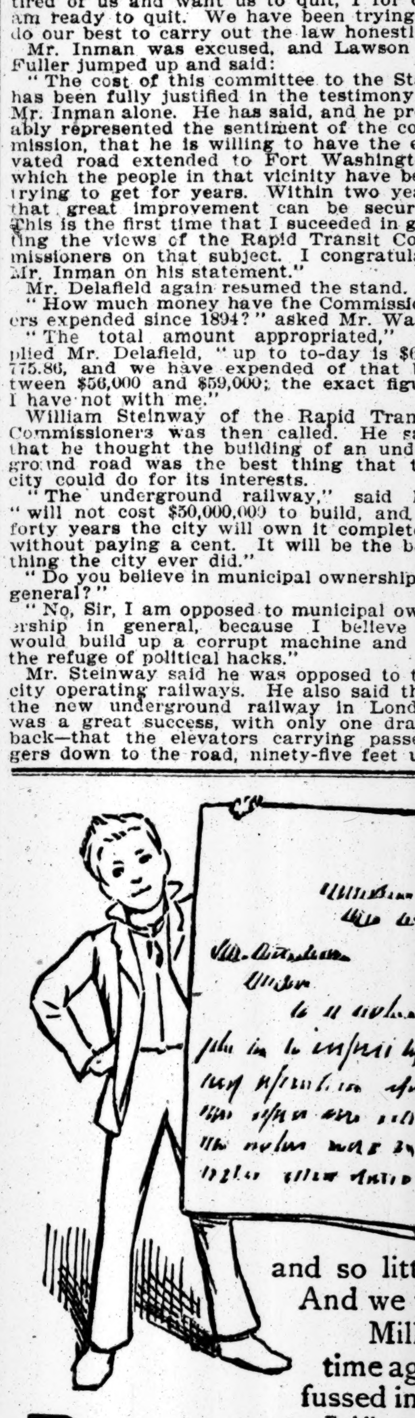
At the station house it was said that McKown, who lives at 1,822 Fulton Avenue, Tremont, went to a saloon on Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, taking with him a colored prize-fighter, Robert Brown, for the purpose of raising a disturbance. They were put out of the saloon, and on the street met Healy, who was drunk.

A fight followed, in which Brown came to the aid of McKown, who knocked Healy down and kicked him. Thomas Dolan and George Wharton, who were in the saloon, and William Thiers, the bartender, were arrested as witnesses.

Full Time in Railroad Shops.

From The Philadelphia North American.

It will be good news to all, but particularly to the men directly affected, to learn that an immediate and general resumption of work on full time in the Pavonia car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been ordered. For a long time the 430 employes in those shops have been working only five days in the week, and the prospect of full time before the Christmas holidays was very slim indeed. The general revival of prosperity, however, has prompted the Pennsylvania Company to take this step for the benefit of its employes, even though it be somewhat in advance of the actual necessities of the road. Accordingly, the order goes into effect immediately, and the men from now on will have six full days' work each week, a boon which will be to the fullest measure acceptable to them after the long period of enforced semi-idleness to which they have been subjected by reason of the late panic.



A Letter

just to hand says: "It is needless for me to express my high opinion of **Pearline**, and that **no clean family lives without it.**" Thousands of letters come, praising **Pearline**, but they don't all put it so strongly. We wouldn't want to, ourselves. We don't say that things can't be made clean without **Pearline**. But we do say that things can't be made clean with so little labor and so little damage by any other means. And we want to say that, **loudly**.

Millions use **Pearline**. Only a short time ago they rubbed and scrubbed and fussed in the old-fashioned way without it.

Beware

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 438 JAMES PYLE, New York.

TRIAL OF LOUIS GORDON

Milch Denies Being a Leader of Incendiaries.

FALSE FIRE REPORTS MADE BY HIM

The Fire Adjuster Cross-examined—He Attended Incendiary Conspiracies as a Matter of Business.

The cross-examination of Samuel Milch, the Fire Adjuster and self-confessed incendiary, was begun yesterday in the trial in Part III. of the General Sessions Court of Louis Gordon, who is accused of setting fire to his shirt factory, at 21 Walker Street, on July 24, 1894.

In answer to ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for Gordon, Milch said he became a life insurance agent in 1887. He became a fire-insurance broker in 1889, having an office at 115 Nassau Street, and four years ago he became a fire adjuster. He knew of no indictment against him in 1893 for arson, but he admitted that he had been indicted with Gordon for the Walker Street fire. "But I didn't know you called that arson," the witness said.

Milch denied that he had been the leader of an organized band of incendiaries. He said he had had no business with Deputy Fire Marshal Frank, and said he did not know that one of the reasons for the removal of Fire Marshal Mitchel was an accusation against Frank of connection with alleged incendiaries.

"You did not put in an appearance at these incendiary fires, did you, but appeared after the fire as an adjuster?"

"Just so," answered Milch.

"Did you adjust some fires in Brooklyn?" asked ex-Judge Curtis.

"Yes, Sir," replied the witness.

"Your cronies had a number of bonfires where you acted as adjuster?"

"Yes, Sir," said Milch.

"When did you commence the career of incendiarism?"

The witness said he would answer the question if put in another way.

"Do you know what an incendiary is?"

"One who sets buildings on fire," said the witness.

"Was it a source of amusement for you to go where conspiracies were discussed?"

Milch said it was not.

"Was it a matter of business with you?"

"Yes, Sir. I expected there would be some business for me."

Milch said that it was after making his confession that he paid a visit to the wineroom, near the Harlem Bridge, where the Gordon fire was arranged. The wineroom was kept by a Hebrew. Cohen and Gordon suggested going to the wineroom to talk. They all drank champagne.

Milch was asked several questions about young women employed by him as typewriters, and denied that he had secreted any of them.

Milch said he had presented to the insurance companies a false statement of the losses by the Gordon fire.

"You knew that the sworn inventories were presented to the companies to defraud?" Milch was asked.

"Yes, Sir."

"And yet you say you have a conscience!" exclaimed Mr. Curtis.

Milch said he had secured the charter for the Ropal Co-operative Company of Kings County, and he said he had some connection with the Manufacturers and Traders' Insurance Company. He was the general agent of the latter company for eight months.

After more cross-examination of Milch, the court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock Monday morning.

Louise Michel's Biography.

From The London Daily News.

Louise Michel's age is established by her birth certificate (says our Paris correspondent) as being sixty-five. She was born at the Château of Vroncourt, in the Upper Marne, on May 29, 1830, at 5 in the evening, and registered as the daughter of the Mlle. Marie Anne Michel, femme de chambre. She was presented for registration by Dr. Laumond to M. de Mahis, owner of the said château, and Mayor of Vroncourt, under the name of Louise. Louise was brought up by M. and Mme. de Mahis, and received a distinguished education. As they had no children, it was supposed they would leave her their fortune, but Mme. de Mahis died before her husband, who became her heir, and died suddenly and intestate. Louise then became the village schoolmistress, and was remarkable for her piety. She went to Paris in the sixties, and interested Mme. Jules Simon, who could have obtained her release from the Versailles Orangery in 1871. This favor was offered, but refused, because Louise thought that to accept it would be to desert her fellows in misfortune.

Georgia's Early Anti-Slavery Stand.

From The Washington Post.

"I don't believe it is generally known that Georgia was the first State in the Union to pass an ordinance against slavery," said the Hon. Charles L. Moses, the talented young Congressman from that State. "This was away back in the days before the institution had got a foothold, and was the natural expression of liberty-loving colonists who were opposed to any form of human tyranny. It would have been a glorious thing if Georgia and all her sister States of the South had stuck by this policy, and I think that this is the general sentiment of the men who owned slaves, and of the generation that has grown to manhood since the abolition of that curse."

Electioneering Methods in Canada.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Witness.

In the contested election of Notary Chauret as a School Trustee for the village of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, one of the allegations of the petition is that the curé of the parish, the Rev. Abbe Chevrefils, used systematic intimidation, declaring to some of the electors that if they did not vote for Mr. Chauret some great calamity would befall them, and they were in conscience bound to vote for him. The further allegation is made that the curé even threatened three female electors with blows.

The Kearsarge and Its Mate.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

One of the new battle ships is to be named the Kearsarge. Surely there is no treason in naming the other for the State of Alabama.



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Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

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SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Bear the fac simile signature of

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TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

The chronicler of the times of Rhoderick Dhu asserts that,

One blast upon his bugle horn
Was worth ten thousand men.

At the present time we believe that one bottle of our R. O. B.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY,

bottled by Thomas Train & Co., in bond in Glasgow, is worth ten of many brands offered in this market. It is the finest produced in Scotland; is pure, clean, mellow, and well matured.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE

The best all-around magazine published in this country, and we might add without exaggeration, in the English tongue.—BOSTON JOURNAL, Feb. 15, 1895.

LOOK OUT FOR **HARPER'S WEEKLY** ANNOUNCEMENT DEC. 14

SOME FEATURES FOR 1896:
WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW NOVEL
ANOTHER NOVEL BY GEORGE DU MAURIER
JOAN OF ARC
THE GERMAN STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY
SIX PAPERS ON GEORGE WASHINGTON BY WOODROW WILSON
ON SNOW-SHOES TO THE BARREN GROUNDS
TOM SAWYER, DETECTIVE
A NOVELETTE BY MARK TWAIN

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE **HARPER'S BAZAR** ANNOUNCEMENT DEC. 21

WILL MAKE THE MOST ACCEPTABLE

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

ONE THAT THE WHOLE FAMILY WILL ENJOY

$4 00 A YEAR — HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

A New Home Around the Old.

From The Hartford Courant.

President Jarvis of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company has contracted with Brown & Van Beren, architects of New-Haven, for plans for a new and elegant residence in Berlin. The singular thing about the proposed plan is that his new home will be built around and upon his present home, in which his father lived before him. The old home is an ancient structure with huge stone chimney gable, shingled on the sides as well as on the roof, and for sentimental reasons Mr. Jarvis does not wish to disturb it or tear it down. The new home will be of wood, with imposing towers, porches, and piazzas. To give an idea of its magnitude, it is said that one of the L's will be 120 feet in length. It will cost $30,000.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair weather will probably continue until Saturday evening, winds shifting to southwesterly, slightly warmer.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, followed by local snows in northern portion Saturday evening or night, southwesterly winds, warmer.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair until Saturday evening, southwesterly winds, and warmer. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, followed by showers in southern portion, easterly winds, slightly warmer. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, winds shifting to northerly and slightly colder. NEW-MEXICO, fair, north winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds, and colder Saturday night. ARKANSAS, fair Saturday, with warm south to west winds, probaly colder Sunday. TENNESSEE, fair Saturday, with warmer, southwesterly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, southwesterly winds, and warmer in eastern portion. ILLINOIS, fair Saturday, followed in northern portion Saturday night by local snows, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly; colder in northern portion Saturday night. WEST VIRGINIA, fair Saturday, with warmer, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair weather, followed by showers on the lakes Saturday afternoon or night, warmer, southwesterly winds Saturday, and colder on Sunday. INDIANA, fair, warmer Saturday, southwesterly winds, probably colder on Sunday. WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness, followed by light snow, winds shifting to northwesterly and colder Saturday night. MISSOURI, probably fair Saturday, with warmer, westerly winds, followed by colder, northerly winds Saturday night. LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness, followed by snows Saturday afternoon or night, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, colder Saturday night. UPPER MICHIGAN, snow, winds shifting to northerly, colder. KANSAS, generally fair Saturday, winds shifting to northerly, colder Saturday evening. NEBRASKA and IOWA, fair in the morning, local snows in the evening or night, colder, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and MINNESOTA, light snows, winds shifting to northerly, and colder. SOUTH DAKOTA and MONTANA, local snows, colder, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, followed by light snows, winds shifting to northerly, and colder. WYOMING, local snows and variable winds, colder Saturday night.

Signals are displayed on Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast and in the extreme Northwest. It has fallen rapidly in the central valleys and upper lake regions. A depression of moderate energy is central near Lake Superior. It is warmer, except in New-England and to the north of Montana. The weather is fair, except in the upper lake region and in the extreme Northwest, where local snows are reported. The weather will continue fair during Saturday from New-England southwestward to the Middle Atlantic and Southern States, with slowly rising temperature.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

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TARIFF TINKERING BEGUN

Mr. Harris Offers a Bill in the House to Increase Wool Duties.

HIGHER RATES IN ALL CLASSES

Representative Morse Has a Bill in Hand Which Aims to Revive Sections of the McKinley Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the House to-day Mr. Harris of Ohio introduced the first tariff bill of this Congress. It seeks to revise the woolen schedule, and for that purpose divides all articles under the woolen schedule into three classes, as follows:

Class 1.—Merino and wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, down clothing, wools, &c., including such as have been heretofore imported from Buenos Ayres, New-Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Great Britain, Russia, Canada, and elsewhere, and all wools not described or designated in Classes 2 and 3.

Class 2.—Leicester Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, Canada long wools, and others usually known by these terms, and also hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animal.

Class 3.—Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian, camel's hair, and all wools of like character heretofore imported from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, &c., excepting improved wools.

Standards for classification are to be provided by the Treasury Department. Provision is made for the fixing of duties on mixed wools and all wools the value of which is sought to be either decreased or enhanced. Washed wool is to pay a duty twice as much as unwashed, and scoured wool three times as much. The duty fixed is as follows:

All wools and hair of the first class, 11 cents a pound; all wools and hair of the second class, 12 cents a pound; wools under Class 3 and camel's hair of the same class valued at less than 13 cents a pound, 32 per cent. ad valorem, and valued at more than 13 cents a pound, including charges, 50 per cent. ad valorem. Wools on the skin are to pay the same duty as other wools.

Congressman Morse of Massachusetts will on Monday introduce the following bill to provide for the existing deficiencies in the revenue, and move its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Be it enacted, &c., that on and after Jan. 1, 1896, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries and mentioned in schedules G, J, K, and L of the Revenue act, approved Oct. 1, 1890, the duties imposed in these schedules; also upon earthenware, both decorated and plain, the duties named in Paragraphs 84 and 85, Schedule B of said act; upon tin plates the duties named in Paragraph 121, Schedule C of said act, and upon gloves of all kinds the duties named in Paragraphs 343 to 350, inclusive, in Schedule N of said act.

This bill revives the McKinley bill in the sections named. It revives the agricultural schedule of 1890, the schedule relating to flax and hemp and their manufactures, the schedule as to silk goods, and the schedule as to wool and woolens, besides the special provisions relating to earthenware, tin plates, and gloves.

CHARGED WITH MAKING RACING BETS

Three Men Arrested in the Basement of 234 Broadway.

Acting Captain Brennan and Detectives Neumaier and Donnelly of the Church Street Station captured three men yesterday afternoon, who were charged with making books and taking bets on horse races in the basement of 234 Broadway.

The place has a saloon license, in the name of Genevieve Frey, the wife of the billiardist, and also contains pool tables and a telegraph ticker.

Neumaier has been working up evidence against the place for five days, and when the three policemen entered they were not suspected. They arrested Martin Lawrence, twenty-seven years old, of 164 Fifth Avenue; Robert Taylor of 385 Sackett Street, and Percy Martin, of 74 Macon Street, all of Brooklyn.

Lawrence had $110, Taylor $1,188, and Martin $82, and in each man's pockets were found books in which he had registered bets on horse races, giving names and amounts.

The prisoners were taken to the Centre Street Court, where they were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, charged with violating the gambling laws.

Lawrence was held in $2,000 bail and the other two in $1,000 each for trial, in default of which they were locked up in the Tombs.

May Be Assembly Sergeant at Arms.

It was announced yesterday, in a semi-official way, that Assemblyman P. W. Reinhard, who was defeated for re-election in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, would be appointed as Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly.

Cronstadt Customs Flags Lowered.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—Navigation has closed for the Winter, and flags upon the Custom House at Cronstadt have been lowered.

why?

Why wear wool?
To keep *out* cold? No.
To keep *in* heat.

If the body is supplied with plenty of fresh air—oxygen—and proper food, it will generate sufficient warmth to protect you on the coldest day—

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, is the best warmth-food. Thin people, people with poor blood who are easily shaken by a cold wind take Scott's Emulsion and it makes good blood, improves the appetite, increases flesh, furnishes bodily warmth, and prevents the ill results from colds, coughs, and exposures.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (*Ask your doctor.*) This is because it is always *palatable*—always *uniform*—always *contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.*

WAITING ON THE SPEAKER

The House, After a Short Session, Adjourns to Monday.

COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE APPOINTED

A Resolution Relating to Armenia Introduced by Mr. Walker—Pledges the Support of the House for Measures of Protection.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The new printing law was the occasion of a recession by the House to-day of its motion on Tuesday with regard to the President's message. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) stated that when the message was read he had moved that there be printed 5,000 copies for the use of the House. He had since learned that the new printing law provided for the printing of 10,000 copies for the House. His motion, therefore, was unnecessary, and he moved that the vote by which it was adopted be reconsidered. Agreed to.

Messrs. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) and Boatner (Dem., La.,) appeared at the bar and took the oath of office.

Speaker Reed announced the appointment of the following Committee on Mileage: A. B. Wright, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman; J. A. Barnham, (Rep., Cal.,) Orlando Burrell, (Rep., Ill.,) and George C. Pendleton, (Dem., Texas.)

Various executive documents and reports from officers were laid before the House by Speaker Reed and appropriately referred.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) presented a joint resolution providing for the printing of 3,500 copies of the monthly summary of imports and exports and other statistics prepared by the Treasury Department for the use of Congress and for distribution abroad. He spoke of the important character of this publication, and the urgent necessity for those additional numbers. After a suggestion by Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) that the printing law be overhauled by some one, the joint resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Baker (Rep., N. H.,) offered a resolution, asking immediate consideration therefor, calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the House his action in regard to the expenditure of the appropriation made in the Agricultural act, for the purchase and distribution of seeds and the printing and publication of farmers' bulletins. The resolution also inquires, if seeds have not been purchased in accordance with the statutes, why purchases have not been made. The Secretary is also asked to transmit a copy of each bid made for seeds, bulbs, cuttings, &c., in response to the department's advertisement of April 27 last, together with any correspondence thereon.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) suggested that inasmuch as the resolution was not in the usual form of resolution of inquiry it be referred to an appropriate committee to be put into proper shape.

Mr. Baker—Will the gentleman please state in what respect it is not in form?

Mr. McMillin—I do not think it is the customary thing to criticise an officer's action in a resolution of this kind.

Mr. Baker—I understand the resolution is exactly in the usual form.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. McMillin] objects, and the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Agriculture when appointed.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) asked permission to have read a resolution to be printed in the record.

This occasioned a colloquy between Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) and the Speaker over a question of procedure. Mr. Crisp said that such requests would constantly be made, and asked the Speaker whether or not the reading of the resolution, or whatever the document was, would insure it a place in the record, after objection had been made to its consideration.

The Speaker replied that circumstances would have to determine the matter. In some cases, the printing of the document might be necessary to explain the action of the House. In this, as the request was for reading and printing, an objection would keep it out of the record.

The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, There are many naturalized American citizens of Armenian birth now resident in the United States; and

Whereas, The Turkish Government continues unjustly and forcibly to collect personal taxes of such naturalized American citizens by imprisoning and otherwise oppressing their relatives; and

Whereas, The Turkish Government neither permits such naturalized American citizens to reenter its territory to visit their families, nor, on the other hand, allows these families to come to this country; and

Whereas, Such wives and children, having the rights of American citizens by virtue of the naturalization of the head of the family, have been and are exposed to outrage and destruction in the cities which have lately been given over to massacre and plunder; therefore,

Resolved, That the people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress assembled, hereby express their deepest abhorrence and condemnation of the outrages thus committed on their American fellow-citizens, as well as on other Christian subjects of Turkey.

Resolved, further, That this House, composed of the immediate representatives of the American people, pledge its hearty support to the executive branch of the Government to every measure justified by international law and a common humanity to vindicate the rights of our fellow-citizens and of their families in Turkey, and to hinder and prevent, as far as practicable, the continuance of the outrages and massacres in that land.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.,) expressed the opinion that such a resolution should not be presented to the House in its present condition, and he therefore objected.

On motion by Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) the House, at 12:30 o'clock adjourned until Monday next.

MANY LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS.

The House Calendar Lengthened by Addition of Many Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Among the bills introduced in the House to-day were the following:

Mr. Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.)—Making Superior, Wis., a port of immediate transportation.

Mr. Washington, (Dem., Tenn.)—His bill of last Congress to encourage holding the Tennessee centennial exposition at Nashville, Tenn., and appropriating $100,000 for a Government exhibit there.

Mr. Poole, (Rep., N. Y.)—Amending the pension law of 1890 so as to provide that in considering claims the death of an enlisted man or officer shall be considered sufficiently proved if satisfactory evidence is produced establishing the fact of continued absence from his home or family for a period of seven years.

Postal Savings Bank.

Mr. Bowers, (Rep., Cal.)—To establish a postal savings bank department; repealing all laws authorizing the issue and sale of United States bonds; establishing a uniform rule of naturalization; prohibiting officers or employes of National banks from holding any office in any savings bank; prohibiting the appointment of aliens to offices or places of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States.

Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.)—Providing for the purchase of gold and silver bullion and its coinage; giving to the State of Alabama the proceeds of the sale of certain public lands to increase the school fund of the State; to establish a port of delivery at Florence, Ala.; creating a tariff statistical bureau in the Treasury Department; to dispense with the proof of loyalty in pension cases; appropriating $25,000 for a marine hospital at Florence, Ala.; appropriating $40,000 for a public building at Decatur, Ala.; providing for a civil Government for Alaska.

Public Building at Stamford.

Mr. Henry, (Rep., Conn.)—Appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Stamford, Conn.

Mr. Morse, (Rep., Mass.)—Appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Plymouth, Mass.; also bills of last Congress amending the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States; repealing the inter-State commerce law.

Mr. Mercer, (Rep., Neb.)—Granting to the State of Nebraska the Fort Omaha military reservation for a school for the National Guard of the State.

Tax on State Banks.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.)—Repealing the tax on State banks and State banking associations.

Mr. Gillet (Rep., N. Y.)—Appropriating $150,000 for a public building at Elmira, N. Y.

Mr. Russell (Rep., Conn.)—Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Norwich, Conn.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.)—Authorizing the Senate to confirm the military nominations made by Abraham Lincoln and directing commissions issued to those confirmed.

Mr. Kiefer (Rep., Minn.)—Increasing the pay of letter carriers in cities having a population under 75,000 to $600 for their first year's service, $800 for the second year, and $1,000 per annum thereafter; appropriating $40,000 for the construction of a military hospital at Fort Snelling, Minn.; appropriating $35,000 for the improvement of the navigation on the St. Croix Lake and River, Minnesota.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.)—Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Freeport, Ill.

Mr. Stephenson (Rep., Mich.)—Appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Menominee, Mich.

A Gift to Kansas.

Mr. Baker (Pop., Kan.)—Granting to the State of Kansas the Fort Hays Military Reservation for the use of the agricultural college; appropriating $1,000,000 to provide means for gathering and storing rainwater in the semi-arid regions of the United States.

Mr. Meiklejohn (Rep., Neb.)—Prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to Indians.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa)—Appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Mr. Andrews (Rep., Neb.)—Appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Hastings, Neb.

Mr. Little (Dem., Ark.)—For the free coinage of gold and silver and the maintenance of the reserve fund.

Mr. Hartman (Rep., Mon.)—For the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Flynn (Rep., Oklahoma)—For free homesteads on the public lands in Oklahoma.

Resolution as to Waller.

Mr. Miller (Rep., Kan.,) introduced a resolution requesting the President, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House all information received by him or the State Department in regard to the arrest and trial of John L. Waller, a United States citizen, by the French authorities in the island of Madagascar, and his imprisonment in France, including all correspondence between Edward Telfair Wetter, United States Consul at Madagascar, and Edwin F. Uhl of the Department of State, and all records, documents, and evidence in any way touching the matter in his possession or in the possession of the State Department.

Would Stop Lynching.

Mr. Russell (Rep. Conn.,) presented resolutions of the Connecticut State Legislature calling on the Connecticut delegation in Congress to investigate and urge legislation which would guarantee negroes in some localities the rights of liberty and trial by due process of law and check mob violence and give the rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Mr. Morse (Rep. Mass.,) presented a resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature asking for National legislation for the suppression of the lottery traffic.

A NATIONAL PARADE GROUND.

Bill to Throw Open Chickamauga Military Park for Manoeuvres.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A bill introduced in the House to-day by Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio provides, without making an especial appropriation, a National field for military manoeuvres, by declaring the Chickamauga Military Park open for such purpose to the military forces of the United States, and the National Guard of the States under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

This bill, if passed, would make available for military instruction and manoeuvres fifteen square miles of territory, embracing extended battlefields and over thirty miles of approaches outside of this tract, over which the contending armies marched into position and moved from these fields.

One important object in view which it is believed the plan would accomplish is bringing into closer relations through the War Department the National Guard and the regular army.

A MONSTER CUBAN PETITION.

Recognition of the Insurgents Asked for by 92,200 Persons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Royce of Indiana has a monster petition for the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, which he will present to the House.

It originated at Elkhart, Ind., and has been circulated through every State and Territory in the Union and contains 92,200 signatures. Pennsylvania leads in the number of signers, with 9,875, and Illinois comes second with 8,728.

It is headed "A Petition in the Interest of Humanity and the Cause of Freedom," and requests Congress to take such action as shall result in the speedy recognition as belligerents of the Cuban patriots in their struggle for freedom.

Two Sugar Planters of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Messrs. Cook and Baldwin, two extensive sugar planters of Hawaii, had a short conference this morning on the floor of the House with Representative Hitt of Illinois. They were introduced by Mr. Castle, the late Minister at Washington from Hawaii. The gentlemen wished to know if Congress would enact any legislation this Winter with reference to sugar. Mr. Hitt of course could give no definite information on this subject.

Another Gavel for the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—An addition was made to-day to Speaker Reed's collection of gavels. The gavel presented to-day comes from E. P. Nelson of Minnesota, a great admirer of Mr. Reed, and was presented by Representative Towne of Minnesota. It is made from a piece of the hull of the first vessel that passed through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Want to Become States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Delegate Murphy of Arizona introduced in the House to-day a bill granting Statehood to the Territory he represents. The measure is similar to that passed by the House last Congress. Similar bills were introduced proposing Statehood for Oklahoma and New-Mexico.

The Christmas Display of Gorham Silver

as now exhibited, is of far greater interest, both in the variety of goods offered and beauty of designs, than of any previous season.

It has been the aim of the company, during the past year, to produce a range of articles so extensive that the selection by its customers of appropriate gifts, will be an easy matter. It is important, however, to call early, in order to have a large assortment of goods and patterns to choose from.

GORHAM Mfg. Co.
Silversmiths.

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

It will pay you to investigate
THE IMPROVED
WELSBACH
LIGHT
Three times the illumination, one-half the cost.
THE WELSBACH COMMERCIAL CO.,
Sole Agents for New York City,
MANHATTAN INCANDESCENT LIGHT CO.,
981 BROADWAY.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Mrs. Maria Halsey.

Mrs. Maria Halsey died at Hanover, Morris County, N. J., last Tuesday. Mrs. Halsey was the widow of William Halsey. She was a daughter of Judge Peter Ogilvie and Ann De Witt, and was born in this city Oct. 3, 1793, and was therefore over one hundred and two years old. At the time of her birth her parents attended the First Presbyterian Church, which stood on Wall Street, between Nassau Street and Broadway, and there she was baptized Nov. 2, 1793.

Judge Ogilvie then lived on Liberty Street and afterward at the corner of Murray Street and Broadway, and had a Summer residence in Columbia Street, which shortly after became his home. From this home, in Mrs. Halsey's childhood, the view was unobstructed to the East River, and in 1814 from it the captured British ship Macedonian in Wallabout Bay could be seen. This residence, with much more of the Ogilvie estate, is still in the possession of the family.

Mrs. Halsey was married in 1814 to William Halsey, who died at Hanover in 1878. For many years they lived in this city, on the east side, but a few years before Mr. Halsey's death they made their home in Hanover, at their country place, which had been in the Halsey family for over a hundred years.

Mrs. Halsey was a woman of remarkable force of character, retaining the use of her faculties and directing the management of her estate to the time of her death.

Two sons survive her, Dr. William Halsey and Peter O. Halsey. Clinton Ogilvie, the noted landscape painter, is a son of a deceased daughter.

Seth J. Thomas.

Seth J. Thomas, the venerable Boston lawyer, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 64 Chestnut Street. He was born Nov. 29, 1807, at Marshfield, Mass. When about twenty years old, Mr. Thomas went to Boston and was apprenticed to a hat dealer.

He was a lifelong Democrat. He was in the Legislature in Gov. Morton's time, being a candidate for Speaker. Gov. Edward Everett appointed him Colonel of the Third Regiment of Infantry. He moved to Charlestown in 1845, and when there was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and later was head of the Naval Store Department at the Navy Yard.

When about forty years old he decided to study law, and entered the office of the late City Solicitor, John P. Healy. Mr. Thomas was intimately acquainted with Daniel Webster, and was leading counsel in the Burns and other fugitive slave cases.

Everett B. Pomeroy.

Everett B. Pomeroy, proprietor of The Oakland Times, died Thursday night at Oakland, Cal., after a short illness. Mr. Pomeroy was born in Richfield, near Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1856. When nine years old he went to California with his parents. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and a year later was appointed United States District Attorney for Arizona Territory by President Grant, and held that position for ten years. He resigned his position in Arizona in 1885 because of ill health. He purchased The Oakland Times some months ago.

Gen. Edward Wright.

Gen. Edward Wright died yesterday morning at his home in Des Moines, Iowa. Gen. Wright served with distinction during the war, and was a prominent figure in politics after the admission of the State into the Union.

He was a lawyer, and among his clients were many of the leading railroad and other corporations doing business in the State.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. W. J. Stevenson, pastor of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and who was well-known in Pennsylvania and Delaware, died at his residence in that city yesterday morning. Dr. Stevenson was stricken with paralysis while in his pulpit Sunday, and did not recover consciousness thereafter. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Conference in 1859. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church Monday afternoon. He will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Baltimore, Tuesday.

—Joab Scales, a wholesale tobacconist of Toronto, Ontario, died there yesterday. He was born in Kentucky seventy-six years ago, but lived in Toronto since the war of the rebellion. When Jefferson Davis visited Toronto, he was the guest of Mr. Scales. Deceased was at one time the most extensive manufacturer of tobacco in Canada. He leaves three sons and a daughter. Caroline Miskel, wife of Hoyt, the playwright, is his granddaughter.

—Anna Sears of Bucyrus, Ohio, died at Cleveland Thursday from the effect of a surgical operation. Miss Sears had been engaged in missionary work in China under the direction of the Methodist Board of Missions until a few months ago. She was for years a tireless and successful worker in that field, until poor health compelled her to return to the United States.

—Zachariah Hallock, forty-six years old, a prominent Long Island farmer, died very suddenly at his home, in Northville, L. I., yesterday. Mr. Hallock was considered an authority on farming, and this year was employed by the Geneva State Experiment Station to conduct an extensive experiment with potatoes on his farm. He leaves a wife and several children.

—Almeth White, who lived in Rahway, N. J., all his life, and was prominently identified with its business interests, died there yesterday. He was seventy-five years old. He leaves two sons. Mr. White was at one time a member of the Board of Education, and was a prominent member of the Baptist Church.

—Mrs. Henry S. Haines, wife of Col. H. S. Haines, formerly President of the Plant System, and at present Commissioner of the Southern States Freight Association, died Thursday night in Atlanta. Her funeral will take place in Savannah, her former home, this afternoon.

—Brice S. Evans of Boston died there yesterday of paralysis. He was seventy-four years old.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:30 A. M.—230 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Henry Hine; damage, $100.
3:10 A. M.—430 West Twenty-fifth Street, J. W. Mitchell; extended to 428 West Twenty-fifth Street, Jacob Felter; damage, $2,500.
3:20 A. M.—240 West Sixty-first Street; damage, $75.
6:35 A. M.—271-274 South Street and 539 to 543 Water Street; Elliot Driggs and others; total damage, 525,000.
9:15 A. M.—543 Columbus Avenue, Charles Hartman; damage, $50.
11:30 A. M.—32 Wall Street, Assay Office; damage, $25.
12:50 P. M.—95 Broome Street, Abraham Samuels; damage trifling.
2:30 P. M.—2,329 Third Avenue, John Fry; damage trifling.
2:45 P. M.—Ninety-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, cable power house; no damage.
3 P. M.—75 Washington Street, Tarriah Charkey; damage slight.
4:30 P. M.—512 West Twenty-seventh Street, Henry Reenman; damage, $100.
5:30 P. M.—216 West Thirty-ninth Street, occupant unknown; no damage.
7:20 P. M.—156 Hester Street, Nathan & Co.; damage trifling.
7:45 P. M.—71 Attorney Street, Samuel Gomonsky; damage, $25.
8 P. M.—30 Amsterdam Avenue, Rosie Cohen; damage, $15.
8:15 P. M.—Bleach Road and Morris Park Avenue, John Lydig; damage slight.

TRIBUTE TO ST. NICHOLAS

Annual Banquet of the Society Named in His Honor.

APPLAUSE FOR WITTY SPEECHES

Distinguished Guests Present Representing Other Organizations—The Toasts and Those Who Responded.

The St. Nicholas Society of New-York held its annual banquet last night at Delmonico's. Two hundred and fifty members sat down to dinner. The room was decorated with the flags and emblems of the society.

The Society of Colonial Wars was represented by Frederic J. de Peyster, the St. George Society by Berkely Mastyn, the Holland Society by Dr. Daniel B. St. John Roosa, Society of the Cincinnati by Nicholas Fish, and the New-England Society by W. E. Dodge.

The Stewards, who were decorated with ribbons and medals, which lent to them a very distinguished appearance, were A. Van Santvoord, Henry C. Swords, Stanley W. Dexter, and B. Aymar Sands.

The guests gathered in the anterooms and then marched into the dining room with President Edward King and Austen G. Fox at their head, bearing the society's staff, made out of a piece of the old Stuyvesant pear tree. An attendant attired in the old Colonial dress of kneebreeches and lace-embroidered coat stepped proudly and sedately in front of President King, blowing a bugle.

The dinner was enlivened with the old customs of the society. Before the toasts were responded to, the same bugle blower marched up between the tables, followed by Mr. Fox, who groaned beneath the weight of an old rooster weathervane standing above the four points of the compass. The weathervane was set on the table amid tremendous applause. It used to stand upon the old Town Hall of New-Amsterdam when New-York was known by that name, and it was later transferred to Sleepy Hollow, whence it was presented by Washington Irving to the St. Nicholas Society.

Long, old-fashioned, white clay pipes, variously known as "Lord-o'-Mercies" and "Church Wardens," were handed round to every member present, and a great majority of the gentlemen laid down their cigars and smoked these pipes for the sake of good old custom rather than of positive enjoyment.

The rooster is always turned toward the man "from whom the wind is supposed to come." It was placed on the table and its head was turned amid a roar of laughter toward Joseph H. Choate.

It was 9 o'clock when President King made the champagne glasses rattle with his gavel and rose to open the speeches with a few introductory remarks.

"The society is in a first-class condition," he said, "the treasury is overflowing, and there are more desirable members knocking at our doors than we can admit."

Mr. King said sadly that there was, nevertheless, a melancholy fact for him to announce.

"Mr. Fox sat down on the basket of pipes and there are, unfortunately, not enough to go round," said Mr. King, frowning darkly under the shadow of his big Knickerbocker three-cornered hat.

W. H. McElroy responded to the toast of "St. Nicholas." "There are other saints," he said gravely, "who come up annually for recanonization and have their good points, but none of them are in it with St. Nicholas."

In response to the toast of "Our City," Edmund Wetmore said it was really not easy to know who were the actual proprietors of "our city."

"What with the falling off in the importation of Dutchmen," he said, "and the increase in the exportation of duchesses, there is little of the old patrimony left in the original hands."

New-York, he said, was the one place which everybody came to, or wanted to come to. In conclusion, Mr. Wetmore convulsed his listeners with some verses, of which the following is a sample:

> Oh, happy were the golden days
> In old Manhattan's prime,
> When honest burghers ruled the town,
> And drinking was no crime;
> When Nicholas, that jolly saint,
> The only saint they knew.
> They did not clamor for "reform"
> When this old town was new.

G. de Weckherlin, Minister from Netherlands, made a short speech, and Judge Clearwater of Kingston responded to the toast of "Holland."

"This is a Dutch dinner," said the Judge, "for the Dutch love comfort. There is only one thing here that is not Dutch—that is the chairs we sit upon. They remind me of a notice I once saw in a hotel on the Rigi—'The wine sold in this hotel leaves the traveler nothing to hope for.'"

Responding to the toast of the "Army," Gen. Ruger said that the United States Army was not large enough to take the initiative against any nation whatever.

Commodore Sicard spoke for the navy.

"What we want," he said, "is good battleships. The others are all very fine, but they cannot fight at close quarters. God is on the side of good ships."

Chauncey M. Depew rose at 11:30 o'clock to speak to "The Founders of New-Amsterdam." He was heartily cheered.

"This is one of the best dinners of the St. Nicholas Society I ever attended," said Dr. Depew. "The founders of New-Amsterdam were quiet people, but there were choleric and emotional people among them. There never was a more choleric or emotional man than Peter Stuyvesant. So's Goff!"

The glasses and bottles fairly danced with the roar of applause.

The speaker spoke with scorn of the armored cruisers of the world lying in the Bosphorus while the Armenians are murdered by thousands and thousands. The humanity of the old days, he said, would not have tolerated such hideous outrages.

"Have we improved since the days of the old Dutch?" he cried. "Have we grown any more humane?"

He passed on to speak of Cuba and derided the United States Government for not recognizing the belligerent rights of Cuba.

It was midnight when Mr. Choate got up to respond to the last toast, "Our Guest." He poked fun at St. Nicholas, and said the best way to prepare for speechmaking at a banquet was to travel from New-York to Buffalo in a train going at sixty miles an hour, and to gain inspiration from the classic towns passed on the way.



How to Fry with Cottolene

Fry everything from potato chips to doughnuts in Cottolene. Put Cottolene in a cold pan—heat it slowly until it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute. Then put in your food. It will pay you to try Cottolene just this way—see how delicious and wholesome it makes the food.

Get the genuine, sold everywhere in one, three, and five pound tins, with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

IVORY SOAP
99 44/100 PURE

Have you noticed when discussing household affairs with other ladies that each one has found some special use for Ivory Soap, usually the cleansing of some article that it was supposed could not be safely cleaned at home.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

THE FAIR OF CUBA'S DAUGHTERS.

Such remarkable success has attended the Cuban Fair in the Masonic Temple that the management may decide to continue it even beyond Monday of next week.

The Masons have kindly given the hall for that night, and should the occasion demand it, they would probably favor the daughters of Cuba by extending the permit for the rest of the week.

It is rarely that enthusiasm in a fair continues with such unabated interest as characterizes this one. The 1,000 or more Cubans who call New-York City their home appear at the fair almost every night, and clear the booths of goods, leaving behind them streams of silver coin. Hosts of good American citizens assist in devastating the booths of their trinkets, and then turn about to replete them again.

There are lots of interesting things to see on the floor besides the display of youth and beauty.

A never-failing source of pride to all good revolutionists is the portrait in half life size of Gen. Maceo, the Cuban hero. Cuban women fairly idolize the old General. The portrait shows him in white duck regimentals, and gives an idea of his massive figure and clear-cut face. Near by is a realistic painting of a fight between Spanish and Cuban forces. In the painting the Cubans are making an infantry charge, protected on the flanks by cavalry armed with the death-dealing machete.

Miss Grace Golden charmed every one present at the fair last evening by singing quaint ballads and classical music. The Misses Castillo, Yara Fuentes, and Esther Moreno, who suddenly burst into the hall from a side room, decked out in striking costumes of red, white, and blue, with a Cuban star for a headpiece, attracted much attention. They took charge of the coffee and cocoa booth. Miss Atkinson, "the American girl," as she is termed to distinguish her from her Cuban sisters, had sole charge of the flower stand, and could hardly make change fast enough.

"Miss Atkinson," said an enamored young Cuban last night, "it's a wonder you do not go on the stage. You would certainly make a hit." He did not know that the young lady is engaged for an important part in "The Artist's Model," to be presented at the Broadway Theatre on Dec. 23 under the management of Charles Frohman.

One of the most able men among the Cubans to-day is Enrique José Varona, ex-deputy to the Spanish Cortes, and now editor of the Patria, the organ of the Cuban party in this city. He is not only eloquent, but he is exact in his statements, and when he speaks it is with feeling and reflection. In speaking last night of the methods employed by Spain in her relations with Cuba, he said the island had been well-nigh prevented from having any voice in the Government. Spain was able to do this, he said, by enforcing an electoral law so artfully framed as to accomplish two results—the reducing of the number of voters and the giving at all times of a majority to the Spaniards.

"And what use," he continued, "the Spanish Government has made of this power is apparent in the threefold spoliation to which it has submitted the island of Cuba. Spain has not, in fact, a colonial policy. In the distant lands she has subdued by force Spain has sought nothing but immediate riches, and these it has wrung by might from the compulsory labor of the natives. For this reason Spain to-day in Cuba is only a parasite.

"But there is another form of spoliation. When the war of 1878 came to an end, Spain was bent on making Cuba pay the cost of the war. Two-thirds of the island was ruined. The metropolis overwhelmed the colony with enormous budgets to cover the obligations of the State. At the present time Cuba, owing to Spain's reckless and senseless financial course, is burdened with a debt of $295,707,284. Considering its population, the debt of Cuba exceeds that of all the other American countries, including the United States. The interest of this debt imposes a burden of $9.75 on each inhabitant. The French people, the most overburdened in this respect, owe only $6.30 for each inhabitant. Not one cent of the money advanced to the Spanish treasury has been spent in Cuba to advance the work of improvement and civilization. It has not contributed to build a single mile of highway or of railroad, nor to erect a single lighthouse, or deepen a single port. It has not built one asylum, or opened one public school.

"For the bureaucrats and military men has been reserved the best part of the booty taken from Cuba. The Governor General is paid a salary of $50,000, and is given a palace, a country house, servants, coaches, and a fund for secret expenses. The Archbishop of Santiago and the Bishop of Havana have $18,000 each. The Director General of the Treasury has $18,500, and the Commander General of the Naval Station $16,392. Hundreds of other officers receive large salaries, and free lodgings and domestic servants.

"Sometimes through incapacity, but more frequently for plunder, the money exacted from the Cuban taxpayers is unscrupulously and irresponsibly squandered. It has been demonstrated that the debt of Cuba has been increased $50,232,500 through Minister Fabie's incapacity. Minister Romero Rabledo took at one time, in 1892, $1,000,000 belonging to the Treasury of Cuba from the vaults of the Bank of Spain, and lent it to the Transatlantic Company, of which he was a stockholder. This was done in defiance of law. It was made public in June, 1890, that $6,500,000 had been abstracted from the Caja de Depositos, notwithstanding that the safe was locked with three keys, each one of which was in the possession of a different functionary. In the month of March of the same year, Gen. Pando affirmed that the robberies committed through the issue of warrants by the Board of Public Debt exceeded $12,000,000.

"But they say Spain protects us with an iron Government. What is the truth? Personal safety is a myth among us. Outlaws, as well as men of law, have disposed at will of the property, the peace and life of inhabitants of Cuba. The civil guard, far from being the guardian, has been the terror of the Cuban peasants. Under the most trifling pretext the guards beat unmercifully the defenseless countrymen, and very frequently they have killed those they were conveying under arrest.

"In short, Spain denies to the Cubans all effective powers in their own country. She condemns the Cubans to a political inferiority in the land where they were born. She confiscates the product of the Cubans' labor without giving them in return either safety, prosperity, or education. Spain has shown itself utterly incapable of governing Cuba, and the Cubans, not in anger, but in despair, have appealed to arms in order to defend their rights and to vindicate the eternal principle of justice."

Prominent persons at the fair last night were Mr. and Mrs. Camancho, from the United States of Colombia; Dr. Miranda, President of the Cuban Benevolent Society; Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Capt. Vantine, a veteran of Sherman's army; Mrs. E. Agramonte, Mrs. Quesada, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, Dr. Henna, Mr. and Mrs. Jiminez, Miss Bush, Dr. Quesada, G. Castilla, Mrs. Zaldo, the Misses Pomares, Mrs. Pomares, Gen. Garcia, Mrs. Vresca, the Misses Agramonte, Mrs. Bozan, Miss Lima, the Misses Molina, Miss Ros, and Miss Chaves.

Seven Cuban Clubs will attend the fair to-night, and a gay time may be expected by the visitors.

Surtax on Sugar Stock in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—The Czar has given the imperial sanction to the sugar scheme formulated by M. de Witte, Minister of Finance, which provides that, besides an excise duty, a surtax shall be levied upon all stock in excess of a certain quantity whenever it shall come into market, but shall not be levied in the event of exportation.

Cuban Filibusters from Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 6.—A large party of Cubans left the Island of Jamaica in an open boat to-day and boarded a steamer from the southward, on which was a formidable filibustering expedition prepared to operate against the Spanish in Cuba.

A SENATE SEAT AT STAKE

Important Legislative Election at Louisville To-day.

WHY SPEAKER CARROLL RESIGNED

The Legislature Evenly Divided—Blackburn Gives No Aid to the Democratic Candidate for Representative.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6.—An election for a member of the Legislature of Kentucky will be held in this city to-morrow, and by this election will be settled the question whether or not Kentucky will have a Republican United States Senator.

The Legislature, as now constituted, contains on joint ballot 68 Republicans, 67 Democrats, and 2 Populists. One of these Populists will vote with the Republicans, and the other with the Democrats. There is a vacancy in the Forty-eighth (Louisville) District, A. J. Carroll having resigned his seat, and to-morrow's election will fill this vacancy. Should a Democrat be elected, it will make the two parties a tie on joint ballot. Should a Republican be chosen, it will give that party a majority of two on joint ballot, and thus insure the election of a Republican United States Senator.

In the regular election, Nov. 5, last, A. J. Carroll and Charles U. Shreve were respectively the Democratic and Republican nominees for the Legislature from the district composed of the Sixth and Seventh Wards of Louisville. Mr. Carroll had been a member of the House of Representatives two terms, and Speaker of that body one term. Some two or three weeks before the election, Mr. Shreve, the Republican, withdrew from the contest, sending his letter of withdrawal to the County Clerk, who had charge of the work of printing the ballots. The withdrawal of Shreve was not made public, and only a half dozen people knew of it until the morning of the election, when the ballots appeared without his name. Shreve continued his canvass, the same as if he were a candidate. Carroll had no opposition, and was, of course, elected.

The manner of Shreve's withdrawal caused much unfavorable comment, and it was intimated strongly that Carroll had something to do with the disreputable part of it. Mr. Carroll denied this emphatically, but he practically admitted that he knew of it before election day. Not desiring to rest under an imputation of this kind, or to accept an office secured by what looked like a disreputable method, Carroll tendered his resignation to the Governor. It was accepted, and a special election was called for to-morrow.

Carroll was renominated by the Democrats to make the race, and Charles A. Blatz was selected by the Republicans. The two candidates have made an active canvass, assisted by leading members of their parties, both from Louisville and from out in the State. Dr. Godfrey Hunter, member of Congress, and a leading Republican candidate for United States Senator, gave his influence and advice to Blatz. Carroll had the leading Democratic politicians of the city to help him, and also the influence of James B. McCreary, member of Congress and candidate for United States Senator. Blackburn is, of course, a candidate to succeed himself in the Senate, but as Carroll has declared himself a sound-money man, and for a sound-money man for Senator, he has had no help from Blackburn.

The two wards comprising this legislative district contain 4,257 registered voters. In the last election, only 3,307 votes were cast, but since then there have been 405 additional registrations. The district gave Hardin, (Dem.,) for Governor, 1,525, and Bradley, (Rep.,) 1,577, a majority of 52 for Bradley. For Lieutenant Governor, however, Tyler (Dem.) carried the district by 100. In the race for Judge of the Court of Appeals the Democrat carried the district by 331 votes. The district is ordinarily Democratic by nearly 500, and in expressing party preferences during registration the Democrats lead by over 400 votes. There are, however, in the district between 500 and 800 "floaters" and negroes, figured on as a purchasable element. It can be understood from these figures that the district is close, and that there is a chance for the man with the most money to win the fight. Mr. Carroll has a presumable advantage in having been in local politics for several years, while Mr. Blatz makes his first appearance. However, if the sentiment of the people has not changed since the late election this will be an advantage in the case of Blatz, as there was then expressed a disposition to clean out the old politicians, and to put new and untried men in their places. Both candidates are to-night confident of victory.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Gov. Alva Adams of Colorado is at the Waldorf.

—Capt. John R. Williams, U. S. A., is at the Albemarle.

—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio is at the Metropole.

—Prof. Peter S. Michie of West Point is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Haile of Massachusetts is at the Normandie.

—The Rev. Dr. A. Toomer Porter of Charleston, S. C., is at the Everett.

—Congressman Paul J. Sorg of Ohio and Prof. Momerie of London are at the Holland.

—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada and Chief Justice Edward M. Paxson of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—Ex-Senator George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts, ex-Senator William D. Washburn of Minnesota, Judge Hamilton Ward of Belmont, N. Y., and Lieut. Col. Turnbull of Quebec are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

Riggs—A. N. Jacobs, New York.

Page's—Homer Davenport, New-York.

Arlington—Mr. and Mrs. R. Guiterman, New-York.

Hamilton—Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Todd, New York.

Hamilton—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bennett, New-York.

Ebbitt—T. B. Church, F. B. Lee, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Burger, Brooklyn.

Willard's—George M. Ruddell, A. Meekel, Edward G. Hagedorn, New-York; James S. Frasee, Brooklyn.

Cochran's—Douglass Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Maneough, New-York.

Shoreham—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Jewett, Thomas Ewing, Jr., E. J. Ballard, William G. Bussey, New-York.

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136 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW-YORK.

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Marriages	5
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Meetings and Elections	13
Autumn Resorts	7	New Publications	5
Bankers' Cards	13	Personal	7
Bicycles	6	Proposals	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Public Notices	13
Business Notices	5	Recent Publications	10
City Real Estate for Sale	15	Referees' Notices	15
Dancing	7	Religious Notices	7
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	16
Dividends	13	Special Notices	5
Excursions	7	Staten Island Property	15
Financial	13	Surrogate Notices	14
Furs Repaired	7	Teachers	7
Furnished Rooms	7	To Let for Business Purposes	15
Help Wanted	16	Travelers' Guide	13
Hotels	7	Winter Resorts	7
Instruction	7		
Legal Notices	13		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Bells—8:00. Matinée—2:00—Much Ado About Nothing.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10. Matinée.
CARNEGIE HALL—Paderewski and Orchestra—8:15.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—School for Scandal—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Frou-Frou—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sidewalks of New-York—8:00. Matinée.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Story of Rodion the Student—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Bowery Girl—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—Gefallene Engel—8:15. Matinée—2:00—Zwei Wappen.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15. Matinée.
MASONIC TEMPLE—Cuban Fair.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Il Trovatore—8:00. Matinée—1:45—La Traviata and Cavalleria Rusticana.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:00.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
The Republican National Convention.
Brooklyn Aldermen Warned.
England's Answer as to Venezuela.
Peter Conlin Chief of Police.
Terrific Windstorm at Halifax.
Unearthed a Den of Thieves.

Page 2
Dr. Satterlee Elected Bishop.
Rapid Transit Work Discussed.
Trial of Louis Gordon.

Page 3
Tariff Tinkering in the House.
The House Waiting on Mr. Reed.
St. Nicholas Society Dinner.
A Senate Seat at Stake.

Page 5
Said Pasha in Refuge.
Insurgent Armies Combining.

Page 6
Trotting Turf Trials.
Class B Men and Cycle Manufacturers.

Page 7
No Tower for the Capitol.
Fire Chief Short's Accident.

Page 8
Danger to Gold from Fire.
Col. Waring on Street Cleaning.

Page 9
On Water Front Taxes.
Saved from "Priest Swindlers."
To Invest Cardinal Satolli.
Antitoxine in Brooklyn.
The Union Railway's Franchise.
Row Over Changing a Grade.
Great Cathedral for Chicago.

Page 10
Review of New Publications.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.

Page 14
Attorney General Harmon's Report.
The Vote on Canal Bonds.
Langerman Out of Custody.
No Welcome for Ahlwardt.
D. H. Roberts Adjudged Insane.

Page 15
Superintendent Preston Makes Answer.
No Mercy for Amelia Schauer.
Is Not Mrs. Craigie's Work.
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 16
Fun at the Sheriff's Trial.
State to Take Dr. Webb's Land.
The Cheap Money Craze.
Atlanta's Hustling Lesson.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	31	25	27
6 A. M.	31	23	26
9 A. M.	31	25	27
12 M.	42	28	30
4 P. M.	46	29	32
6 P. M.	45	28	31
9 P. M.	43	26	30
12 P. M.	42	25	29

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....................27.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....................26.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....................38.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....................38.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Generally Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Colmun 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

RAPID TRANSIT AND ELEVATED ROADS.

The Assembly committee which has been junketing about New-York and Brooklyn for some weeks inquiring into railroads, apropos of nothing in particular, has spent several days asking questions about the surface and elevated railroads in this city and the proposed rapid-transit system. What use it expects to make of the information collected, little of which is new to anybody else, is not yet apparent, but there may be a suggestion in the knowledge it acquired of Mr. GEORGE GOULD the other day that the Manhattan Railway Company disburses $300,000 a year in "legal expenses."

Mr. GOULD is President of the Manhattan, and he naturally does not believe in municipal ownership of railroads nor in the underground system. The "best and most feasible system of rapid transit in New-York," he thinks, would be "an elevated road equipped with electricity." The Manhattan is "at present experimenting with electricity," and it would be willing to extend its lines on its own terms. Mr. GOULD admits that there have been many complaints against the Manhattan management about crowding, poor lighting, &c., and that they have done no good, but things are waiting for electricity.

President GOULD says that in his opinion it is possible to build an underground road, but it "would not pay financially," and he objects to municipal ownership because such enterprise "ought to be left to private capital." The questioning of the committee and the answering of Mr. GOULD and the examination of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday look like opening up an old question that has been settled already by legislation and a popular vote, after long agitation and vexatious delay. Let us hope that this committee, to which the subject seems to be so fresh, does not contemplate ripping it up again in the Legislature.

Possibly it might not "pay financially," according to Mr. GOULD's ideas, for "private capital" to invest in the construction of an underground system. Fifty million dollars is a large sum for "private capital" to raise for such a purpose; it would have to pay 6 per cent. interest on it, and it would have to offer inducements in the way of discount on bonds and diluted stock. Then it would wish to have a profit in sight as soon as the road was done, or a receiver might be staring it in the face. The city can raise money at 3 per cent. without any discount on its bonds, and it will have no watered stock to dispose of. It can afford to wait for profits and to take them out largely in increased property values, larger revenues from taxation, a better distribution of population, and other public benefits, which would not attract private capital. Furthermore, underground roads would furnish rapid transit.

These things explain why the underground system has been determined upon and construction at municipal expense has been decreed by popular vote, though Mr. GOULD does not approve of either. The main thing after all is "rapid transit," the means of getting over the long distances between down town and up town in a short time. Surface roads cannot furnish it; elevated roads certainly do not furnish it; underground roads could and would furnish it, and the benefits to the city and its people would far outweigh the cost of construction. The desired result can be attained by the plan of municipal construction, and it cannot be got from "private capital," because capitalists do not think it would pay—them. These questions were decided long ago. Must they be unsettled at every meeting of the Legislature?

ENGLAND IN THE EAST.

The London Times has for some time been publishing a series of articles on the "Far Eastern Question" from a correspondent in the East whose information seems to be very ample and authentic and whose faculty of drawing right conclusions from it evidently entitles him to a hearing. Naturally he has been writing from the point of view of "British interests" exclusively, but he has shown the power of discriminating between those that are solid and those that are fantastic. The concluding paper of the series appeared in a recent number of The Times, and the correspondent's summing up is not without interest in this country as well as in his own.

He begins by saying that the British notion that the alliance of China is either worth having or can be secured by conciliatory measures has been finally dispelled by the events of the war. He might have added that the notion that China was not only a valuable ally but the only power in the East of which the alliance was worth courting has been a British fixed idea for a generation and more, and has led to all the mistakes of policy whereby the position of Great Britain in the East has been rendered so much less powerful than it was a few years ago or even a year ago. The fixed idea has included the belief that it was perfectly safe for England, so long as she was on good terms with China, to ignore and even to insult and humiliate Japan. Even after the war had begun and proceeded far enough to show the superiority of Japan, the tradition of the British Foreign Office inspired Lord ROSEBERY with the extremely unhappy thought of inviting a concert of the powers to put a stop to the war, deprive Japan of the fruits of her inevitable victory, and save the Chinese market for British trade. The proposition was foredoomed to failure. Russia was the only power that had any great stake in the terms of peace, and the interest of Russia was so far adverse to the British interest that Russia had nothing to gain by acting in concert with England. When the time came, Russia intervened on her own account to prevent Japan from reaping the fruits of her victory, and backed up by France, which is under heavy bonds to support Russia, and by Germany, the motive of which was the laudable but irrelevant purpose of keeping the peace in Europe, exacted what she chose to exact from China as the price of her intervention, and left Great Britain out of the question. So that England took nothing by her motion, except to add a fresh cause of resentment against her on the part of Japan to those causes that were in the way to be forgotten and to prevent herself from acquiring the valuable alliance of the victor in place of the alliance with the loser that had been shown to be both delusive and worthless.

It is this series of British mistakes that makes it so difficult now to formulate a policy that will regain any of the lost British prestige. The European powers that have real and solid interests in the "Far Eastern Question" are Russia and Great Britain—Russia in the interest of her Asiatic expansion, which needs an outlet to the Pacific Ocean, and Great Britain in the interest of her commerce. Mankind refuses to see anything solid in the colonial policy of France, any relation to the real interests of the French people, anything indeed beyond a jingo and electioneering policy, of which the chief purpose is to seem to annoy and humiliate England. The interests of Germany in the far East and our own interests there are the same in kind with those of Great Britain, though less in degree.

The correspondent whose conclusions we are reviewing points out and repeats that Great Britain must rely upon her own strength in Asia, but that does not prevent him from looking about for possible allies. He assumes that Russia, in spite of the official denials, has received from China a valuable consideration, probably in the form of a concession of the use of Port Arthur as a naval and coaling station and of the right to construct a railway through Manchuria, with a terminus of some ice-free harbor, which may or may not be Port Arthur. Undoubtedly this would give Russia a far more advantageous position on the Pacific than she now occupies. To counterbalance it, Great Britain needs a more secure position than she now has, and among her possible allies this country comes first. "The United States," says the correspondent, "has larger and more direct interests in the far East than anywhere else outside the American continent," and he adds that it is not easy to foresee any conflict between American and British interests in that part of the globe. In fact, an understanding, which need not take the form of an engagement, between Great Britain, the United States, and Japan would probably afford the best guarantee for the peaceful and industrial development of Eastern Asia. It is the more a pity that Great Britain should have excited such antagonisms in Japan as make it very difficult for her to lead in such a movement.

THE CANAL SEASON.

Although the traffic on the canals of this State for the season of navigation just closed shows a falling off of 10 per cent., as compared with 1894, the boatmen have done better than they expected. They have been having a hard time for several seasons, but the very cause of the pressure upon them is a demonstration of the value of the canals to the State.

The moment the canals open in the Spring the railroads put down their freight rates between Buffalo and this city on all commodities that enter into canal transportation. It especially affects the bringing of grain from the West. These rates are so low as to be unprofitable to the railroads, and the competition has crowded the profits of canalboats to a bare living margin for the boatmen. The railroads seek to hold their share of the traffic and do not mind squeezing the share of the canals to the discouraging point.

But suppose they did not have this competition of cheap canal service. They would maintain their rates right through the season at the most profitable level for them, and the great volume of grain traffic from the lake region to the seacoast which now comes to New-York would be diverted in increasing streams to the St. Lawrence route and over other railroads to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Southern ports. It is the favorable outlet and cheap transportation from the interior to the sea through our canal system that holds the bulk of this traffic to the New-York route and makes this the great exporting point for the country. Its being the great exporting point makes it the great importing point, and the comparatively meagre volume of canal traffic and the petty profits of the boatmen are no index of the vast benefit that results to the State and city.

The beginning of the improvement of the canals will come now, and it is none too soon. With deeper water, more capacious locks, and better appliances for propulsion, the volume of canal traffic will increase again, the returns of the boatmen will be more encouraging, and the system will regain its full efficiency as the regulator of transportation rates and the arbiter of the course of commerce. But while we are spending millions for this, there should be a vigorous and honest dealing with the obstacles that have been put in the way of canal transportation. There are complaints of discrimination, attributed to railroad influences, in the use of elevators at Buffalo and terminal facilities here. Something has made the Legislature indifferent to these complaints or inactive in responding to them. The canals belong to the State. Their prosperity is important to all its people, and private interests should not be permitted to work injury to public interests in this matter. The canals should be protected as well as improved.

MILK AND CONSUMPTION.

The attitude of the State Board of Health and of the health authorities of this city toward measures proposed for the prevention of the sale of tuberculous milk imparts fresh interest to the work of sanitarians in this field. It should be noted that proof of individual cases of infection proceeding from the milk supply is steadily increasing in volume, and that the hostility of farmers in some parts of the country toward the official examination of their dairy herds is being dispelled by evidence as to the value of and necessity for such examination.

Much interesting testimony concerning the probable infection of human beings through the agency of milk may be found in the letters addressed to Prof. HAROLD C. ERNST by physicians and published in his report to the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture concerning "The Infectiousness of Milk." Additional evidence becomes available as the weeks pass. Dr. RICH, the well-known Professor of Veterinary Science in the University of Vermont, recently reported several cases at a meeting of the Cattle Commissioners of the New-England States, in addition to twenty the history of which he had previously set forth in a publication of the Vermont Experiment Station.

After one young man of healthy antecedents had died of consumption, it was found, a few weeks ago, that 65 cows out of a herd of 74, whose milk he had used plentifully, were consumptives, and the owner of this herd has recently become ill of the same malady. In the case of another young man, his infection, otherwise inexplicable, was traced to the free use of milk from a dairy herd of 80 cows, 72 of which were found to be tuberculous.

Another example was reported a few days ago in the Boston papers. The Boice family, in the town of Ashfield, Mass., had for some years kept what appeared to be a fine herd of Durham cows. This herd was well known throughout the town and county. CHAUNCEY BOICE, the head of the family, who had been a large and robust man, died of consumption less than two years ago. His brother is now ill of the same disease. The two sons of CHAUNCEY BOICE recently asked the Cattle Commission to test the herd. They believed the animals were sound, but wanted proof of this soundness. There were 40 cows. The tuberculin test showed that no less than 31 of them were consumptives, and the test was vindicated by the autopsy in every case. In fact, the proof was unusually plain in every instance, and many of the animals were very badly diseased.

And yet this herd "had sent more spaces of cream to the local creamery than any other herd in town," and "the animals were all apparently in good condition." "I have no doubt," says the commission's Inspector, Dr. MINER, "but that each animal would have sold quickly at the appraisal." Did CHAUNCEY BOICE and his brother take the disease from the herd through the agency of infected milk? It is very probable that such was the origin of their infection. Other similar examples might be cited. The volume of such evidence is constantly increasing.

"The hostility which undeniably prevailed on the part of the dairymen," reported the Tuberculosis Committee of the New-York State Board of Health last week, "against the examination of cattle for tuberculosis is rapidly subsiding." This change is also observed in Massachusetts, where opposition on the part of farmers last year caused the Legislature to make the use of tuberculin optional. In spite of this modification of the law, the experts of the Cattle Commission have much more than they can do, and are unable to satisfy the demands of farmers for the application of the test to their herds. A few weeks ago there were on the books 100 applications to which the commission had been unable to respond by making the desired inspections.

THE PROGRESSIVE TAX IN FRANCE.

The passage of the French law imposing a progressive inheritance tax was a genuine surprise to those who had inferred that the deeply rooted prejudice of the French people as to land ownership would prevent their representatives from taking so radical a step. We have already explained the nature and grading of this tax, which ranges from 4 per cent. where property passes in the direct line, to 20 per cent. where it passes beyond the fourth degree of kinship or to a stranger. Probably the absence of any strong popular opposition to the tax is due to the fact that the great body of property owners own but little, which passes under the law in the direct line, and that these are either indifferent to or pleased by the heavier taxes inflicted on the wealthier owners. But there is another phase of the new law that is extremely interesting, and which M. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU discusses in the latest number of L' Economiste Français. This is the probable effect on the income of the State and the influence of the tax upon what may be called the general standard of civic honesty.

As to the former, M. LEROY-BEAULIEU does not think that the new and increased tax will in the long run yield any increased revenue. He cites the experience of England, where, in the first year after the imposition of the progressive succession tax, the amount of personal property declared by testators fell from £159,688,000 to £141,421,000, or more than 11 per cent. Of course, this may have been due in part to a lower rate of mortality for that year and to other temporary causes, and the period is a very short one for any adequate comparison. But as, in that year, (1894-95,) the value of all investments notably advanced, a decline so marked as 11 per cent. may very fairly be attributed in considerable part to the effort of property owners or inheritors to avoid what they regard as an unjust discrimination in taxation. In France all succession taxes fall with especial weight on what we call "real" property, owing to the mode of valuation, which consists of multiplying by 25 the gross annual revenue without any deduction for taxes, repairs, insurance, maintenance, or any other expense whatever. Property in France is pretty evenly divided between real and personal, the total being estimated at $40,000,000,000. Heretofore the succession taxes on personal property have yielded considerably more than the taxes on real property, the difference being as high as from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. M. LEROY-BEAULIEU is of the opinion that in the future the tax on personal property will be evaded, and that the total return from the progressive taxes will be smaller than has been yielded by the proportionate taxes imposed in the past. In addition to this injury to the Treasury, he predicts a decline in the value of real estate and a corresponding falling off in the annual yield to the State.

The expectation as to the effect of the progressive tax on the revenues of the State implies a distinct deterioration in the fidelity with which taxpayers will observe the law, and this is an injury that cannot be measured in money. It is precisely of the same nature as was shown to have taken place in the United States during the time that the income tax, which was also a progressive tax, was collected. Heretofore the French people, at least during the greater part of the present century, have had the reputation of unusual loyalty in dealing with their own public treasury, and the fiscal management of the State, even under the empire, has been believed honest, regular, and fair. It would be a serious blow to the general welfare of the nation if the habit of tax evasion were to be established regarding any important branch of the fiscal system. M. LEROY-BEAULIEU not only expects this, but rather justifies it. "The taxpayer," he says, "hunted, pillaged, stripped of his substance, will hereafter look out for his own interest as best he can." He even hints grimly at the fate of the Girondins who were sent to the guillotine, as a proper subject for the study of the "Moderates" who have joined with the Socialists in engrafting a principle of spoliation on the tax system of France.

DIPHTHERIA IN BROOKLYN.

For several months the mortality from diphtheria has been very much larger, in proportion to the population, in Brooklyn than in New-York. We take the following record for the last three months (two weeks lacking) from the sanitary reports published by the Marine Hospital Bureau at Washington:

	New-York, Population 1,515,301 in 1890.	Brooklyn, Population 806,343 in 1890.
Sept. 7	26	25
Sept. 14	21	17
Sept. 21	12	25
Sept. 28	15	22
Oct. 5	27	26
Oct. 19	12	24
Oct. 26	22	37
Nov. 2	24	31
Nov. 9	41	25
Nov. 16	28	31
Nov. 23	22	26
Total	250	289

At the present time, as in 1890, the population of this city is almost twice as large as that of Brooklyn. It will be noticed, however, that the number of deaths from diphtheria during the last three months in Brooklyn was considerably in excess of the number in New-York, although one might reasonably expect that under ordinary conditions it would be about half as large. That is to say, when the mortality in New-York for three months is 250, one might expect a mortality of not more than 130 or 135 in Brooklyn, instead of 289. We have not studied carefully the weekly reports for the preceding months of this year, but a hasty inspection of some of them indicates that for some time past the diphtheria mortality in Brooklyn has been excessive, and considerably larger in proportion to population than the mortality from the same disease in this city.

What the causes of this excess are we do not know. The public works of Brooklyn have been in excellent hands during the past year. The condition of the streets has been notably improved. The Health Department is enlightened and progressive. The methods of bacteriological diagnosis first adopted in New-York were adopted in Brooklyn not long afterward. The city has an establishment for the production of antitoxine. While the two cities are separated only by the East River, one would expect that prevailing conditions in Brooklyn would make the death rate lower there than in New-York, and it is lower, when all diseases are included in the calculation. The excess in the case of diphtheria does not appear to be explained upon the theory of a temporary epidemic, because it has continued for so long a time.

It may be due in part to the exceptional prevalence of the disease in suburban places in which the Health Department has no jurisdiction, and in which the sanitary administration is notoriously and deplorably inefficient. We notice that for the present week the number of cases reported is very large, and that the Health Department is considering the expediency of closing some of the schools in the district most seriously infected, which is the Eighth Ward, between Greenwood Cemetery and Bay Ridge. It is tolerably plain that all reasonable and available measures for the reduction of the city's excessive diphtheria mortality should be taken by the authorities.

MR. LECKEY IN PARLIAMENT.

The election of Mr. LECKEY, the historian, to the House of Commons from Dublin University is certainly entirely fit, and ought to yield all the advantage that the peculiar system of university representation is supposed to secure. He is a scholar of whom any institution of learning might be proud. He is a historian who has bestowed great labor on the history of Ireland and ought to know all that history can teach as to the causes, or suggest as to the remedies, for the political difficulties of that people. He is a Liberal-Unionist, and went with the great leader, GLADSTONE, in the direction of legislation for Ireland up to the point where he felt that the integrity of the empire and the permanent welfare of Ireland were threatened. He has, moreover, the gift of speech and an interest in actual politics such as STUART MILL, for example, notably lacked.

Mr. LECKEY's case remains, however, in some respects an isolated one, and it will be extremely interesting to see how much influence, and of what kind, he will exert in that unique legislative body, the British House of Commons. Unless some place shall be found for him in the Government, it is not easy to see exactly where he can make himself felt. It is even probable that he would be more effective were he in active opposition, since, by the nature of his mind and his favorite studies, he is a critic rather than a constructive statesman. But as a critic, the Government may, since he is of their party, employ his great gifts, and may also be glad to avail themselves of his advocacy in the House, if, happily, he is able to get the ear of the House.

Secretary HERBERT has borne testimony in a way most flattering and satisfactory to every good citizen to the value of the services rendered at the Norfolk Navy Yard by Naval Constructor BOWLES, who was transferred in June from Norfolk to New-York. Having at Norfolk organized out of the most meagre beginning, and in face of the opposition of a horde of politicians, a force of men who could do their work better and cheaper than any similar number of men in the employment of the United States, he has now been given permission by Secretary HERBERT to carry into operation a plan suggested by him for putting the Department of Construction and Repairs on a business basis. It should have been done hitherto, but a political environment similar to that which Mr. BOWLES discovered at Norfolk has until now stood in the way of the common-sense reform that seems likely to be effected.

All the English papers are gravely revolving the question whether it was the more shocking that the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge should have taken to riding the bicycle, which he has done, or that he should have fallen from his machine and injured himself severely, which he has also done. It is truly a serious question.

In one of yesterday's papers there appeared a careful and elaborate defense by Recorder GOFF of his course in the Langerman case. No one could read it without reaching the conclusion that the Recorder had triumphantly vindicated himself—from certain charges which have never been made; or without being quite sure that he had not even touched upon a single one of the many points wherein his conduct has been so severely and unanimously condemned. One would suppose, from reading this singular document, that public indignation had been aroused by the Recorder's failure to inflict a term of imprisonment upon a man against whom, in the case under consideration, there was no evidence of guilt. This is a view of the case which no one familiar with it has either taken or could take, with the single exception of Mr. GOFF himself. That he can even consider such an alternative simply shows how strangely unjudicial and illogical are the workings of his mind.

PERSONALITIES.

—Ex-Gov. William E. Russell will deliver on Jan. 1, at the convocation of Chicago University, an oration on "Individualism in Government—A Plea for Liberty."

—Col. E. B. Haskell, whom the Governor of Massachusetts has just appointed to fill a vacancy on the Board of Metropolitan Park Commissioners, was born in Livermore, Mo., in 1837. When seventeen years old he became a typesetter in the office of The Portland Advertiser. Soon after he went to New-Orleans and later to Boston, where he abandoned the case, and, after holding various positions as reporter and editor on The Saturday Gazette, Journal and Herald, finally attained to his present position among the owners of the latter paper.

—Three months ago Charles W. Deering, Jr., son of the millionaire maker of harvesting machines, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. All efforts to discover his whereabouts failed until a few days ago, when his parents learned that he was serving as a private soldier in the United States Army. While on the way from his home in Evanston, Ill., to the Orchard Lake Military Academy he left the train at Detroit, and, yielding to a momentary impulse, went to a recruiting station and enlisted. He is now at Fort Sheridan, and efforts to secure his release are making.

—Alexandre Dumas père left 5f., and said, "I came to Paris with 20f. and quit with 5f.; yet people say I was a spendthrift." Dumas fils was the reverse of a spendthrift, and he speculated on paintings, profitably always. Conclusion: The father's romances were better investments than the son's theses. One might think that the copyright on his father's works was, in itself, a fortune—Dumas's "Les Trois Mousquetaires" is still one of the most popular books of France—but Dumas fils always said that his father's publisher made a contract with him for a percentage on the sales of new editions of the elder Dumas's works—after the publishing house's cellars had been stocked with enough copies of old editions for an enthusiastic generation.

"CARMEN" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Calve Appears as the Gypsy Once Again Before a Large Audience at the Metropolitan.

Bizet's "Carmen" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House once again last night. It is just as well to describe it occasionally as Bizet's, because some persons are begining to fancy that it is Mme. Calvé's. One of those persons is probably Mme. Calvé. Last night she acted the part with some of her old diablerie, and as a consequence the whole performance gained in pith and spirit. But it does not follow that she did not sing the music as well as she has heretofore done. She was in excellent voice, and she sang admirably. It was, as it always is, interesting to note her peculiar skill in coloring her voice, and it was still more interesting to note that it did not sound like the voice with which she sang Ophelia.

M. Lubert was once again the Don José. His was a most unimpressive performance. He sang without judgment, in an explosive style, and at times very badly off the key. His acting, too, was very weak and inexpressive. He permitted Mme. Calvé to push him about the stage in a manner that was rather amusing than dramatic. M. Maurel appeared once more as The Toreador, and sang his one song very badly indeed. M. de Vries again proved a satisfactory Zuniga.

Mlle. Lola Beeth was the Micaela. The faults and merits of her singing have already been described. They were the same last night as they were on Monday night, but were less pronounced. She sang the aria in the third act with some feeling. Signor Bevignani conducted. This afternoon "La Traviata" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," and this evening "Il Trovatore" will be given.

BEAUTIFUL GOWNS IN THE BOXES.

Many Society Men and Women at the Opera.

The parterre and grand tier boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House were filled last night, and nearly every orchestra and balcony stall was occupied. The display of beautiful gowns and superb jewels was quite as marked as on previous nights of the opera season. Among the prominent men and women in the boxes and stalls were:

Mrs. William Astor, Miss Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Powell, Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Cleaver Von Kroh, Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick, Miss Ruth Southard, J. G. McCullough, J. J. Higginson, Mrs. M. Augustus Field, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pearsall Field, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Baldwin, Miss Maude Baldwin, the Misses Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Wilson, Miss Madeline Wilson, Miss Lillie P. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. T. Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Browne Keech, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph F. Boyd, Miss Ethel Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Watson, Miss Beatrice Johnston, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter Greene, Miss Florence Greene, Miss Lucy Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Husted, Miss Husted, the Misses Prentice, Walter Barclay Prentice, Jr., William Anderson Hunt, Miss Josephine Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Gen. Daniel E. Sickels, Mr. and Mrs. John T. White, the Misses White, Leslie Giffen-Cauldwell, Albert Morris Bagby, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson, Miss Florence Wilson, the Misses Martyn, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, Franklin Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Fredericks, Miss May Fredericks.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Elsie Clews, Mrs. Sidney Harris, Mrs. James L. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Olarovsky, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, H. A. C. Taylor, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. George Lockhart Rives, A. De Barry, Ferdinand Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tilt, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, R. A. Cheeseborough, William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Reginald Arnold, N. Lester Mullen, Worthington Whitehouse, Richard Peters, Miss Josephine Donohue, Miss Martha Beckel, and Mr. and Mrs. John F. Secore.

A New Gardiner Story.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The following curious and interesting item was printed in The Pennsylvania Gazette of Philadelphia March 2, 1785, under the head of news from New-York. If it reveals no other feature of the life of our ancestors over one hundred years ago, it at least shows that in point of marriages between persons of extreme ages the last century was quite up to date with the present one:

"Married—On the 26th of October last, at Poole, in England, Dr. Silvester Gardiner, formerly of Boston, aged 80, to Miss Catherine Goldthwait, aged 28, daughter of Thomas Goldthwait, Esq., late of Penobscot, in New-England. Mr. Goldthwait had a son of 24 not long since married to the widow Primate of Walthamstowe, aged 70, so that the father can say what few people can boast of, that he has a son-in-law and a daughter-in-law both of whom are several years older than himself, he being only 66." F. C.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1895.

The Morse Library.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The report in your columns of the sale of the library of Prof. Morse has brought me so many inquiries that it seems best for me to state that the sale as announced by Bangs & Co. was of "the library of the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse, with additions, comprising Americana, Brunet, Dibdin, and the other bibliographical works," &c. Previous to disposing of some of my father's books I selected the volumes I wished to keep and simply sold those for which I had no space, or had duplicates of in better editions. In your report hardly one of the books mentioned formed part of the Morse collection.

By giving this note a place in your columns you will save me many explanations.

EDWARD L. MORSE.

YONKERS, Dec. 5, 1895.

The Original "John Bull."

An English magazine says that the original "John Bull" was Dr. John Bull, the first Gresham Professor of Music, organist of Hereford Cathedral, and composer to Queen Elizabeth. John, like a true Englishman, traveled for improvement, and, having heard of a famous musician at St. Omer, he placed himself under him as a novice; but a circumstance very soon convinced the master that he was inferior to the scholar. The musician showed John a song which he had composed in forty parts—telling him at the same time that he defied all the world to produce a person capable of adding another part to his composition. Bull desired to be left alone, and to be indulged for a short time with pen and ink. In less than three hours he added forty parts more to the song, upon which the Frenchman was so much surprised that he swore in great ecstasy he must be either the devil or John Bull, which has ever since been proverbial in England.

A Truly Eventful Journey.

From The London Graphic.

Her Majesty is now settled at Windsor until the Court removes to the Isle of Wight for Christmas. The royal journey home from Balmoral was more eventful than usual, for a goods engine getting off the line at Gartsherrie delayed the train half an hour. Further, one of the Queen's favorite collies jumped from the carriage as the royal party was driving from Balmoral to Ballater, and was run over. Curiously enough, another collie had been lost for several days previously. It was sent to Windsor in advance of its royal mistress and ran away, being eventually found at Henley.

Southampton's Election Annulled.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 6.—After consideration of a petition against the election of Tankerville Chamberlayne, independent Conservative, to represent Southampton in the House of Commons, upon the ground that electors were bribed by agents acting in Mr. Chamberlayne's interest, who paid their railway fare to induce them to vote for him, the Election Judges have declared Mr. Chamberlayne's seat vacant, and writs will be issued for a new election.

Dunraven Sailing for New-York.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Field will to-morrow say that Lord Dunraven will sail for New-York Dec. 12.

SAID PASHA IN REFUGE

Efforts of Sultan to Attract Him to Yildiz as Grand Vizier.

SIR PHILIP CURRIE'S ACTIVE AID

Anxiety About Affairs in the Interior of Anatolia—Details of Massacres at Marsovan and Elsewhere.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6.—The fact that Said Pasha has sought refuge in the British Embassy has caused a great sensation in all circles, and is a general topic of conversation. It is impossible to foresee the outcome, but the fact of a native statesman of the highest rank seeking an asylum in a foreign embassy is recognized everywhere as indicating an extremely critical situation, which, it is believed, may become a turning point in Turkey's history.

The immediate and precise causes of the ex-Grand Vizier's action are unknown, but they are not far to seek. It is stated that the Sultan desired Said Pasha to reside in a châlet in the Yildiz Park that was formerly occupied by Midhat Pasha, the ill-fated founder of the Young Turkey Party, and the man who gave Turkey her first constitution. Said Pasha, however, realized the meaning of the invitation, and declined to take up his residence in the châlet. It is also known that the Sultan has been for some time trying to induce him to reassume the Grand Vizierate. Said Pasha invariably declined to take the office again unless the present conditions of the government were changed.

While the Sultan was pursuing his efforts in this direction, Said Pasha was one day detained in the palace for many hours, and it seemed as though he would be detained as a prisoner. His health would not permit of his being imprisoned for any length of time. Apart from this, he undoubtedly had serious grounds for seeking the sanctuary of the embassy.

When the Sultan heard what his ex-Grand Vizier had done, he was greatly incensed and made several vain attempts to induce him to return to his residence. His Majesty sent Tewfik Pasha, with Said Pasha's namesake, the President of the Council, to the embassy at 1:30 o'clock in the morning, where they had a long interview with the refugee. They made all manner of promises in behalf of the Sultan if he would return to his home. They declared that nothing would happen to him, but Said Pasha, with an ever-present knowledge of the value of imperial promises, declined to leave the safe shelter he had found. Then Tewfik Pasha vainly appealed to Sir Philip Currie to compel Said Pasha to leave the embassy.

Later Tahisin, the Sultan's First Secretary, remained with Said Pasha for two hours vainly pressing him to alter his decision. He also tried to induce him to reassume the Grand Vizierate, but no argument that he could advance or any appeal that he could make had any effect.

Affairs in the interior of Anatolia continue to cause anxiety, especially in regard to the American missionaries. Minister Terrell has received no reply to his telegram inquiring after the safety of the missionaries at Kaisarea. The absence of news increases the fears that are entertained regarding them. Mr. Terrell has sent two notes to the Porte. In the first he demanded the arrest, dismissal, and punishment of the officer commanding the troops at Marash for failing to furnish a guard for the missionaries' residences, and also the punishment of the soldiers who had pillaged the houses of the Americans. In his second note Mr. Terrell highly praises the caimakams of Aintab and Marsovan, the Mutessarif of Amassia, and the Colonel commanding the troops at Marsovan for their humane and heroic conduct during the disorders in those places.

A letter from Marsovan, dated Nov. 19, states that previous to the massacre there a report was current that the Turks had been authorized to kill Christians during four hours. The Armenians, however, were assured that they need not fear. Nevertheless, on the following day they were butchered in their shops.

It is stated that Bekir Pasha, Governor of Amassia, summoned the leading Turks and Armenians, and enjoined them to restrain the populace from committing violence, declaring that he would hold them responsible for any breach of the peace. Notwithstanding this warning, the storm burst at noon, while the Moslems were at prayers. Immediately the alarm was given the Turks rushed to their houses, armed themselves, and began murdering and looting. The Caimakam patrolled the town, and appeared to do his utmost to stop the bloodshed. Soldiers were sent to protect the American College.

The foregoing is compiled from the report of a missionary who paid a high tribute to the Caimakam and the Colonel commanding the troops. The soldiers prevented the mob from raiding the grounds of the mission. Toward night the Caimakam went to the mission, taking as a guard a Lieutenant and twenty-five soldiers, who remained all night. The Colonel went to the mission in the morning with the same number of soldiers, and relieved those who had been on duty at night. So far as can be learned the soldiers in the town took no part in the massacre, though they were rather tardy in checking it.

During the massacre at Sivas a young American woman, Miss Mary E. Brewer, who is engaged in mission work, went, at imminent risk, into the midst of the rioters, accompanied only by the cavass of the American Consulate, and rescued an Armenian woman who was attached to the mission. Miss Brewer then conveyed the woman to the American Consulate.

Advices have been received from Harpoot by the representative of The United Press showing that three Protestant pastors—the Rev. Mr. Tanzarian, at Itchnach; the Rev. Mr. Krikor, at Kos, and the Rev. Mr. Atlasian and wife, at Hesenik—have been murdered for refusing to abjure their faith and embrace Islamism.

At Gemerek, near Kaisarea, the Turks and Christians united and barricaded the streets and repulsed four attacks that were made upon them by Circassians.

BRITISH EMBASSY'S ADVANTAGE.

London Press Notes and Comments on Said Pasha's Action.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that the British Embassy is surrounded by strong patrols. The dispatch adds that it would require columns to explain the circumstances that led to Said Pasha seeking refuge in the embassy, and the possible consequences of his step, but that it is sufficient to say that he was lately invited to resume the Grand Vizierate, and that on his refusal, he was imprisoned for a week in a tower within the precincts of the Yildiz palace.

It is obvious that the reasons inducing him to take the grave step must have been most imperative, since by seeking foreign protection, he renders his life worthless should he quit the embassy except with an English escort for the purpose of embarking on a foreign ship. The fact that the favorite of the whole Turkish nation, as opposed to the palace clique, has chosen the British Embassy for a refuge, gives Sir Philip Currie an advantage that he would be foolish to let slip without fully profiting thereby.

The nearest parallel to the present incident was when Sir A. Layard, in Madrid, dressed Marshal Serrano as a lackey and drove with him in his own carriage. If the present incident is adroitly used it may end once for all the miserable palace régime.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that when Said Pasha arrived at the British Embassy he explained to Sir Philip Currie that his life was in danger. Said Pasha is the only Minister of marked capacity who had not been sent away from the capital. It was always understood that his proclivities were Russian rather than British, and surprise is therefore expressed that he did not seek refuge at the Russian Embassy.

He has the reputation of never having intrigued with any power, and he has always given single-minded advice to the Sultan. He urged upon his Majesty the extreme danger of his present course. It is alleged that the Sultan questioned him as to the origin of the seditious placards that have been posted about the capital, and asked him to use his influence to prevent a renewal of the posting of these treasonable proclamations.

Said Pasha replied that he did not know who the authors of the placards were, and, being out of office, he was unable to fulfill his Majesty's wish. The Sultan thereupon reproached him with being the head of the revolutionary movement.

EMILE ARTON TO BE EXTRADITED.

He Has Two Weeks in Which to Prepare an Appeal from the Court.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Emile Arton was again arraigned to-day for final hearing. Arton's lawyer asked permission of the Court to produce a witness who would prove that former Ministries of France, of which MM. Bourgeois and Ricard, respectively Premier and Minister of Justice in the present Cabinet, were members, had made overtures to Arton, offering him money to induce him to surrender certain papers. The attempt to extradite Arton, he said, was not in the interests of justice.

The lawyer representing the French Embassy made a complete denial of the truth of the statements made on behalf of Arton. The magistrate refused to admit the testimony offered by Arton's counsel or to discuss political questions, and ordered that Arton be extradited, but allowed him two weeks in which to make an appeal.

ENGLAND'S HEAVY GALE LASTING.

Mersey Full of Weather-Bound Steamers and Many Accidents Occur.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The heavy gale that set in yesterday continues to-day and a number of maritime disasters have been reported. The River Mersey is full of weather-bound steamers. A few that ventured to put to sea were compelled to run for Holyhead or elsewhere for shelter.

A brig has been driven ashore at Ronsay, one of the Orkney Islands. It is believed that her crew landed on Eyilshay, a small island to the eastward of Ronsay.

The steamer Topaz was abandoned yesterday by her crew in a sinking condition off Start Point. Two steamers, which were near by, took off the crew of the Topaz in small boats. One of the men belonging to the sinking steamer was drowned. Minor casualties are reported from many places.

CHINA'S REBELLION SPREADING.

Question About Russia's Willingness to Send an Army Corps.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to L'Eclair says it is reported there that China has asked whether the Russian Government would be willing, if requested to do so, to send an army corps to help suppress the rebellion in North China.

It is represented that the rebellion is spreading daily. The rebels have already overrun the Province of Kan Su and captured its capital, Lan Chu Fu, taking 2,000 prisoners and seizing thirty guns, together with a large quantity of ammunition and provisions.

INSURGENT ARMIES COMBINING.

An Effort to Invade Matanzas and Stop Agricultural Work.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—A special dispatch from Santa Clara, Cuba, to the Imparcial, confirms the reports that the rebel leaders Maceo, Gomez, Roloff, and Serafin Sanchez have united their forces, and are now leading an army whose strength is variously stated to be from 4,000 to 8,000 men.

The intention of the rebels, the dispatch says, is to make a strong and concerted effort to invade the district of Matanzas, put a stop to agricultural work, destroy crops, and inflict other damage. The correspondent asserts that the ruin of the combined army is imminent, owing to the difficultites in the way of its retreat.

A TOWN OF SWEDEN DESTROYED.

Mariestad's Inhabitants Are Unable to Seek Refuge Elsewhere.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 6.—The town of Mariestad has been virtually burned down by fire, which started yesterday evening and is still burning. The telegraph wires are all prostrated, and railway trains are unable to leave the town, so that details are not readily obtainable, and the houseless inhabitants are unable to take refuge in other places.

The town, which is situated at the mouth of the Tida, 156 miles from here, has a population of about 3,000, three-fourths of whom have already been rendered homeless.

Two Shots in the Air in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—At the time of the closing of business in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a man in the public gallery fired two shots in the air. The offender was promptly arrested. His name is Lenoir. He is twenty-three years old and said to be insane.

Sala's Recovery Is Hopeless.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—George Augustus Sala, the famous English journalist, who has been lying ill at Brighton for many weeks, is in a dying condition. He is unconscious, and his physicians regard his death as merely a question of hours.

Duke of Marlborough in Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have taken their departure from this city, continuing their tour of Spain.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Select now your gifts before the rush or assortment depleted. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Furs!—Reliable Furs at lowest prices; Sealskin Garments a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed. BURKE, Manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

The Geo. C. Flint Co. has brought out many striking novelties for Christmas Presents. 45 West 23d St.

MARRIED.

NOBLE—PATTESON.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, at St. Thomas's Church, New-York, by the Rev. John Wesley Brown, D. D., Eliza Randolph, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Patteson, to Herbert Noble, all of this city.

PARRISH—HUNTINGTON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at the residence of her parents, No. 10 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Spencer S. Roche, rector of St. Mark's Church, Carolyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Huntington, and Mr. Hamilton Parrish.

TODD—FACKLER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1895, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 57th St., Percy R. Todd to Fanny S. Fackler, daughter of the late Rev. D. M. Fackler.

DIED.

BACON.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, Margaret Adeline, only child of Francis McNiel, Jr., and Pauline Post Bacon, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, 135 East 39th St., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

ENGLISH.—At New-Haven, Conn., Dec. 5, Grace Louise, daughter of Benjamin R. and Theresa Farren English, aged 18 years and 3 months.

Funeral services will be held at 19 Whitney Av., New-Haven, on Saturday afternoon, at 2:30. Friends are invited to attend.

ENGLISH.—In New-Haven, Conn., Dec. 5, 1895, Grace Louise, daughter of Benjamin R. and Theresa Farren English, aged 18 years 3 months.

Funeral services will be held at 19 Whitney Av., New-Haven, Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

HARMON.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 5, 1895, Mary White, wife of Harry White Harmon and only daughter of Mary Abendroth and Charles J. White.

Funeral services at the residence of Wm. P. Abendroth, Port Chester, 2:30 P. M., Saturday, Dec. 7. Interment at convenience of family. Carriages at depot on arrival of 1:04 P. M. train from New-York.

HEARD.—At Florence, Italy, May 2, John Heard, aged 36 years.

Burial at Ipswich, Mass.

HODENPYL.—Suddenly, at Peoria, Ill., on Dec. 3, Anton Hodenpyl, in the 41st year of his age.

For notice of funeral see Sunday's papers.

JOHNSON.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 5, John A. Johnson, aged, 40, beloved husband of Anna M. Johnson.

Funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, David Jenkins, 245 Hewes St., Brooklyn, E. D., Sunday, Dec. 8, at 5 P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at convenience of family.

KING.—At 291 Madison Av., on Thursday, Dec. 5, of typhoid fever, Le Roy King, in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., on Monday, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock.

LA FARGE-JONES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, at Mohegan, N. Y., in her 84th year, Louisa La Farge-Jones, widow of John La Farge and of Thomas Jones, and daughter of Louis Binsse de St. Victor and Victoire Bancel de Confulens.

Funeral services will be held in St. Leo's Church, 28th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M.

MIDDLETON.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, John D. Middleton.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

STAGG.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, at his home, in Bellport, L. I., Charles T. Stagg, son of the late John P. Stagg of New-York City.

Funeral private, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Henry Whitin, 349 Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ABLE, CALM, AND DIGNIFIED

Opinion of a Well-Known Cuban Patriot on the Manifesto.

The Cuban revolutionary party has issued a manifesto to the people of the United States of America. It is signed by Mr. Enrique José Varona, a well-known writer and philosopher, formerly a prominent member of the Autonomist Party of the Island of Cuba and a Deputy of the island to the Spanish Cortes, in which body, however, he never occupied his seat, having become convinced on his arrival at Madrid, from private interviews with the most eminent Spanish statesmen, that Cuba's rights would never be considered by the Spanish Government, and that his efforts would be of assistance only in keeping up the mockery of representation set up by Spain.

A well-known Cuban patriot says of the manifesto:

"The manifesto is an able, calm, and dignified document, which is almost as remarkable by the moderation of its tone and the lucidity of its statements as by the appalling display of the sufferings of the Cuban people, and of the systematic oppression, misrule and stupidity of the Spanish rulers of Cuba.

"It is hard to quote from it. Differing in this respect from the usual political manifesto, it wastes no words in rhetoric, but proceeds from fact to fact, relying upon the damning array for the condemnation of Spanish tyranny and the justification of armed resistance by the Cubans. It is a timely contribution to the knowledge of the Cuban question, and carrying on its face, as it does, the impress of logic and truth it should add further strength to the cause of Cuba in the sympathies of the American people."

Danish Warning Against Filibusters.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Copenhagen states that the Prime Minister has repeated the orders of the Government to Danish shipowners, shipmasters, and sailors, forbidding them to convey men or munitions of war to Cuba in Danish vessels, threatening any violators of the order with prosecution.

Reinforcements Landed in Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The steamer Leon XIII. landed two battalions of troops at Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba yesterday. Four battalions were also landed at Caibarien by the steamers Buenos Ayres and Satrustegui.

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Stapff Discovers a Gold Quartz Vein.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The German East Africa Company announces that the German geologist, Stapff, made the discovery in October of a vein of gold quartz five kilometres long, situated sixty kilometers west of Tanga, in Usambara.

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YALE WINS IN DEBATE

Princeton Loses the Decision by a Majority Vote of Judges.

A LIVE QUESTION IS DISCUSSED

The Debate Followed by a Banquet to the Visitors—Results of Last Year Reversed.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The second annual debate between Yale University and Princeton College was held this evening in Alexander Hall. On a former occasion Princeton succeeded in defeating her opponent at New-Haven, but this year the judges decided in favor of the visitors.

The debate showed that no time or labor



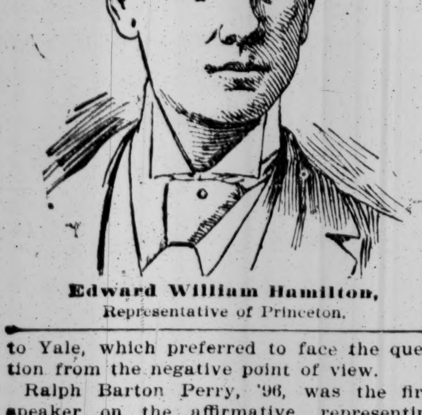
Austin Rice,
Representative of Yale.

had been spared in working up the different phases of the question to be discussed.

Dr. Patton introduced as the presiding officer of the evening George Gray, Princeton, '59, United States Senator from Delaware. Mr. Gray spoke warmly on the increased interest being shown in intellectual rivalry among the large universities, also mentioning the position held by debate in molding public opinion.

The subject for the debate was: "Resolved, That it would be wise to establish in respect of all state legislation of a general character a system of referendum similar to that established in Switzerland."

This question has been chosen by Princeton, the choice of sides having been given



Edward William Hamilton,
Representative of Princeton.

to Yale, which preferred to face the question from the negative point of view.

Ralph Barton Perry, '96, was the first speaker on the affirmative, representing Princeton. After a definition of the question, he proceeded to trace the history of the referendum in America, showing that only a slight additional step was necessary to make our usage a system similar to that established in Switzerland. He then advocated the establishment of a referendum system, for the following reasons: First, it will provide a simple and efficient means of expressing directly the will of the people; second, it will substitute a method comprehensive enough to meet the demands of



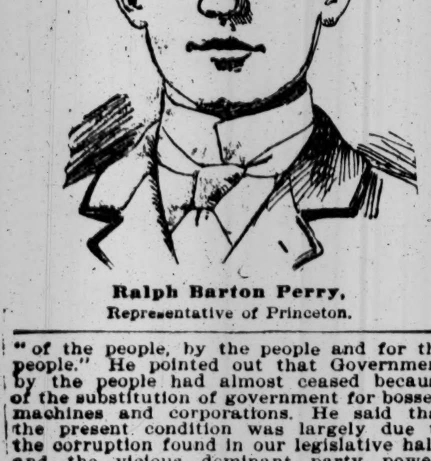
Edwin H. McVey,
Representative of Yale.

the time, and will prevent our present pernicious method of legislation by constitutional amendment.

He closed by casting the burden of proof upon the negative, showing that they must oppose the progress of the past, the demands of the present, and the tendencies for the future.

The first speaker for Yale was Charles Upson Clark, '97, of New-York, who showed the difference between the system of referendum in use in the countries under question.

Robert Ogilvie Kirkwood, '97, the second speaker on the affirmative, after spending some time in rebuttal and establishing the position of the affirmative, called attention to the greatness of Abraham Lincoln, his intimate knowledge of and trust in the judgment of the people and quoted his famous saying that our Government is one



Ralph Barton Perry,
Representative of Princeton.

"of the people, by the people and for the people." He pointed out that Government by the people had almost ceased because of the substitution of government for bosses, machines and corporations. He said that the present condition was largely due to the corruption found in our legislative halls and the vicious dominant party power; that the vote of the legislator was the unit of corruption and that its money value was resident, to a great extent, in the finality of the legislator's vote. He set forth how the referendum would lessen this element of finality and would greatly invalidate dominant party power because of individual separation. Lessening of corruption would result and the character of our Legislatures would be bettered. Furthermore, State issues would be distinguished from National. Under the referendum a citizen would be enabled to express his judgment on single issues, and not be compelled to vote against his conviction on some issues in order to support the dominant issue of his party.

Austin Rice, '97, Theological Seminary of Massachusetts, was the second speaker in the negative. His chief argument was that the apathy of the mass of people regarding legislative topics would render them unfit to deal with such subjects.

Edward William Hamilton, '96, summed up the arguments for the affirmative. He attacked the ground held by the negative and the arguments advanced in support



Charles Upson Clark,
Representative of Yale.

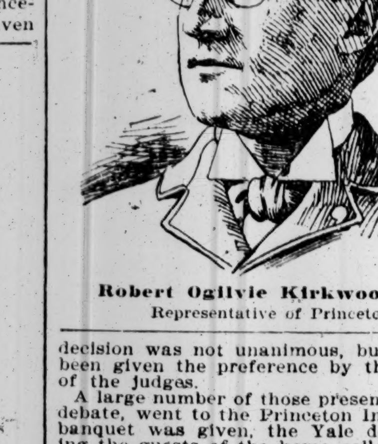
thereof. He asserted: First, that the referendum would increase the educational power of our State governmental system, by throwing parties in the background, and bringing principles, as embodied in the law, to the front, and also by the more frequent assembling of the people themselves to discuss the measures upon which they desired the referendum; second, that the referendum would largely destroy the apathy prevalent among citizens in regard to political affairs. Pointing out the causes of this apathy, he showed how the referendum would remove them, thereby creating a livelier interest among all classes regarding those affairs which should be the subject of their most earnest consideration.

Edward Holmes McVey, '96, Law School, of Iowa, concluded the debate for Yale by trying to prove that the optional referendum would not decrease the present evils.

Each of the first speeches was of twelve minutes' length. These were followed by four second speeches of five minutes each Messrs. Kirkwood and Perry representing Princeton and Messrs. Clark and Rice appearing for Yale.

The judges of the debate were Messrs. Charles C. Beaman, James C. Carter, and Francis L. Stetson.

Mr. Beaman, on behalf of his colleagues, announced the decision, but added that the



Robert Ogilvie Kirkwood, '97,
Representative of Princeton.

decision was not unanimous, but Yale had been given the preference by the majority of the judges.

A large number of those present, after the debate, went to the Princeton Inn, where a banquet was given, the Yale debaters being the guests of the home college.

Charles B. Alexander, '70, Princeton, was toastmaster, and introduced the speakers with appropriate remarks, President Francis L. Patton responding to Princeton, Prof. A. T. Hadley of Yale replying in behalf of his own institution. Prof. Bliss Perry of Princeton spoke on "The Literary Aspect of Our Colleges," and Job E. Hedges, '84, Princeton, spoke of intercollegiate contests.

The President of the Yale Union is Walter Horen Clark. He has done a great deal toward promoting the interests of this debating organization. He was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 20, 1872, and prepared for college at the Hartford High School, from which he was graduated three years ago. He entered the academic department in Yale in 1892, and from the very first became actively identified with debating, being a member of the Freshman Union. He represented Yale in the debate with Harvard in January, 1894, the score in that contest being 100 for Harvard to 99 points for Yale. He again represented his university in the debate with the Cambridge men the following year. He was elected President of the Yale Union last Spring. He is also President of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

TO CO-OPERATE ON THE EXCISE

Plan Proposed by the Members of the General Committee of the German-American Reform Club.

The members of the General Committee of the German-American Reform Club met in the Grand Central Palace last night. After the resignations of Carl Schurz and Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, former President of the club, had been received and accepted, Edward B. Amend, Chairman of the Executive Committee, read a history of the club since its organization, and of the work it had done in the campaign.

Numerous proposed amendments to the constitution of the club were laid over, under the rule, for consideration at the next meeting. The most important of these are: That no member of the club shall be a member of any other political organization; that two organizations, or sub-clubs, may exist in the Thirty-first District; that primaries hereafter shall be held in September, instead of in January, and that there shall be no objection to an officer of the organization remaining in such office after he may have received a nomination for any political office.

Edward Grosse offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At the last election all the political organizations, with the exception of the Prohibition Party, absolutely or conditionally declared themselves in favor of a liberal change in our Sunday laws, and have thereby demonstrated beyond any doubt that the citizens of New-York are in favor of such a change in said laws;

And, Whereas, To obtain the desired change in said laws it will be necessary to unite all the said organizations in favor of one bill,

Be it resolved, That the President of the General Committee be instructed to appoint a committee of seven members for the purpose of arranging conferences, if possible, with all the organizations which are in favor of a liberal change in our Sunday laws, so that they may agree upon one bill, to be presented to the Legislature, and to co-operate in securing its passage.

Be it further resolved, That the said committee, when appointed, endeavor to secure the sending to the Legislature of a large delegation from said organizations, at the time of the hearing on said proposed bill, to impress the country members of the Legislature with the fact that a liberal change in the Sunday laws is not so much a demand of the parties interested in the liquor business as it is a demand of the great majority of the citizens of New-York, for reasons of social economy, morality, and personal liberty.

John Feierabend moved a vote of thanks to Secretary Carl L. Lewenstein for his work during the campaign. This was carried, and Mr. Lewenstein made a short speech.

Baird—Hoffman.

ENGLISHTOWN, N. J., Dec. 6.—Miss Jean Grace Hoffman, the eldest daughter of Judge William T. Hoffman, was married last night to John Hulett Baird of Manalapan, at Lasata, the handsome residence of her father. The ceremony was performed beneath a huge bell of red carnations by the Rev. George C. Maddock of Trenton. The entire building was profusely decorated with flowers and ferns, and an elaborate supper was served.

Dr. David Baird Florence was the best man, and Miss Lydia R. Parker of Freehold was the maid of honor. The ushers were Theodore W. Morris, Jr., F. L. Buckalew, and Howard McClenahan. The bride wore a beautiful costume of white silk, and the maid of honor wore a gown of pink. After a brief reception, in the course of which congratulations were showered on the couple, they took a train for New-York. From there they will take a trip South for a short time, and on their return they will reside in Manalapan.

TURF TRIALS STILL ON

Longest Session Ever Held by the Board of Review.

RYERSON HAS ANOTHER CHANCE

An Albany Horseman Likely to be Arrested—Many Decisions Handed Down at Yesterday's Meeting.

After three days of delving into the trials and tribulations of the trotting turfmen, the Board of Review has not yet cleared up the unusually large docket which confronted that body last Tuesday evening. This makes the present session the longest one in the history of the National Trotting Association. Though some thirty decisions were made public yesterday, nearly fifty cases were still undetermined when the members took a breathing spell at 6 P. M.

Business will be resumed this morning at about 10 o'clock, and as there are no more long cases to be heard, it is expected that the judgments will all have been made in time to adjourn this evening. Morgan G. Bulkeley, ex-Governor of Connecticut, who has served on the board for many years, and is still a member for the Eastern District, represented at this session by Charles Dana Palmer of Lowell, Mass., came over from Hartford yesterday. His special purpose in calling on the members was to indorse the appointment of the new Secretary, W. H. Gocher, who succeeds M. M. Morse. The latter is still looking after the detail work of the board, and Mr. Gocher started for his home in Cleveland last evening.

As the cases requiring the examination of witnesses have all been heard, the large parlor used for the public at the Murray Hill Hotel was given up, and the board sat with closed doors during most of the day. If a tardy litigant arrived he was admitted to the council chamber and allowed to state his grievance. Some of the cases passed upon were reopened, the most important being one that concerns Ira Ryerson of Goshen. He is a young driver of considerable ability, who was expelled in 1890 for taking part in the freebooting expedition of the trotter Taylorson. The horse was afterward purchased by W. R. Cook of Jersey City, who paid up all the claims against him and the driver. After making an application to the board at Chicago last May, Ryerson was only temporarily reinstated, and he applied this week to have it made permanent. In the mean time a misunderstanding had arisen whereby the Orange County reinsman was accused of driving a race on Decoration Day and at other times while he was still under expulsion. For this reason his application was not only denied, but even the term of probation was cut short.

When Ryerson learned of this fresh disaster he hurried down from Goshen, and Mr. Cook, who says he is the only man that can handle Taylorson, again interested himself in the case. E. H. Harriman of this city, best known as the owner of Stamboul, was also concerned, as he has engaged Ryerson to develop his stock at Arden Farm, near Goshen. On the rehearing matters were so far explained in favor of the youthful trainer that the reversal of the decision given out on Thursday now depends on the production of a telegram. This Ryerson says he received from Secretary Morse last May, before he drove the race on Decoration Day, advising him that all penalties against him had been removed. The message is at Goshen, and Ryerson hurried home last night so as to get the important yellow slip and have it ready to substantiate his statement this morning.

A little further up the State another horseman resides, whose troubles are not likely to be smoothed away. Matthew Tanner of Albany and John Marsh of that city were on the docket to answer to a charge of starting the brown mare Phillis Wilkes, with a pacing record of 2:20¼, under the name of Trifle, and out of her class, at Rural Grove, N. Y., where she won first money. When the case was called Thursday evening, Charles Weiland of this city appeared as a witness. He stated that the mare had been sold to him as having no record and no name for $700. J. F. Pease, who made the protest, proved the identity of Trifle with Phillis Wilkes, and the order was expulsion for Tanner and the mare. Mr. Weiland then left for Albany to have Tanner arrested for fraud in selling him a pacer with a record as a green horse, and if possible to prosecute him under the State law against "ringing."

Another decision which is sure to cause a commotion concerns the right of a turfman to sue for damages in a court of law. George Carvill of St. John, N. B., Canada, had done this because the association at St. Stephen, in their province, had refused to let him draw his trotter, Speculation, from a race in which he had been entered at its track. The association applied for assistance to pay the costs of the suit, about $900, and asked that Mr. Carvill be expelled because he had violated a section of the rules, which reads:

"Every entry shall constitute an agreement that the person making it, the owner, driver, and horse shall be subjected to these rules, regulations, and by-laws, and will submit all disputes and questions arising out of such entry to the authority and judgment of this association."

There is no special provision as to how an offense against this turf statute shall be dealt with, and to expel a man in the United States would be risky, as it might be held as contempt of court. The board, therefore, hesitated about establishing such a precedent, even in a Canadian case, and after considerable discussion made this somewhat remarkable ruling:

"It appearing to the board that George Carvill of St. John, N. B., after having made an entry with the St. Stephen Driving Park Association of St. Stephen, N. B., and agreeing to submit all disputes and questions arising out of said entry to its authority and judgment, and that in violation of this contract he refused to submit questions thereafter so arising and subjected the said association to great expense and trouble by reason of the said unsportsmanlike refusal to abide by his agreement. It is therefore determined that this association, including its members, will not hereafter do business with the said George Carvill, and the Secretary is directed to inform him of this order."

One notable thing about the decisions that have been rendered is the frequency with which the judges of races have been found in error. For example, in the 2:13 pace at Goshen, Sept. 4, last, the bay mare Veta, from Baltimore, was allowed to start after she had run in under the whip to save her distance. The facts were not disputed, but the judges thought that as there had been some reckless driving in which Veta had suffered, they would "even things up" by letting her remain in the race. The result was, that Veta, who had previously won two heats, came to the front again in the seventh, thus securing first money. A protest was made by B. H. Demarest, on behalf of Rebus, and the decision is, that Veta should have been sent to the stable. This will cause a redistribution of the purse of $700, Maud P. getting first money, Rebus second, Guesswork third, and Allegro fourth. Demarest had another case which he won against the Rhode Island State Fair Association last December, and the latter asked for a rehearing. On being called, it was found that a settlement had been agreed to, and the matter was dismissed. John P. Gibbs, the Fleetwood Park trainer, whose dispute about liability for entrance fees at Portland, Me., was heard on Thursday, gets a decision which is a partial victory.

In the case of the horses Cephas and Orton, it is held that being entered conditionally, after the Rigby Park management had advertised that no favoritism would be shown, the association is estopped from collecting the money claimed by virtue of its own inconsistency. Fleming, another of the Gibbs string, had been properly named earlier in the season, and was therefore liable for the two payments due before he was declared out.

James Leonard of Newburg, who was expelled in 1891 at Newark, asked for full pardon, but the board decided to let his permanent reinstatement continue. George Hossack of Colorado Springs, who has been under the ban, since May, 1888, for fraud in attempting to get a record of 2:30 or better for a trotter named May Gift, also gets his probation extended.

William Wood of Chester, N. Y., accused of campaigning horses for an expelled man, was more fortunate. No guilt could be fastened on him, and the charge was dismissed. Another set-back for judges occurred, when the horse Billy C., who was allowed to start at Sturbridge, Mass., last September, after being behind the flag, was found to be legally distanced. His winnings must be returned and redistributed.

The Canadian stallion Pilot, Jr., from Prince Edward Island, awarded first money at Danforth, Me., last season, had been improperly entered in the 2:20 trot or pace, and the amount, $100, is to be redistributed. J. H. Stewart, a driver expelled at Thorndike, Me., in 1894, for abusive language to the judges, is reinstated, the judges themselves having forgiven him and recommended that his application be granted.

Frank Wiethof, a poolseller and turfman, who now resides at Windsor, Ontario, was expelled in May, 1888, for complicity in the attempt to "pull" Loretta F. at Rochester during the Grand Circuit meeting of August, 1887. He has made frequent attempts to have the sentence removed, but was not successful till now. His reinstatement is a temporary one. C. A. Brown of Philadelphia, accused of starting the black gelding Moxie as Country Boy, was found guilty. The horse is expelled, and Brown stands suspended till he returns the unlawful winnings and pays the recording fee of $50 for the change of name. Lee Flood of Greenwich, Conn., whose testimony in connection with a suspension was found to be untrue, must settle the arrears, and his future career will be carefully watched on account of his attempt to deceive the board.

The application of A. W. McKay, a trainer and owner of Columbia, Tenn., was denied. He had entered Starplex and Blue Ridge at Detroit last July in the 2:10, and on the entry form stipulated that he would pay only on the one that started. This was a condition foreign to the contract, and McKay must pay an extra $100, with expenses.

W. T. Crostmait, Lexington, Ky., owed entrance money to an association at Evansville, Ind., in 1893. The association got into financial trouble, did not pay its bills, and is now defunct. Mr. Crostmait thought that he should be relieved from liability, but the board decided that, as it is just such defaults that cause tracks to suspend, he must settle the claim in full. There were several other cases of minor importance from all parts of the country that have also been passed upon. The one from Goshen about the protest against Ella Madison in a match for $1,500 was continued. J. Van Nuyse, the Secretary of the track, had not turned over the stakes to the National Association, as required by the rules. He must do so at once, or be disciplined.

END OF THE TROTTING SALES.

Fifty Dollars Bid for a Son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

The last of the combination sale of trotters at Madison Square Garden did not result in any improvement over the business of Thursday. When the market opened yesterday, the balance of the large consignment from Stony Ford Farm, in Orange County, were offered. Prices continued to be small, and when the stallion Leland was put up, a single bid of $50 was all that resulted. He is the youngest son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and was foaled in 1875. Peter C. Kellogg, the auctioneer, asked the man who had offered the paltry sum to withdraw his bid. This was done, and the last of the Hambletonian-Star sires goes back to end his days at the farm where he was foaled.

The trouble that arose out of the default, in the case of W. W. Kimmey, a Bull's Head dealer who secured Zembia for $2,600 on Wednesday and failed to make a payment, has been adjusted. J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston had sent a commissioner, who bid $2,500 for the brown mare, and he was willing to take her at that figure. E. R. Bourne, who represented Lewis G. Tewksbury, the consignor, agreed to this and Zembia joins Nancy Hanks at the Forbes farm, Ponkapog, near Boston.

The very good average obtained during the first two days has been materially reduced by the indifferent stock sold on Thursday and Friday. When the sale ended last night, the rate for the 330 head disposed of was $180.

Following is a summary of the best prices:

CONSIGNED BY CHARLES BACKMAN, STONY FORD, N. Y.

Princess Marie, b. m., 1880, by Kentucky Prince-Bess, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; John Monoghan, city $100
Fenella, b. f., 1891, by Kentucky Prince-Regina, by Wood's Hambletonian; W. B. Fasig, city 270
Chestnut filly, 1892, by Kentucky Prince-Langtry, by Messenger Duroc; E. E. Stevens, city 360
Attalic, br. f., 1891, by Kentucky Prince-Natalie, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; L. M. Hart, city 210
Rouen, ch. m., 1883, by Kentucky Prince-Rowena, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; W. Hoegg, city 200
Nauet, blk. m., 1885, by Kentucky Prince-Rowena, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; E. D. Dikeman, city 130
Barcena Wilkes, b. m., 1884, by Alcantara-Barcena, by Bayard; A. B. Gray, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 130
Bay filly, 1893, by Antonio-Marietta, by Leland; Charles Nolan, city 200
Marietta, blk. m., 1886, by Leland-Leslie, by Kentucky Prince; F. Watson, Brooklyn, L. I. 200
Inheritance, blk. m., 1888, by Leland-Integrity, by Belmont; Carll Burr, Comac, L. I. 95
Bay filly, 1894, by Antonio-Manola, by Melville; George Huber, city 110
Lady Constance, b. f., 1891, by Kentucky Prince-Beatrice, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; W. B. Fasig, city 300
Mansfield, 2:26, ch. s., 1876, by Messenger Duroc-Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay; Frank Fox, city 200
Melba, b. f., 1892, by Kentucky Prince-Young Gypsey, by Relf's Mambrino Pilot; Lester White, city 100
Prolific, b. m., 1876, by Electioneer-Lady Curry, by Tom Crib; A. N. Kingsley, Ashuelot, N. H. 105

CONSIGNED BY ROBERT HOE, NEW-YORK CITY.

Pilot Maid, ch. m., 1886, by Black Pilot-Lady Lambert, by Daniel Lambert; Isaac Blank, city $220
Stellina, br. m., 1888, by Epaulet-Stella Medium, by Happy Medium; F. H. Ivers, Boston, Mass. 160
Chestnut gelding, 1890, by Haldane-Madam Caron, by King Philip; S. C. Emmons, city 150
Chestnut gelding, 1891, by Halo-Tulipano, by Chichester; John Elsie, Jersey City 140
Bay gelding, 1892, by Halo-Baltza, by Gen. Grant's Linden Tree; John Ballard, Lemontville, N. Y. 100

CONSIGNED BY H. G. BARRETT, WEST SOMERS, N. Y.

Roseaulet, br. c., 1892, by Epaulet-Maud H. Rose, by The Moor; L. H. Gray, Fall River, Mass. $110

CONSIGNED BY CRANE BROTHERS, WESTFIELD, MASS.

Casca, b. s., 1888, by Alcyone-Cyntra, by Aker's Idol; F. M. Couch, city $340

CONSIGNED BY DAVID BONNER, NEW-YORK CITY.

Princess Startle, b. m., 1887, by Startle-Frill, by Princeps; J. McCaffery, New-York City 110
Adelette, b. m., 1886, by Kentucky Prince-Adele, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; J. McCaffery, New-York City 100

CONSIGNED BY WALTER R. WILLETS, ROSLYN, N. Y.

Kite, b. g., 1892, by Tarrytown-Ruby, by Startle; Thomas H. Brady, New-York City 320
Cordelia, b. m., 1885, by Chester Chief-Mary C., by Harvest; J. Baker, New-York City 140

CONSIGNED BY H. S. VANDERBURG, LITHGOW, N. Y.

D. L. I., ch. g., 1889, by Deucalion-Jennie, by Bay Lambert; J. McGuire, New-York City 290

CONSIGNED BY EDWARD E. P. MORGAN, NEW-YORK CITY.

Stanford, b. g., 1889, by Clay-Soprano, by Gen. Benton; John Moneghan, New-York City 135

CONSIGNED BY CHARLES T. PEGG, NEW-YORK CITY.

Byron E., b. g., 1889, by Alcantara-Ruby, by Dictator; H. E. Johns, Lake Waccubac, N. Y. 170

Total for seventy-five head sold yesterday, $7,920. Average per head, $105. Grand total, four days, 330 head, $59,520. Average per head $180.

Got a Trotter for a Penny.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 6.—There was a raffle for a horse at South River last night, and the animal, which has a record of 2:25, was won by Charles Freehan for 1 cent. There were 250 tickets sold for the horse. The tickets were in envelopes, each marked with a number from 1 to 250, and the man who selected a ticket paid for it an amount equal to the number of the ticket in cents. Freehan drew No. 1.

TOURISTS' GOOD BOWLING.

They Easily Defeat the Greenwich and Prospect Teams.

Three games in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs' bowling tournament were rolled at Reed's alleys, on Church Street, last evening. The Tourist Wheelmen of Paterson found both the Prospect and the Greenwich teams "easy fruit," and won both of their games so handily that they did not have to make an effort for a sprint at the end, but took things very easily.

The Greenwich boys, who were scheduled to meet the Prospects first were "shy" one member of their team, and Croll filled the gap. He did not have his "good eye" with him, and so he was of but little use to his clubmates in their contest against the Brooklyn lads.

Though the boys from Hudson Street had been used to mop up the floor with, figuratively speaking, in their first engagement, they came up smiling again for the game with the Tourists, which followed, Olvary taking Croll's place, and though he could not make a strike, he escaped being low man by one pin. The Greenwich boys had a lot of fun on the alleys, but did not disturb the pins much, and so the Tourists had an easy time putting another game to their credit.

The Tourists again made mincemeat of the pins in the third and last game of the evening, and bowled so steadily and evenly that the Prospect five laid down to them, and were beaten over 100 pins. The visitors found the strange alleys troublesome, which accounts for the unevenness of the individual scores in the two games.

The scores in detail:

FIRST GAME.

PROSPECT. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	GREENWICH. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Weinpahl	1	2	108	Brown	1	1	103
Brush	3	5	160	Croll	0	1	76
Garlicks	1	2	98	Faulhaber	0	3	105
Kane	3	5	162	Owen	1	2	110
Shannon	1	8	169	McMath	3	2	183
Total	9	22	697	Total	5	9	527

FRAMES.

Prospect	81	128	196	275	333	414	494	559	638	697
Greenwich	67	99	154	201	252	300	369	429	489	527

SECOND GAME.

TOURISTS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	GREENWICH. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	2	3	137	Brown	1	3	118
Berdan	1	6	155	Olvary	0	4	119
Bryson	4	4	172	Faulhaber	2	3	132
Ernest	4	3	175	Owen	2	5	157
Taylor	1	6	155	McMath	2	3	140
Total	12	22	794	Total	7	18	666

FRAMES.

Tourists	75	150	225	287	357	445	514	621	717	794
Greenwich	61	132	195	267	330	390	451	493	575	666

THIRD GAME.

TOURISTS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	PROSPECT. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	3	5	169	Weinpahl	2	2	116
Berdan	4	3	163	Brush	3	3	152
Bryson	3	4	162	Garlichs	3	1	123
Ernest	1	4	181	Kane	3	2	135
Taylor	2	5	159	Shannon	2	3	133
Total	13	21	784	Total	13	11	659

FRAMES.

Tourists	81	164	253	314	384	467	529	632	709	784
Prospect	56	129	199	273	377	391	446	502	588	659

BANK OF AMERICA TWICE BEATEN.

Defeated by Mount Morris and Union Square Bank Bowling Teams.

The young men who handle the gold, silver, and valuable securities in the Bank of America, Mount Morris Bank, and Union Square Bank, met last night in the Horatio Street alleys to bowl for honors in the bank clerks' bowling tournament. It was rather an off night. Neither of these teams occupies a prominent place in the tournament, so the interest was not very great. The team of the Chase National Bank is leading, with four games won and none lost, and the teams of the Park National and Citizens' Savings Banks are tied for second place, with five won and one lost.

The games were rather one-sided. The Mount Morris team won two games, the Union Square one, and the team of the Bank of America struck the "toboggan slide" to the extent of two games lost.

The first game was between the Mount Morris and Union Square Banks, and the Mount Morris team won by 136 pins. The winners started off rather poorly, but on the second frame they took the lead, and the game was never in doubt after that. All the rooting in the world failed to make the losers brace up. The best bowling for the winners was by Currie. His score was 212, with five strikes and 4 spares.

The Union Square Bowlers took a decided brace in the second game, when they met the strong men from the Bank of America. They rolled up the respectable score of 770, and won by 84 pins.

In the final game the Mount Morris team had an easy time with the Bank of America team, and won by 129 pins. Gross, who did poorly in the first game, rolled 200, with 5 strikes and 4 spares. Following are the summaries:

FIRST GAME.

MOUNT MORRIS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	UNION SQUARE. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Gross	0	6	134	Endlich	1	4	121
Benjamin	2	3	137	Freund	1	4	133
Timpson	2	3	134	Decker	1	2	103
McKever	1	2	111	Fischer	2	2	114
Currie	5	4	212	Talley	2	3	121
Total	10	18	728	Total	7	15	592

FRAMES.

Mount Morris	59	131	196	285	371	426	500	572	655	728
Union Square	73	110	179	233	297	330	406	466	525	592

Averages—Mount Morris, 145 3-5; Union Square, 118 2-5. Scorers—J. B. Jennings and C. H. McKever. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

SECOND GAME.

UNION SQUARE. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Total.	BANK OF AMERICA. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Total.
Endlich	3	4	161	Craft	2	5	152
Talley	2	7	178	Jennings	2	1	110
Freund	3	4	160	Lockwood	2	4	143
Decker	4	3	144	Kruger	2	3	137
Fother	2	2	127	Denzler	3	2	144
Total	14	20	770	Total	11	17	686

FRAMES.

Union Sq're	81	163	234	332	420	470	546	620	689	770
B'k of Amer.	64	144	235	316	386	425	490	570	633	686

Averages—Union Square, 154; Bank of America, 137 1-5. Scorers—J. J. Graham and J. Bradford. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

THIRD GAME.

MOUNT MORRIS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	BANK OF AMERICA. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Gross	5	4	200	Craft	3	4	163
Benjamin	2	5	154	Denzler	2	5	154
Tompson	3	2	121	Jennings	3	1	119
McKeever	4	2	168	Kruger	3	2	136
Currie	2	0	151	Lockwood	2	0	93
Total	13	21	794	Total	13	12	665

FRAMES.

Mt. Morris	74	175	218	327	395	471	534	639	714	794
B'k of Am'a	78	147	196	229	300	380	441	516	590	665

Averages—Mount Morris, 158 4-5; Bank of America, 133. Scorers—J. B. Jennings, C. H. McKeever. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

FINE BOWLING IN HARLEM.

Six Close Contests in the Republican Club Tournament.

Six games were bowled in the Harlem Republican Club last night. The contests were close and interesting, and the rooters for each team had to work hard. The New-York No. 1 team did the best work. In the two games in which they bowled their scores were 856 and 863. Swartz made 200 in his first game, and 208 in his second for the New-Yorks. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

KISMET. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	PURITAN. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Wustlich	5	4	218	Jones	3	3	159
Anderson	1	4	136	Kraft	3	4	162
Rogers	5	4	205	Proud	1	5	146
Dubarry	0	6	138	Hamman	2	4	153
Mitchell	3	0	130	Mibel	3	4	176
Total	14	18	827	Total	12	20	796

FRAMES.

Kismet	84	156	228	301	395	482	590	686	752	827
Puritan	64	138	215	310	386	465	545	607	702	796

Scorer—F. W. Howland. Umpires—O. E. Merritt and J. H. Purdy.

SECOND GAME.

PURITAN. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	HARLEM. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Jones	2	4	165	Lefferts	2	4	143
Kraft	2	6	175	Sandford	4	3	154
Proud	1	5	156	Schorer	0	5	128
Hamman	3	4	171	Nafew	4	3	169
Nubal	1	6	170	Hill	5	3	200
Total	9	25	837	Total	15	18	794

FRAMES.

Puritan	82	185	268	321	415	508	592	665	738	837
Harlem	81	151	231	313	382	463	546	649	713	794

THIRD GAME.

HARLEM. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	KISMET. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lefferts	3	8	153	Wustlich	2	5	170
Sandford	2	2	118	Anderson	0	8	153
Schorer	2	2	136	Rogers	3	3	148
Nafew	3	4	159	Dubarry	1	5	147
Hill	1	6	168	Mitchell	2	4	149
Total	11	17	734	Total	8	25	767

FRAMES.

Harlem	81	156	241	318	403	465	527	591	670	734
Kismet	61	141	218	301	364	441	539	624	701	767

Umpires—A. R. Page and D. E. Gaddis. Scorers—F. Howland and F. Vanderboget.

FOURTH GAME.

STANDARD. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	KNICKERBOCKER. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Wyman	2	5	153	Meyer	4	2	149
Wells	4	5	176	Hotaling	3	3	144
Dumahaut	1	4	124	Henshaw	3	3	161
Allison	2	5	160	Snyder	2	4	151
Thompson	2	6	167	La Forest	2	5	160
Total	11	24	780	Total	14	16	765

FRAMES.

Standard	75	140	224	311	393	468	549	600	648	780
Knickerb'r	86	170	223	286	385	452	546	621	684	765

Umpires—L. Abry and James Hicks. Scorers—J. Dubarry and F. S. Hotaling.

FIFTH GAME.

NEW-YORK NO. 1. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	KNICKERBOCKER. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Bell	2	6	168	Meyer	1	7	164
Swartz	3	6	200	Hotaling	2	4	148
Entrup	4	3	170	Henshaw	5	3	177
Shaw	2	3	135	Snyder	0	4	128
Meyer, C. F.	3	6	183	La Forest	4	2	151
Total	14	24	856	Total	12	20	768

FRAMES.

N. Y. No. 1	96	199	276	371	436	491	594	684	769	856
Knickerb'r	65	161	237	335	412	498	582	644	697	768

Umpires—W. A. Little, S. A. Safford. Scorers—F. Romer, F. S. Hotaling.

SIXTH GAME.

NNEW-YORK, NO. 1. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	STANDARD, NO. 1. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Bell	2	5	160	Wyman	3	4	167
Swartz	3	7	208	Wells	2	5	158
Entrup	3	5	177	Dumahant	2	5	160
Shaw	3	6	181	Allison	4	4	181
Meyer	0	5	137	Thompson	4	5	188
Total	11	28	863	Total	15	23	854

FRAMES.

N. Y., No. 1	.97	174	251	336	401	497	589	676	770	863
Stan'd, No. 1	.98	189	279	341	416	505	601	686	761	854

Scorers—Charles Proud and F. Romer. Umpires—A. R. Page aud S. A. Safford.

Bowling Games Postponed.

The first break in the tourney of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs occurred last night, when the games between the Kings County Wheelmen and the Liberty Wheelmen was postponed till some future date. The fair of the Liberty Wheelmen, to which the entire membership is giving its undivided attention, was the cause of the postponement.

Christmas is coming. Waterman Ideal Fountain Pens are going—for presents. There are none better. All stationers. L. E. Waterman Co., 157 Broadway, New-York.—Adv.

A LADIES' WATCH

Until recently, American manufacturers failed to make a reliable small watch. Success seemed possible only in large sizes. Within a year, however, they have produced a ladies' watch that is altogether reliable.

In 14 karat gold, open face, $35.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
56 West 23d Street

Open evenings from Monday Dec. 16th, until Christmas.

MAY ABOLISH CLASS B

Bicycle Manufacturers Show by Vote that They Favor Such a Course.

PROFESSIONAL RACING MEN PREFERRED

The Attitude of the Board of Trade Expected to Carry Great Weight in the Councils of the League.

The future of Class B as an institution of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen appears to be somewhat doubtful by reason of the attitude of the members of the Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers. All the Class B men of any prominence are employed by the manufacturers, and should the latter decide not to maintain racing teams on the National Circuit in the future, it is obvious that they, as a division, will be a superfluity.

Not long ago the Board of Trade submitted a number of questions to its members, to each of which a reply was requested. These questions dealt with the Class B matter, and were as follows:

First—Is the employment of Class B racing teams to follow a National Circuit in 1896 desirable?

Second—If you deem that it is, will you be one of the firms to employ such a team?

Third—If you feel that this character of advertising is no longer necessary, will you agree, if at least a majority of the firms who have employed teams during the season of 1895 agree likewise, to discontinue the employment of Class B men to follow the National Circuit next year?

Fourth—Do you favor the abolition of Class B and the establishment of a professional class?

Fifth—If a professional class be established, will you engage a professional team to follow a circuit next season?

Sixth—If, as outlined in Question 3, you deem the advertising undesirable, either Class B or professional, will you agree, under the same conditions, not to employ a team to follow the National Circuit?

The answers to these questions are intensely interesting to the cycling world, particularly the racing element, as showing that nine-tenths of the prominent makers of the country are opposed to Class B, and do not care to continue any sort of a team on the racing circuit. A professional class is preferable to the Class B division. As an advertising feature, the makers do not think it at all necessary to longer continue the men on the circuit. The novelty in that has worn off.

The exact vote on the above questions was submitted to the members of the Board of Trade yesterday. No definite action has yet been taken in the matter, and it is not likely that any change in the present classification will be made until the annual meeting of the league. Then, however, it is reasonable to suppose that something of importance will be done. The attitude of a majority of the makers of bicycles cannot fail to carry great weight with the lawmakers of the league. They have shown in positive terms that Class B is no longer desirable, and it will probably be abolished.

A prominent wheelman told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that it was as plain as day that there would be but two classes next year, amateur and professional.

"CHARLIE" WEEKS DEFEATED.

Walter Beam Beat Him for Captain in the Riversides' Election.

The defeat of "Charlie" Weeks for the office of Captain was the surprising feature of the annual election of the Riverside Wheelmen, held last evening at the clubhouse in West One Hundred and Fourth Street. The vote was very close, W. A. Beam, the successful candidate on the opposition ticket, winning by two ballots. The only other candidate on the opposition ticket was G. Creegan, nominated for Finnancial Secretary. The candidates elected, together with the number of votes received by each, follow:

President—J. M. Gentle, 50 votes.
Vice President—H. E. Voorhis, 51.
Recording Secretary—R. W. Harrington, 53.
Financial Secretary—E. A. Rogers, 33.
Treasurer—William Walton, 52.
Captain—W. A. Beam, 29.
First Lieutenant—Dr. C. Harrison, 54.
Second Lieutenant—J. Saunders, 54.
Board of Trustees—William Stewart, 54; S. Brown, 53.

Considerable dissatisfaction was occasioned through the fact that no official notice was given of the hour at which the polls would close. Quite a number of late arrivals lost their votes on this account, the polls being closed at 10 o'clock.

"CHARLIE" MURPHY'S AFFIDAVIT.

Says Titus Wanted Cabanne to Win in the St. Louis Races.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—Charles M. Murphy, the New-York cyclist, who was suspended by the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board last week, together with Cabanne and Titus, arrived here this morning from San Francisco with his trainer, W. B. Young. Before a notary public this afternoon both made the following affidavit:

We understand that there is in evidence a statement from D. W. Roberts (the local League of American Wheelmen member) to the effect that Murphy or Young, or both, admitted to him on the track or at the hotel, Oct. 5, 1895, in St. Louis, that Titus had attempted to arrange for Cabanne to win the big race in St. Louis, and that we allowed him to believe that we had agreed to this.

Mr. Titus did approach Young on the track, but Young did not allow him to understand that Murphy would agree to such a proposition, and there was positively no understanding between Young and Murphy and Titus, and any statement different from this is false and unauthorized by either of us.

C. M. MURPHY,
W. B. YOUNG.

Cabanne still contends, as he always did, that if Titus made any "fake" arrangement, he knew nothing of it.

Riverside Mileage Records.

Some very creditable mileage records have been made during the season just closed by the long-distance riders of the Riverside Wheelmen. The leaders in the contest were Thomas Ward, 8,000 miles; W. Ettinger, Dr. Harrison, Charles Ertz, and F. Goodman, 4,000 each; J. Barbeau, Dr. Daily, W. Beneke, J. Judge, L. Marber, Capt. Weeks, W. Saunder, James Saunder, and G. Wright, 3,000 each; J. Schultz, E. W. Travers, E. A. Rogers, J. Reed, J. Poucher, D. McCoy, Nagle, and E. A. Powers, 2,000 each; P. Osborn, J. Miller, J. Gilmore, C. Cornell, W. Beggs, M. Bargebehr, F. Fitch, W. Walton, J. Riker, and G. Taylor, 1,000 each. The total mileage for the club foots up to about 75,000 miles.

Harlem Wheelmen's Election.

One of the liveliest elections in the history of that thriving club was held at the Harlem Wheelmen's Clubhouse, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last night. There were several tickets in the field, and yet the "regulars" elected their entire ticket, with the exception of one of the Trustees. The ticket elected was as follows: J. P. Haight, President; R. J. Nellis, Vice President; Charles Wendehack, Secretary; Leslie C. Smith, Treasurer; A. J. Engbert, Captain; Thomas A. Roe, Curator, and George J. Cooke and J. M. Dubarry, Trustees.

Greenwich Cracks Will Start.

The annual midnight run on the 31st inst., from One Hundred and Tenth Street to Tarrytown, gives promise of being a more interesting event than ever before in past years. It is now announced that the famous trio of Greenwich cracks—Henshaw, Owens, and Hedstrom—will compete. The representatives of the Harlem Wheelmen will be Morrison, Smith, and Olmstead.

The Harlems' Annual Dinner.

Early in January the Harlem Wheelmen will have their annual club dinner, on which occasion it is expected to have all the members of the "bluebird" racing team present. A change in the colors of this flourishing organization has just been made. Hereafter they will be Yale blue and white.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—An interesting event to society cyclists in Brooklyn this evening will be the opening entertainment of the Cycle Club in the old Thirteenth Regiment armory. An elaborate programme has been prepared for the occasion.

—Here is a piece of good advice: In storing a bicycle during the Winter, if the tire is exhausted of air, it should not be allowed to stand on the floor, but should be suspended by the frame. Otherwise the tire will be ruined.

—Entries for the cycle races of the Eighth Battalion's Cycle Company, scheduled to take place at the armory next Friday evening, can be made with Capt. Staubach, 575 Madison Avenue, as late as Monday evening.

—The Liberty Wheelmen's fair had another big attendance last evening. To-night a large party of members of the Riverside Wheelmen will visit the fair in a body.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Cyclists' Federation will be held this evening in the lecture room at Lenox Lyceum.

FENCING SEASON OPENED.

Schedule of Events Arranged by the Committee of the Fencers' League.

The fencing season has practically opened. The devotees of the art belonging to the New-York Athletic Club had several very fine bouts in the club's gymnasium Thursday evening, and, judging from the form shown, followers of the mask and steel will be treated to some rare exhibitions before long.

The officials of the Amateur Fencers' League of America has appointed a Schedule Committee, consisting of A. V. Z. Post of the Fencers' Club, W. T. Lawson of the Racquet Club, and C. G. Bothner of the New-York Athletic Club. The duty of outlining events, dates, and places of competitions and exhibitions during the Winter months devolves on this committee. With the exception of two fixtures, which will probably take place at the Recquet Club, the work has been completed.

The following fixtures were made: Dec. 7, informal fencing at the Fencers' Club; Jan. 9, team competition at the New-York Athletic Club; Jan. 25, foil and sabre at the Fencers' Club; Feb. 7, informal fencing at the New-York Athletic Club; March 2, junior team competition at the Fencers' Club; March 10, interclub competition; April 27, championship finals at the Fencers' Club; May 4, informal fencing.

Dr. B. F. O'Connor, W. T. Heintz, R. O. Hanbold, S. T. Shaw, and Dr. J. T. Kemp, with their friends in the Fencers' League, had the first fencers' dinner at the New-York Athletic Club on Thursday evening.

The Seventh Regiment Games.

There is considerable interest manifest among athletes as to what the members of the Seventh, who were members of the Amateur Athletic Union clubs will do in regard to competing in the games of the regiment, to be held at the armory to-night. Some of these men, including George Schwegler, Lloyd Collis, A. B. Dalby, and H. S. Lyons, entered in the belief that the regimental athletic club would at last consent to enroll itself in the Amateur Athletic Union. Efforts toward this end having failed, and the Seventh having declined to join the Amateur Athletic Union, it now remains to be seen whether the athletes in question will compete in violation of the Amateur Athletic Union rules or not.

To-day's Golf Games.

The golf members of the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island will hold their club championship tournament to-day for the George Hunter Gold Medal. The medal was presented to the club last Summer by George Hunter, Captain of the team, and is to be played for annually. The contest will be scratch to all, and a large number of entries have been received. George E. Armstrong and James Park are regarded as having the rosiest chances for winning the club championship.

The members of the Knollwood Country Club, near Elmsford, Westchester County, will hold another match in the series of tournaments for the P. Gibert Thebaud Handicap Silver Cup.

The members of the Balbusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., will finish their club match, which has been going for nearly a month for the Henry Toler Silver Cup.

Short-Stop Billiard Tourney.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Final arrangements were made yesterday for the short-stop billiard tournament by the manufacturers who are promoting the affair. Auditorium Recital Hall was engaged from Jan. 18 to 27, inclusive, which will permit of nine days' play, or eighteen games in all, afternoon and evening, each man meeting each of the others. The contestants are Thomas J. Gallagher of Chicago, Frank Maggioli of St. Louis, "Will" Hatley of Duluth, Minn.; "Ed" McLaughlin of Philadelphia, and George Sutton and Joseph W. Capron of Canada. The prizes will be $1,000 and the gate receipts. Each game will be 400 points up at a fourteen-inch balk line on a five-by-ten table.

Williams's Football Manager.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 6.—At a mass meeting of the students in Alumni Hall this evening, C. A. Hickey, '96, Captain of the past season's football team, presided. W. R. Brown, '97, of Portland, Me., was elected football manager for next year. His only opponent was C. V. Blake, '97, of St. Louis. Brown was manager of his class team in its freshman year, and showed marked ability as a manager. After the election of a football manager, the committee appointed two weeks ago to draw up a constitution for an honor system reported. It proposed a system which should combine the best features of the present Princeton and Cornell systems. Its leading features are: First—Every student at the close of all examinations to certify that he has neither given nor received aid in that examination. Second—Students to have perfect freedom during examinations. Third—All cases of reported fraud to be referred to a committee of ten.

FOR UNITED VETERAN PARADE

Appointments to the Executive Committee Made—Tammany Society May Take Part.

The Chairman of the Committee on the United Veteran Parade has appointed the following named gentlemen as the Executive Committee:

Gen. Daniel Butterfield,	A. M. Palmer,
Col. A. G. Dickinson,	Gen. Howard Carroll,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	Roswell P. Flower,
Frank R. Lawrence,	Isidor Straus,
Col. Albert Stickney,	John R. Hegeman,
William P. St. John,	Darwin R. James,
James Stillman,	Charles Stewart Smith,
Amos J. Cummings,	Gen. Horatio C. King,
James H. Breslin,	Col. William L. Brown,
Gen. Horace Porter,	H. D. McCord,
H. H. Brockway,	Frank Tilford,
L. C. Weir,	Col. Richard Lathers.
Chauncey M. Depew,	

The President of the Board of Trade and Transportation, through Gen. Butterfield, has tendered to the committee the use of its rooms as headquarters, and for all meetings of the committee or its sub-committees. This offer has been accepted, and hereafter the offices of the committee will be at 203 Broadway, in The Mail and Express Building.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be called at its offices at noon Monday.

The Tammany Society or Columbian Order always celebrates the Fourth of July. That is part of its business. The proposition to have a united veteran celebration here next year of the Blue and the Gray on the Fourth of July has suggested to some of the Sachems of the Tammany Society that they can' make their annual celebration a part of the Blue and Gray celebration of that day.

As yet the plans have not been matured. Sachems Amos J. Cummings and George B. McClellan are very much interested in the proposition to make the Tammany Society celebration, so far as is possible, a part of the general proposed celebration of the Fourth.

Congressman Cummings said yesterday: "The Tammany Society is a patriotic order that had its birth in the American Revolution. It is not a political body. While there has been no time as yet to formulate a plan for participation in the proposed Blue and Gray celebration next Fourth of July, you can depend upon it that the society will do all that is in its power to make the celebration a success. The Tammany Society will throw its doors wide open on that day to all visitors. You remember that the Forty-second New-York was a Tammany regiment. This regiment suffered severely in the battles, but its survivors will be on deck on the Fourth of July."

One proposition is that the survivors of the Tammany regiment shall participate in the parade.

Congressman McClellan, another Sachem of the Tammany Society, said whatever the society could do toward furthering the success of the Blue and Gray celebration would certainly be done.

Peter F. Meyer, Treasurer of the Tammany Society, said: "The Tammany Society will undoubtedly take action in reference to the Blue and Gray celebration when the time comes. The society will naturally be interested in such a celebration, and it will make its annual Fourth of July celebration conform as far as is possible to the great celebration projected for that day."

Bicycles.

BARGAINS IN
CRESCENT BICYCLES.

We have a limited number of Second-Hand and Shopworn WHEELS,

All 1895 Models,

for Men, Youths, and Women, which we will dispose of at

LOW FIGURES.

May be seen at our Salesrooms,

35 BARCLAY ST.

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Absolutely correct styles and best quality can be had with lowest prices at 45 West 23d St.

NO STATE HOUSE TOWER

Plans of the Capitol Commission for Final Construction.

THE OLD DESIGNS ARE RIDICULED

Commissioner Russell Makes a Report on the Possibilities in Changes—Radical Departures Proposed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—New-York's Capitol is to be completed without a tower. Since the original plan of the building was adopted, and during the course of construction, there have been half a dozen or more towers planned.

Archimedes Russell of Syracuse, architect, Republican, and Capitol Commissioner, told the commission to-day that it was not necessary to finish the tower in order to complete the Capitol, and, as the commission is given absolute power under the act of last Winter to adopt plans for the completion of the building, its action is final, for the ideas of Mr. Russell were the ideas of the commission to-day.

Ex-Commissioner Perry, who is the architect for the State, had prepared plans for a beautiful façade for the front of the building, to conform to the elaborate approach now nearing completion. This was to conclude in a pediment at the roof, and do away with the three dormer windows now in the peaked roof.

Mr. Russell reported against this façade, and instead recommended a portico at the top landing of the approach. The reason for this was that it would result in a saving of $273,000. The recommendation was approved. When the working plans and estimates are prepared, proposals for doing the work, in accordance with the law of last Winter, will be invited.

Mr. Russell's report says:

It is the purpose of the Legislature that the completion of the Capitol be accomplished at the earliest possible moment, and that it should be done, so far as practicable, by contract, and that a limit of future appropriations for this purpose be ascertained and provided for. Whatever work has been permanently erected and has become an architectural or structural feature should remain unmolested, that the results of the efforts of the distinguished professional talent that has thus far been responsible for whatever of merit or demerit their work may present, shall continue to stand as silent witnesses to mark the periods in the almost interminable, if not interesting, history of this stupendous travesty on civic and monumental art, which shall bear testimony so long as it can conveniently stand on its foundations, to the patient endurance and self-imposed long suffering of the people.

The unfinished parts of the Capitol are situated in the various parts of the structure on all sides, the tower, the eastern approach and terraces, the east, west, north, and south porticoes, the east west, north, and sour vestibules, corridors, western staircase, and the interior finishings of various State official departments.

The Commissioner of the new capitol has presented to us for approval a plan for the completion of the tower. This plan, based upon the theory that no more weight can be added to the foundation on which the tower, as constructed to its present altitude, rests; contemplates the removal of some twenty-six feet in height of the completed granite masonry at the top, and from that point erecting a structural steel skeleton, covered and finished with sheet copper and cast bronze architectural adornments, calculating that the weight of this finished structure shall equal in weight the granite masonry removed, thus finishing the tower without addition of weight on the foundations, and in this manner attempt to consummate and satisfy architectural and aesthetic sentiment.

This method of procedure may be of doubtful expediency, venturesome, and experimental in an artistic or aesthetic sense, liable, perhaps, to severe criticism as a cheap and unsubstantial treatment of the crowning feature of an imposing, massive, extensive, and elaborate granite structure, which, when completed, represents in expenditure the vast sum of some thirty millions of dollars. The Commissioners' estimate for this one part of the completion of the capitol is upward of $500,000.

It would seem, then, that if the adoption of this plan should be decided as being hazardous and doubtful in its results and that the feeling for the erection and completion of a grand tower is imperative, the only alternative course to take is to remove entire the present tower to its lowest foundation, and from that point erect, on broad and ample foundations, a tower that shall fill and satisfy all requirements; this would involve a large expenditure.

It has been suggested that the present foundations be reinforced and broadened so that the grand tower may be appropriately completed without removing that part already erected, but all information we have obtained in that direction declares it impracticable.

In the proposition of reducing the weight and volume of the masonry of the tower as at present constructed, the result has been considered obtainable only by removing a certain amount from the top. It is stated that the walls of the tower are nine feet in thickness. May there not be some other way? Suppose that two feet be taken from the thickness of the walls from the basement floor up, the walls would still be seven feet in thickness, and of unquestioned stability and vertical strength, and receive ample lateral support from adjoining walls and floors. This would permit the erection of a steel skeleton "sky-scraper" construction with exterior granite treatment as hereinbefore referred to. The interior of the entire tower is now in a rough and unfinished condition, the finished work consisting in the granite facings of the inside of the walls. These could be replaced with comparatively light marble treatment in such style and finish as considered appropriate. This theory might involve expense in execution, but that is no novelty in the past history of the Capitol. Remove the present temporary covering and so much of the masonry of the tower necessary to complete a proper roof, cornice, and entablature which shall not appear as a competitive architectural exterior feature, and finish the interior to compare appropriately with other interior finishing in the parts adjoining. This can be the only reasonable and consistent course if we shall conclude to at this time, and under the existing circumstances, carry this part of the work on to completion.

The eastern portico is one of the parts yet to be erected. The Commissioner of the new capitol has presented to us for approval, a plan which, for affirmed architectural and defective structural reasons, involves the destruction, from foundation to roof, of the entire central division of the eastern facade, and erecting a new structure projecting some 30 feet from the main eastern wall of this facade, extending from the summit of the approach, upward, and finishing with a broad gable similar in finish and expression to that which has been completed at the opposite or western facade.

It is needless to repeat the opinion already given as to the expediency or the authority given us to pursue a policy of wanton devastation to satisfy the caprice of our unsatisfied fancy. The eastern facade stands to-day as the effort of the best professional talent the State could command at the time it was built, and it must, indeed, be a boldness and self-sufficiency acquired only by close study, extensive experience, supplementing acknowledged genius, that would commit the effort of such talent to ignominious destruction and oblivion. It may be suggested that the prominence and presumption which has been given to the design and arrangement of the eastern approach was inspired by the expectation of some other creation than the present facade. Accepting such suggestion as a fact, would it not be better to stop at its completion than to assume the needless task of remodelling, reconstructing, and changing the entire architectural character and effect of the Capitol itself?

By our direction, the Commissioner of the new Capitol has prepared a design for the eastern portico, which, in its conception, proposes to unite and complete the connection of the aproach with the superstructure of the Capitol. It is commendable for its simplicity and dignity. This portico, with a proper treatment of the unfinished cornice and balustrade of the intermediate gallery above, would seem, under all the circumstances, to meet all the demands this part of the work requires.

The plans prepared for our approval by the Commissioner of the new Capitol for all the remaining parts of the work to be completed by contract are appropriately designed. The several porticos and the interior finishing are of comparatively minor importance and present no complex or extraordinary conditions to excuse hesitancy or delay. These plans should be approved.

The western staircase is of such a nature and is so far advanced toward completion that, without doubt, it must be completed by day's work. Much of the decoration and ornamentation is yet to be done. Continued appropriation is the only requisite to reach the end.

Syracuse has never had any love for the Capitol since the unsuccessful move headed by Assemblyman Daniel P. Wood, in 1865, to have the seat of Government moved westward to Syracuse. Many assert that the action of Mr. Russell to-day was prompted by the old sting of 1865.

Prompt in Answering Letters.

From The Boston Herald.

In enumerating the characteristics which constituted the elements of the late Alexander H. Rice's popularity, ex-Gov. Long did not omit to mention his habit of answering personally all the letters he received, either in or out of office. We doubt if there was ever a man in public life in this country who was more courteous in this respect than ex-Gov. Rice, and his eulogist aptly quotes him as having said that any matter about which a person had written to him, trifling though it might seem, must be of importance to the writer, else he would not have written, and, therefore, it deserved his attention. The emphasis which ex-Gov. Long puts upon this habit of his subject is one of the notable features of this admirable eulogy, and if it impresses the lesson that negligence in answering letters is one of the worst forms of boorishness, it will teach a useful lesson, as well as adorn a memory.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Extension of the Trolley System in Westchester County.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The people of this, the county seat of Westchester County, have taken so naturally to the trolley railroad running through its principal streets that the company has decided to branch out so as to afford still better accommodations. This is the New-York, Elmsford and White Plains Railway Company and it has now filed in the offices of the Secretary of State and Westchester County Clerk plans for several extensions of the line.

The most important of these is from this village to Mamaroneck, on the east side of the county, to run the entire length of Mamaroneck Avenue. Other extensions are: On Lexington Avenue, from Railroad Avenue to the Post Road, and down the Post Road to the Scarsdale line; on Central Avenue, from the present line of the road, around Chatterton Hill and down Central Avenue to Hart's Corners, and thence across to the Hartsdale Station on the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

As soon as the Lake Street end of the present line is completed, which will be in a few days, work will be begun upon the Mamaroneck extension, and it will be in operation in a few months. This will connect this village with Long Island Sound.

The Lexington Avenue extension is made at the request of the property owners and there this line will meet the line of the North Mount Vernon Railway, which is to be extended up the Post Road toward this village.

An extension that is very much demanded and almost begged for is from Elmsford on to Tarrytown on the Hudson River. But this company is waiting to see what the Tarrytown people intend to do, as they are talking of forming a company there to make this junction with the present road at Elmsford. If they fail, the Elmsford Company will go on and extend the line. All these schemes will require the company's getting additional franchises and consent of property owners. But no trouble is anticipated in those directions.

The present road is admirably equipped and not a share of the stock is controlled by any one outside of the Board of Directors, and not a bond has been issued. Its cars are comfortably heated this cold weather, and the company shows a disposition to serve the public well, and in this way serve themselves best.

Important Inter-State Commerce Case.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The most important test of the inter-State commerce law came to the front yesterday, when W. S. Forrest, on behalf of John A. Hanley and Isaac Thompson, filed a motion in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois to dismiss the indictments found against his clients in October, 1894. These are known as the Santa Fé cases. A little over a year ago Joseph W. Reinhart and John A. Hanley, officials of the Santa Fé Road, and Isaac Thompson of Kansas City and Nelson Morris of Chicago, shippers, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for a violation of Section 10 of the Inter-State Commerce act, which section, in a general way, prohibits rebating or reduced rates for shippers. Reinhart and Hanley were indicted jointly, and Thompson and Morris separately.

Mr. Forrest presents thirty-two different reasons for the quashing of the indictments against his clients, but in a general way they can be summarized by Mr. Forrest's statement that, even if his clients have committed the acts charged, these constitute no offense against the statutes mentioned.

Gen. Black, the United States District Attorney, is at Hot Springs. His assistant, Mr. Pagin, accepted services on the motion, which was set for next Monday. Gen. Black is not expected home, however, until the middle of the month, and the motion will hardly be argued before the holidays.

Whatever Judge Grosscup's decision on the motion to quash may be, it will undoubtedly bring forth points of the highest importance, not only to railroads and shippers, but to the general public. In fact, a very important section of the Constitution of the United States is involved in the controversy.

Railways in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 6.—Major Brown, Superintendent of the Bureau of Railways, is still at work on his report for the current year. The total cost of roads and equipment for the year is $1,579,857,035. A comparison for the last six years shows this increase in capitalization necessitated by new construction, extensions, and betterments: 1895, $1,579,857,035; 1894, $1,538,501,235; 1893, $1,519,314,868; 1892, $1,503,242,958; 1891, $1,412,642,276; 1890, $1,308,043,742. An examination of these figures shows that in the prosperous days of 1890, 1891, and 1892, there was a great increase in the cost of road equipment, which indicates that the railway managers were expending money freely in this direction, and that entirely new enterprises were inviting investment.

Regarding the Pennsylvania Railroad, the report says: "No person conversant with the cost of railway equipment can fail to observe the almost limitless cost of constructing and equipping of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Its equipment is superb and is always maintained in the most improved, substantial, and perfect manner; its roadbed is perfect, and its stone and iron bridges are the best product of engineering skill. The extraordinary expenses that have made the Pennsylvania Railroad cost so much per mile will apply in a great degree to other Pennsylvania companies."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Portland and Cape Elizabeth Railway Company has filed, in Portland, Me., a trust mortgage on its property, by which the company proposes to issue $400,000 worth of bonds, to be dated Nov. 1, 1895, and to bear 5 per cent. interest. The provisions are that $250,000 worth of bonds shall be at once placed at the disposal of the company, $50,000 shall be delivered from time to time, and $100,000 shall be delivered when the company has fifteen miles of track in operation. The company is now ready to operate a road between Cape Elizabeth and Portland.

—On Dec. 20 the Big Four Road will endeavor to establish a new record of speed. On that date seven Wagner sleepers, loaded with Cleveland school teachers, will leave Cleveland for Atlanta. The Big Four has placed at their disposal the fastest engines and best engineers. It is the intention to break the record of the recent Cleveland Chamber of Commerce train to Atlanta.

—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and the Kings County Electric Railway Company have filed with the Secretary of State, in Albany, certificates of an extension of their routes in Brooklyn.

—Federal Judge Hanford, in Seattle, has announced that he will permit Receiver Burleigh of the Northern Pacific Railroad to pay the seven-thousand-dollar claim against the company held by David O'Brien, which permission was recently denied by Judge Jenkins of Milwaukee.

—A meeting of representatives of the anthracite coal carrying and producing railroad companies was held in this city yesterday. Few of the roads were represented, and no definite action was taken relative to freight rates on coal to points west of Buffalo.

—The case of the Northern Pacific receivers was again before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, but, upon the consent of all parties concerned, the hearing was adjourned until Dec. 20.

—The Panama Railroad-Pacific Mail agreement was not signed yesterday as expected, owing to the inability of the lawyers to agree on certain technicalities.

—Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners have approved the terms of the lease of the Boston and Revere Beach Road to the Lynn and Boston Railroad.

—Charles Kennedy of Omaha has been appointed General Eastern Agent of the Rock Island Road, with headquarters in New-York.

—Official announcement is made that the new Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad will begin operations early in January.

—Stockholders of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad will hold their annual meeting in this city on the 28th inst.

—For the month of November the Illinois Central Railroad reports an increase of $130,212 in earnings.

—Joseph Ramsey, Jr., assumed his new duties as General Manager of the Wabash Road on Dec. 1.

—T. A. Mackinnon has been made First Vice President of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

—H. C. McDowell has been re-elected President of the Lexington and Eastern Railroad.

New-York Ready to Start South.

Admiral Bunce's flagship, the New-York, left the navy yard dock yesterday, freshly painted, for her Southern cruise. She will start next week for Hampton Roads, where she will meet other vessels of the squadron. It is not known where she will go from there.

HIS HORSE IN THE DITCH

Fire Chief Peter H. Short Hurt in Trying to Rescue Billy.

COULD NOT SEE THE RED LANTERN

Life-Saving Apparatus Used to Drag the Animal Out—He Was Thought to be Dead, but Whisky Revived Him.

Fire Chief Peter H. Short of the Eleventh Battalion, whose headquarters are at Hook and Ladder Truck House No. 36, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and his little bay horse, Billy, met with an accident early yesterday morning that put both on the sick list.

An alarm of fire was rung from One Hundred and Tenth Street and Third Avenue at 12:12 yesterday morning. The blaze was in the second story of a two-story frame house at 240 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, occupied by Heinrich Heine.

Mr. Short was on his way to the fire with Nolan, his driver, when the accident occurred. Between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets there is an excavation extending at right angles across the west side of the street from the curb to the track of the Third Avenue cable railroad. The single red lantern that should warn drivers of the danger in front was placed so as to be in a line with the pillars of the Third Avenue elevated road.

Mr. Short himself was driving as he crossed One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and the red light could not be seen until they were within fifty feet of the ditch. The horse did his best to stop, but the momentum of the heavy fire wagon carried him over the pile of earth. The wagon was stopped when its front wheels ran against it. The horse lay across the hole about two and a half feet wide, with his head and hind feet on the ground, but helpless, because both forefeet were in the ditch.

Chief Short's place was at the fire, so he left the wagon and took the first car southward, leaving Nolan in charge of the wreck.

The fire lasted nearly three-quarters of an hour, and when Mr. Short got back to the scene of the accident, he found that somebody in the crowd that had collected, in his efforts to free the horse, had cut the traces. Billy had made a struggle to get free, but had lost his footing, and was on his back at the bottom of the ditch, eight feet below. There he was kicking wildly in his efforts to get free, but was only working himself gradually under the cable tracks, where it would be impossible to get him out.

They got a rope from the fire truck and tied the horse's legs, to keep him from kicking, and then started in to pass the wide bands of the life-saving apparatus under his back. He was wedged in so tightly that this was hard to do.

In his efforts to kick himself out of the hole, Billy struck Chief Short on the right leg, inflicting a painful wound, and he nearly fell into the ditch on top of the horse.

While they were at work somebody sent word to the stables of the cable road, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street that there was an accident at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. The repair truck of the road was sent down in a hurry at 1:30.

The tools and tackle aboard came into use in getting Billy out of his fix. Planks were laid across the mouth of the hole, and he was drawn up.

He had stopped kicking, and the crowd thought he must be dead. An agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was sent for to shoot him, and if he had arrived in time Billy might have lost his life. As it was, he lay still for a moment in the street till he was helped to his feet. Then he shook himself, took a look around, and walked over to Chief Short.

A cabman in the crowd got a quart bottle of mixed whisky, porter, and ginger, and Billy drank it. Under the influence of this the horse walked home, two firemen pulling the wagon behind.

At the fire house Billy ate half a dozen apples to show that he was all right. He was badly bruised and cut and worn out by his struggles. The Chief says that he is afraid the horse will not do for fire work again.

Mr. Short himself was laid up with his wound last night. He said that he intended to be at the truck house for duty to-day.

LETTER CARRIER MEANT NO WRONG

He Used the Engine House to Sort Mail Matter Through Ignorance.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 6.—Substitute Letter Carrier Thomas A. Rawson, who hid a lot of mail matter in the loft of an engine house, got into his present difficulty through his ignorance of the rule of the local office giving substitutes ten hours for their work. He believed he had to get through his work in eight hours, and when he found he could not do it, he feared he would be discharged for inefficiency. He was also desirous of making a good record for himself by quick work.

He was appointed substitute carrier in June, and worked in the early Summer, when he was given a long route. He found that other carriers got up their mail and started out while his was still unsorted, and that some substitutes as well as regulars beat him. Rather than be left alone, after the others were gone, he gathered up part of his matter, unsorted, and took it along to sort and deliver at the first opportunity.

He knew of the loft in the Fire Department Building, and knew it was not often visited. He left his surplus mail matter there, and used to go there early in the mornings and evenings during the Summer and sort it out. When he could not get his mail up with the others in the office he left what was unsorted in the loft and took out a bundle of such matter as he had sorted there. This plan worked all right for a time, and no matter was left behind.

When the mornings and evenings became too dark for working, the matter accumulated, and finally, Wednesday, the discovery was made.

Talked of for Arbitrators.

Two names that have been mentioned as likely to receive consideration in the appointment of arbitrators of the new Joint Traffic Association are Nathan Guilford and John N. Abbott. Mr. Guilford is thoroughly familiar with freight traffic. He was formerly Freight Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, and is now General Traffic Manager of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Mr. Abbott was for many years General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, and afterward was Commissioner of the Western Passenger Association. He has recently been acting as arbitrator for the transatlantic companies. The third member of the Board of Arbitration will be a lawyer, Ex-Judge Ashbel Green, counsel for the West Shore Railroad, and William G. Choate, who assisted in making up the new agreement, are spoken of for the place.

Religious Notices.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by Rev. John W. Campbell, newly appointed pastor Eighteenth Street Methodist Church; subject, "Rum; Its Results, and Reformers." Choice music, consisting of solos, duets, and anthems; Misses Florence Noakes and Anna Dunne, soloists; Miss Anna Park, cornetist. Edwin Galloway, Secretary; Joseph Bogardus, President

A.—A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN FORward Movement, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Sunday, 10:45 A. M., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. Bible class and pleasant hour 3:30 P. M. Evening service, (7th Av. and 13th St.,) orchestral music, service of song, and address by Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. Gospel meeting every noon and night. Concert to-night, free, for the people. Mr. Radcliffe will lead.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THE PEOPLE'S Church.—Thomas Dixon preaches morning, "The Rights of Capital"; prelude, 11, "Turkey's Crime in Armenia." Afternoon subject, "Mystery of Pain." Soloists: Morning, Abbie C. Totten; afternoon, Mrs. Musson. Questions answered at each service.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 245 West 43d St., West of Broadway, Rev. John F. Steen, Pastor.—A distinctly Evangelical Church service at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all who desire the order and dignity of the service preserved free from excess or defect.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

Religious Notices.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society will be held on Sunday, Dec. 8, in the afternoon, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, corner 37th St. and 5th Av., at 4:30 o'clock. In the evening there will be a similar meeting in the West Presbyterian Church, on 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., at 7:45. At each of these meetings reports will be given by missionaries, both men and women, of work done during the past year in our own city. All interested in Christian work in New-York City are cordially invited to be present. Morris K. Jesup, President of the society, will preside at both meetings.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on the dangers to the moral and religious life from culture. Evensong, 8 P. M., (seats free,) one-hour service, with sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw. Short organ recital after service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St., Rev. Theodore C. Williams, Pastor.—Sermon by the Rev. Pitt Dillingham, 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:45 A. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld. The public cordially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Fathers O'Connor and Vanoli (the latter a recently converted priest) preach "For the Enlightenment of Protestants and Catholics."

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, Corner Lexington Av., Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject—"Must a Christian Join the Church?" Song service, 7:30 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, 8th inst.: Dr. Van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M. The 69th annual meeting of the City Mission and Tract Society will be held in this church at 4:30 P. M. Addresses may be expected from missionaries setting forth the work of men and women among the tenement house class of our city. Dr. McIlvaine will preside. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"A Man More Precious Than Fine Gold"; and 8 P. M., topic—"Simon the Pharisee."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d AV. and 7th St.—Rev. Henry J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Wm. Vaughan will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening topic, "Supposed Discrepancies of the Bible."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor, Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach morning and evening; 11 A. M., subject—"The Meaning of 'In Christ's Name'"; 7:45, Lessons from Life of David, "The Way Out of the Depths, As We Read It in David's Psalms of Sorrow and Songs of Gladness." All cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Avenue and 35th St., Rev. James Frederick Holmes, M. A., Minister in Charge.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening choral service at 8 o'clock. Music under the direction of Dr. W. H. Woodcock of the Garden City Cathedral. All persons cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av., Corner 35th St., Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Rector.—Services, Sunday, Dec. 8: 11 A. M., morning service and sermon; 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. The rector will officiate. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany, holy communion, and sermon. 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. The rector, Dr. Parker Morgan, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Musical service at 4 P. M. Anthem—"Angel Bands in Strains"—Saint-Saens. Offertory—Selections from "Elijah"—Mendelssohn.

CHURCH OF ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81ST St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school. 11 A. M., preaching—"Born from Above." 8 P. M., pastor's Bible talk.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND Park Av.—The Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, will preach. Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 64th St., Rev. Dr. J. F. Beckley, Pastor.—Morning sermon at 11 by Rev. Chas. Frederic Aked of England; subject, "An Intellectual Love." Evening sermon by the pastor at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 TO 10 West 46th St.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Week-day service Friday evening. A greeting to every stranger.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—The new and beautiful chapel will be used by the children for the service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to see and hear the children.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Ave. and 12th St. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Unseen Saviour." 4 P. M.—Crown Jewels, (3,) "Fidelity." Prayer Meetings, Monday and Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 8th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Communion.)

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., pastor. 11 A. M., "Christ and the Common People." 8 P. M., "The First Burying Ground." Wednesday evening, lecture on the Shorter Catechism.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D STREET, REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR. COMMUNION SERVICE SUNDAY AT 11 A. M. EVENING SERVICE AT 8 P. M. TOPIC, "WHY WAS THE BIBLE GIVEN?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Corner 53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M., "The Battle Is the Lord"; 8 P. M., to young people, "Away from Home." Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square, South, Edward Judson.—Subject, 10:45, "Foreign Missions." Singing by large chorus, and by Union Seminary Quartet. 7:30, "A Good Parent." Strangers welcome. Seats free.

N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The public are cordially invited to the following non-denominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught:

1. Primary Union in Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle. Saturday, Dec. 7, 2:15. S. W. Clark, teacher.
2. In Broadway Tabernacle, (34th St.,) Saturday, Dec. 7, 3:30. Dr. Schauffler, conductor.
3. In Madison Avenue Reformed Church, (57th St.,) Saturday, Dec. 7, 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge, conductor.
4. Superintendents' Class, 113 Fulton St., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 4 P. M. Rev. A. H. McKinney, conductor.
5. In Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Tuesday, Dec. 10, 8 P. M.
6. In Reformed Church, 146th St. and 3d Av., Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 P. M.; for teachers and Superintendents. Rev. G. Edwin Talmage, teacher.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock. Subject: "After Six Days."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, corner West 73d St.—At 11 A. M., by the pastor, Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D. Communion service at 4 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Dec. 8, 1895, at 11:15 A. M., memorial services to Octavius B. Frothingham; addresses by Edmund C. Stedman and George Haven Putnam, Justice George C. Barrett, and Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av. All interested are invited.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40th St.—Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Mozart's 12th,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ritchie will preach evening; subject—"Judged by Ourselves."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St., Near Columbus Av., Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th AV. AND 43d St.—To-morrow, at 11 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman lectures on "The Debt Humanity Owes to Heinrich Heine." The public is invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. The New-York City Mission will hold its annual meeting at 7:45 P. M.

Boarders Wanted.

23d ST., 128 EAST.—Parlor and second floor large rooms; well furnished; good table; select house.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Large fourth floor front room; also hall room; with board; references.

47th ST., 16 to 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or singly; superior table; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN SELECT boarding house; superior table; parlor, dining room. Mrs. JASPER, 25 West 17th St.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large front and hall room; connecting private bath; references.

Furnished Rooms.

52d ST., 65 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms; private bath; also single room; for gentlemen only.

107 2d AV., NEAR 6th ST.—Elegant furnished room, suitable for two.

113 EAST 54th ST.—Two furnished rooms for gentlemen; heated; hot and cold water.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

FLORIDA —AND— NASSAU.

Parties will leave New-York in January for **Two Grand Tours**, including visits to St. Augustine, the Ocklawaha and St. John's Rivers, Palatka, Tampa, Winter Park, Ormond, Rockledge, and Lake Worth, with prolonged stays at the Hotel Ponce de Leon, the Tampa Bay Hotel, and the Hotel Royal Poinciana. A visit will also be made to **Nassau**, the charming capital of the **Bahama Islands**, making the voyage between Palm Beach and Nassau on the "Northumberland" of the Florida East Coast Railway and Steamship Line.

Atlanta will be visited on the outward trip, and **Washington** on the return.

The Tickets permit the holders to prolong their stay in Florida, if desired, and to return North with any one of **Three Parties under Special Escort**, or on **Any Regular Train** until May 31.

Tours to **California, Atlanta Exposition, Mexico, the Rocky Mountains, Yosemite Valley, Yellowstone National Park, Hawaiian Islands, Japan and China, Europe, including Russia, &c., in season.**

☞ Send for descriptive book.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth Street, Lincoln Building, New-York.

Winter Resorts.

THE Jefferson,

Richmond, Virginia.

This Magnificent Hotel

Is now open for the reception of guests. A delightful

WINTER RESORT,

and a convenient resting place for Southern tourists.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,

Garden City, Long Island.

This new Hotel, situated in a park of thirty acres, is now open for guests. Heated by steam throughout. Open fireplaces in rooms. Piazzas with southerly exposure inclosed in glass and heated. Rooms single or en suite with private baths. Reached by Long Island R. R., from East 34th Street and James Slip Ferries. Time from 34th Street 50 minutes; from James Slip 1 hour and 10 minutes. Unsurpassed as a Winter and Summer resort. Excellent roads in the vicinity afford every facility for driving and cycling. Cuisine unexcelled. Terms $3.50 per day and upward; weekly $20.00 and upward. Special rates for season guests.

For particulars address:
M. F. MEEHAN, Manager, Garden City, or The Garden City Co., Room 157, No. 280 Broadway.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Hotels.

THE REBUILT

BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL

WILL OFFER A FEW

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS

TO PERMANENT FAMILIES.

The very central location of the BROADWAY CENTRAL, and the facility of the cable cars to reach all points, make it central and convenient for all persons doing business in the city.

TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71ST ST.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Reasonable rates.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Personal.

MISS D. L. FRIELANDER, NOW MRS. D. L. Chadbourn, has left her bed and board; her husband will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Nov. 21, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened Dec. 10, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 10, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of rice, raisins, tomatoes, sausage meat, syrup, vinegar, butter, beans, biscuit, thin flannel, wisp brooms, needles, rubber buttons, jackknives, hardware, coffee tins, locks, copying presses, air pumps, and steam pumps. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, November 30, 1895.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be Opened December 17, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 17, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of brushes, screws, leather, lumber, packing, paints, alcohol, shellac, tallow, pipe and pipe fittings, tools, lard oil, and drills. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, NO. 32 Chambers St., New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 32 Chambers Street, for receiving and finally disposing of all ashes, garbage, sweepings, and other refuse delivered at the various dumps or dumping places of the Department by the carts of the Department, and all other carts duly authorized to collect the same, until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and contract may be had at the office of the department.
GEO. E. WARING,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

A FREE SPECIMEN COPY

of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CUBAN FAIR

IN AID OF THE

Sick and Wounded

OF THE

Cuban Revolution,

Under the Auspices of

THE DAUGHTERS OF CUBA.

At Masonic Temple,

23d Street and Sixth Avenue.

Continues Until Saturday, Dec. 7.

Admission, 25 cts.

To those who sympathize with the cause of Cuba, and who are willing to assist the Cuban patriots in their struggle for liberty, this Fair is intended to offer an opportunity for benevolent aid. Means with which to care for the sick and wounded is one of the chief essentials of warfare. The prolonged struggle against oppression and malgovernment in Cuba makes these means an imperative necessity.

The news columns have told how attractive is the Fair. Aside from the humane object for which it is held, the display is well worth a visit.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
This afternoon at 1:45, Double Bill,
LA TRAVIATA:
Saville, Cremonini, and Ancona, and
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA:
Calve, Bauermeister, Kitzu, Lubert, and Ancona.
To-night at 8, 3d Popular Sat. Night,
IL TROVATORE;
Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; Kaschmann, Arimondi, Russitano. Conductor Seppilli.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 8, 3d Sunday Concert.
Soloists, Mmes. Lola Beeth and Olitzka, MM. Cremonini and Plancon, and M. Marsick, Violinist. Entire Met. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Seidl.
NEXT WEEK—Monday, Dec. 9, FAUST.
Wed., Dec. 11, "Orfeo" and "La Navarraise."
Thurs., Dec. 12, TANNHAUSER, (in German.)
Fri., Dec. 13, Calve in two operas, "Pecheurs de Perles" and "Cavalleria Rusticana."
Sat. Mat., Dec. 14, "Romeo and Juliette."
Seats at box office, at leading hotels, and 1111 Broadway. Knabe Pianos used.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. 6th week of
HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY,
and The London Lyceum Company.
Matinée To-day at 2.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick........................Henry Irving
Beatrice........................Miss Ellen Terry
This Ev'g at 8, THE BELLS.
(Henry Irving as Mathias.)
Preceded by "A CHRISTMAS STORY."
From the French of Maurice Bouchor.
Next week, Mon. and Tues. ev'gs, The Merchant of Venice. Wed., Thurs., Fri., and Sat'y ev'gs, Mat. Sat., 14th, DON QUIXOTE, JOURNEYS END IN LOVERS' MEETING, and a STORY OF WATERLOO.

DALY'S THEATRE. At 8 to-night and (last time) Monday,
SHERIDAN'S IMMORTAL COMEDY
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MISS REHAN............as............Lady Teazle
MR. LEWIS...............as............Sir Oliver
MRS. GILBERT...........as............Mrs. Candour
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
**Tuesday next, Mr. Daly's new comedy entitled THE
TRANSIT OF LEO.
MISS REHAN, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Worthing, &c.
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
PADEREWSKI
Under the auspices of New-York Musical Society, Frank G. Dossert, Conductor. Seats, $1.50 to $3, admission $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, principal hotels, and Carnegie Hall. Steinway piano used.

PADEREWSKI'S
PIANO RECITAL,
Saturday afternoon, Dec. 14th, at 2:30,
Carnegie Hall, 56 & 57 Sts. and 7th Ave.
☞ Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Steinway Pianos used exclusively.

THE TRANSIT OF LEO.
***DALY'S THEATRE, next Tuesday and every evening next week. First matinée Wednesday. Miss Rehan, Mr. Lewis, and Mrs. Gilbert in new comedy creations.

LOAN EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS
FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD AND THE ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL,
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CLOSES TO-NIGHT AT 10 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION..................50 CENTS
LAST DAY! LAST DAY!

GARRICK THEATER, 35th St., bet. B'way and 5th. Av.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF
RICHARD MANSFIELD.
Matinée To-day at 2. To-night at 8:30,
THE STORY OF RODION THE STUDENT.
Next Week—Grand scenic production, The Witch.

Hammerstein's Olympia. B'way, 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
3 Performances. 50c. Admits to All.
EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE. | RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR.
PROMENADE CONCERTS.
Sunday Night, Second Popular Concert

GARDEN THEATRE.
Mr. A. M. PALMER.............Sole Manager
Begins at 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
251st Performance TRILBY.
TO-NIGHT, DEC. 16—A STAG PARTY.

LYCEUM THE HOME SECRETARY. THE HOME SECRETARY. THE HOME SECRETARY.
4th Av. and 23d St. Curtain Rises 8:15.
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

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81 CHAMBERS STREET, Third Door West of City Hall Park, NEW-YORK.

THE TRANSIT OF LEO.
***DALY'S THEATRE. Tuesday next. First matinée Wednesday. Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Elliott, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Worthing, Mr. Gresham. Seats now ready.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.
TO-DAY...............2:15 P. M.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
ADMISSION, 50c. Children Half Price.
To-morrow Evening—KERKER CONCERT.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Mats. at 2.
MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE.
Matinée To-day at 2. To-night at 8.
FROU-FROU.
Next Week, Evenings and Sat. Mat.—CAMILLE.
For the Wednesday Matinée—DENISE.

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., bet. Lex'n & 3d Avs.
Noon to Midnight. 25c., 50c.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.
Vaidis Sisters, Pantzers, Les Edoardos; 40 others.

PALMER'S THEATRE. 8 o'clock sharp.
Dec. 16, 50th performance, souvenirs.
THE SHOP GIRL.
Evenings, 8 sharp. Mat. TO-DAY.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway.
DEC. 18—100TH PERFORMANCE, SOUVENIRS.
THE GAY PARISIANS.
Evenings, 8:30 sharp. Matinée TO-DAY.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
THE SIDEWALKS OF NEW-YORK.
With Great Herald Sq. Scene & Soul-Stirring Dive.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
MATS. TO-DAY AND WED., 2. EVE. AT 8.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAT. TO-DAY.
A BOWERY GIRL.
Next Week—CLARA MORRIS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15.
Souvenir Mat. to-day at 2, "ZWEI WAPPEN."
To-Night—"Gefallene Engel," by R. Nordmann.

5TH AV. THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, 8:15.
H. C. MINER..........Proprietor and Manager
JAMES A. HERNE in
SHORE ACRES.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
Reserved seats, orchestra circle and balcony, 50c.
HOYT'S A RUNAWAY COLT.
"MAKES A HIT." New-York Herald.

Standard Theatre. Mat. To-day, 2:15. To-night and Every Night,
THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF MISS BROWN.
300 nights in London and still running.
You must laugh. You can't help it.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.
2D MONTH. MAT. TO-DAY.
"Columbia Night," Dec. 13.
The FRANK DANIELS Comic Opera Co.
in THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.
100th Performance—SOUVENIR NIGHT—Dec. 27.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
MR. JOHN DREW in CHRISTOPHER, JR.
NEXT WEEK—PRINCESS BONNIE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MATINEE TO-DAY.

BIJOU. RUDOLPH ARONSON....Manager
Prettiest Theatre in America.
Ev'gs 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
PETER F. DAILEY. | THE NIGHT CLERK.

BROADWAY Theatre. Last 3 Weeks.
GEORGE EDWARDES COMPANY,
presenting W. S. Gilbert's Comic Opera
HIS EXCELLENCY.
Evenings at 8:10. Matinée TO-DAY.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

STAR THEATRE. B'way & 13th St.
NEXT WEEK,
Neil Burgess in The County Fair.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Mrs. Clark's Select School for Girls,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
Suburban; elegant modern home; college preparation and other courses; 20 pupils; ideal place for daughters of parents spending Winter in the South.

The Jacotot School,
11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av.

City—Both Sexes.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute.
Chappaqua, 32 miles from N. Y. Visitors find, at small cost, most things prime girls and boys desire, with safe skating and coasting.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Men's class, Monday, Dec. 2.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR.—Mendelssohn Rooms, 106 and 108 West 55th St.; private lessons and classes in dancing. Gentleman's class begins Monday Eve., Dec. 2.

Teachers.

TUTOR.—A. EVERETT STONE, (Yale,) 561 5th Av.; fifteen years' experience in tutoring boys for college.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 22d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PUT THE GOLD IN DANGER

Fire in the Assay Office Building in This City.

OIL ABOUT THE MACHINERY IGNITED

Extinguished Soon, and Only a Few Firemen Were Admitted—About $20,000,000 in Precious Metals Now on Hand.

There was great commotion in the Assay Office, Wall and Nassau Streets, yesterday morning.

The journal of an engine in the deposit melting room, where $2,400,000 in gold bars was being handled for shipment, became overheated, and the oil ignited. The flame followed the oil to the ceiling along the parts of the machinery, which extended over the vaults in the deposit room.

Great volumes of black smoke arose and quickly filled all the rooms of the building. The force of men was doing fire duty in a few moments, and a hose and fire buckets were used on the blazing oil and woodwork.

Outside, on the Wall Street side, came a great kicking at the iron doors. It was a policeman trying to get in. An official opened the door about an inch and then slammed it in the policeman's face. He ran to a fire box and turned in an alarm, and in a few minutes a couple of engines rattled up to the corner.

In the meantime the fire had been put out and men stationed to guard the precious metal in the building.

The firemen, axes in hand, made an onslaught on the doors, but James W. Corsa, Chief Clerk and Acting Superintendent, refused to let them in. They insisted, and finally he allowed fifteen or twenty to enter. There was no work for them, however.

"The only danger," said Mr. Corsa, "was that the flames might extend up through the ceiling to the assay department, which is over the deposit melting room. As the building is an old one, and inflammable, had the flames once secured headway the building might have gone.

"There is not much chance, however, for a fire to get the mastery, for night and day there is always a force of men on duty who know just what to do in case of such an emergency. Under my orders no persons except the firemen were allowed to enter the Assay Office during the excitement. We were preparing two lots of bar gold respectively of $1,300,000 and $1,100,000, which had been engaged for withdrawal by two gold exporting houses. There was also considerable other gold and silver exposed in the various rooms. About fifteen or twenty firemen in all entered the building. I told their chief I did not want any more firemen in than was absolutely necessary to make sure that everything was safe and the fire was out.

"The firemen did not use any water. The whole thing was over in half an hour. It delayed the withdrawals of gold which had been engaged only about that time. The damage will be less than $100, perhaps only $25. The belts of the machinery were burned, that is all. The building is over seventy years old, having been built in 1823.

"There has never been a fire before, so far as I know, in this part of the Assay Office; that is, the front building containing the assaying and executive rooms. The only previous fire was in the rear building, containing the refining department. We have, at the present time altogether about $20,000,000 in gold and silver in the Assay Office. Most of this is gold bars and coin, the silver amounting to only 400,000 ounces."

Andrew Mason, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, is now in Carson, Nev., where he went to attend the trial of former Government employes who are charged with having stolen bullion aggregating $70,000. It was Superintendent Mason's investigation that secured the indictments.

FIRECRACKERS IN THE FLAMES.

Fire in a Bonded Warehouse Causes a Loss of About $100,000.

A fire which threatened to destroy $500,000 worth of goods started yesterday morning about 7 o'clock in Elliott F. Driggs's bonded warehouse, South, Jefferson and Water Streets. This is a six-story building, with over a hundred windows, every one of which was shuttered and barred. The fire began on the fourth floor.

The alarm brought the engines in a short time, and with them Chief Bonner, who at once sent in a second alarm, because he had learned that there was a large stock of fireworks on the fourth floor, and because of the amount of property in the building.

The iron shutters made it difficult for the firemen to gain an entrance. It took at least five minutes to smash open the first one, and the same length of time to pry open a dozen others. The smoke that poured out was dense. A fireman had to stand on a ladder, and with his head turned away, hold on to a hose line and direct the stream of water through the window. This was done at each window as fast as it could be opened.

It took about an hour for the flames to reach the firecrackers. Then they popped steadily for nearly an hour. Only firecrackers made up the fireworks consignment, said Mr. Driggs. The breaking open of spice boxes by the water and fire caused a diffusion of perfume about South Street for a time.

All six floors, said Mr. Driggs, were filled with East India and China consignments. He also said that every penny's worth was insured. He had not the slightest knowledge of the cause of the fire, and declared that he had no stove on the floor on which the fire started. About an hour after the fire began Chief Bonner sent in a third alarm, and the fireboat Havemeyer responded and pumped water from the East River. The loss, it is thought, will reach $100,000.

FIRE MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

City Departments Accused of Not Attending to Complaints.

As a result of a fire which started yesterday morning in a small frame building used for the storage of lumber in the rear of John Mitchell's carpenter's shop, 430 West Twenty-fifth Street, an investigation may be started into the reasons of the Fire and Building Departments and the Captain of the West Twentieth Street police for not attending to complaints which were made at the time of the building of the shanty, a year and a half ago.

The lumber house was destroyed, and the carpenter's shop and a house at 433 West Twenty-fourth Street were damaged. The loss will amount to about $5,000.

Henry Sims of 432 West Twenty-fifth Street is authority for the statement that the matter will probably be investigated. He said he was one of those who complained when the frame building was put up.

STOLEN GOODS FOR WEDDING PRESENTS

Mrs. Mulligan Gives to the Police a Clock, Cane, and Bird Cage.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 6.—Miss Mary Moore and Michael Mulligan were married last Tuesday night. They made their home at 62 Canal Street. Mrs. Mulligan appeared at Police Headquarters at 9 o'clock this evening. She carried in her arms a bird cage, a marble clock, and a cane.

These articles, she said, had been given to her, and her husband as wedding presents. She read in a local evening paper, she said, about a burglary at the house of Frank Gill, in Lafayette. Among the articles stolen were a clock, a bird cage, and a cane.

These, she believed, were the articles presented to her, and as she also believed they were stolen from Mr. Gill's house, she wished to surrender them. She gave the names of the donors, and policemen were sent to arrest them.

Mr. Gill called at Headquarters at 11 o'clock and identified the articles surrendered by Mrs. Mulligan as having been stolen from his house.

Negro Day at the Big Fair.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 6.—Saturday, Dec. 21, has been designated as Negro Day at the exposition. The railroads have been asked to make very low rates in order that the negroes, who have recognition for the first time at this exposition, and have made here an exhibit which proves a revelation, may have opportunities to come in large numbers and get the full benefit of the work their race has done here.

The Directors of the exposition have published an address to the people of Atlanta asking that they give their servants a holiday on the 21st, in order that the negroes may come en masse.

Royal BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Society folk were kept busy yesterday with the teas, luncheons, and dinner parties. One of the largest teas was that given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. James Russell Soley of 37 East Twenty-ninth Street to introduce to society her daughter, Miss Una Howland Soley. Mrs. Soley's house was exquisitely decorated with white roses, chrysanthemums, and palms. In the hallway an orchestra of fifteen pieces was screened by tropical plants. An elaborate luncheon was served in the dining room.

The New-York Musical Society, of which Frank C. Dossert is conducter, will give its first concert to-night in Carnegie Music Hall. Among the occupants of the boxes will be representatives of the British Embassy at Washington. Countess di Brazza, Mrs. C. S. Best, Reginald de Koven, Andrew Carnegie, Frank S. Hastings, Creighton Webb, Dr. Lucien Warner, George W. English, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Breese, Mrs. Leon, President of the Wagner Society, and President Seth Low of Columbia College are among those who have taken seats.

The Fortnightly Shakespeare Club will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Wallerstein, 23 West Sixtieth Street, this evening. Sir Henry Irving's recent paper on "Macbeth" will be read and discussed.

The wedding of Miss Florrie Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Ward of 174 St. Nicholas Avenue, to Thomas Edgar Tripler, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Tripler of 244 West End Avenue, will take place on the afternoon of Dec. 18 in the Holy Trinity Church of Harlem, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue.

Mrs. William Gerry Slade and Miss Slade of 332 West Eighty-seventh Street gave a reception last night.

Mr. and Mrs. William Husted and the Misses Husted, who have been abroad for several months, will arrive here from England the latter part of next week. They will go directly to their country establishment in the Berkshires.

The Saturday Luncheon Club, which was recently organized by Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, and other society matrons, will meet to-day at noon.

Mrs. George Norman Freaker gave the first of a series of receptions yesterday afternoon in her apartments in the Nevada, at the Boulevard and Seventieth Street.

Among the social incidents to-day will be receptions by Mrs. Joseph T. Low of 18 East Fortieth Street, Mrs. Henry R. Livingston, 18 West Tenth Street, and Mrs. John D. Wood of 38 East Thirty-ninth Street. Each hostess will introduce to society a young daughter. Mrs. Wood's drawing rooms will be elaborately trimmed with white roses, chrysanthemums, lilies, and palms. Miss Melza Riggs Wood will wear a gown of white silk, trimmed with chiffon, and Mrs. Wood will receive in purple velvet. Among those who will assist Mrs. Wood and her daughter in receiving will be Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Miss Helen Colgate, the Misses Delafield, Miss Katherine Beekman Hoppin, Miss Esther Hoppin, and Miss Robb.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pugsley will sail for England in the latter part of this month. They expect to spend the greater portion of the Winter in the southern part of France.

Mrs. Addison Cammack, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Gray, and Miss Janet Hoyt poured tea yesterday at the Portrait Show in the Academy of Design. The Mandolin Orchestra played very delightfully, and there was a good attendance of fashionable folk.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Jessie Russell, a daughter of Justice and Mrs. Leslie W. Russell of Canton N. Y., to Clifford Wayne Hartridge of New-York. The ceremony will take place in Grace Church, at Canton, on Dec. 17, at noon. The wedding reception will follow at Sunny Slope, the home of Justice and Mrs. Russell.

The first of a series of dances organized by Mrs. James L. Libby, Mrs. Horace P. Clark, Mrs. Otto H. Seyd, Mrs. John W. Greene, Mrs. Robert H. Pettigrew, Jr., Mrs. M. I. Lockwood, and Mrs. Thomas Dimond took place last evening in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms, in West Fifty-fifth Street.

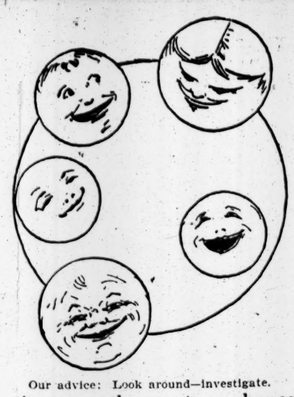
A special matinée performance of "The Railroad of Love" will be given at Daly's Theatre next Monday for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children. Miss Ada Rehan has offered her services for the occasion. The price of tickets for seats, which can be purchased at the theatre, will range from 50 cents to $2.50, and the price of boxes from $10 to $20. Among the women interested in the entertainment are Mrs. Gilman H. Tucker, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. William K. Warren, Mrs. A. M. Wellington, Mrs. John S. White, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. Theodore Wilson, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. J. Townsend Williams, Mrs. E. L. Alexander, Mrs. T. B. Ball, Mrs. S. G. Bayne, Mrs. L. A. Bevin, Mrs. E. C. Bolles, Mrs. A. N. Brockway, Mrs. Urban H. Broghton, Miss Anne Brown, Mrs. C. C. Buel, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Miss Louise Watson Clarke, Mrs. Gilman Collamore, Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest, Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Miss Emma Egan, Mrs. J. H. Emerson, Mrs. L. F. Emilio, Miss Helena Flint, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. F. H. Gibbens, Mrs. Daniel Goldschmidt, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. E. R. Hart, Mrs. Sidney G. Hartshorne, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. E. Herman, Mrs. Christian Herter, Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. C. S. Homer, Jr., Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, Mrs. A. M. Lozier, Mrs. John Ames Mitchell, Mrs. S. S. Packard, Mrs. William C. Page, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Jr., Mrs. I. L. Rice, Mrs. George H. Robinson, Mme. de Roda, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Miss K. Stevens, Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. George H. Richardson, and Mrs. Augustus St. Gaudens.

The Surprise Euchre Club was entertained by Mrs. Amanda Swift and Miss Naomi Swift last evening, when handsome prizes were given. Among the members of the club present were Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Birdsall, Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks, James S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sniffen, Mrs. Payne, Miss Payne, Miss Sadie Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Deming, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bates, and Dr. Walter Clayton.

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Stores close at six o'clock.

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FISHED FOR A MAIL PACKAGE

Pock Tried an Ingenious Scheme in Station D—Had a String and Hooks.

Branch Station D, at 25 and 27 Third Avenue, was robbed last night of a small package addressed to J. H. Otis of Los Gatos, Cal., sent by J. S. Jewett, Bible House, this city.

Superintendent Louis B. Ranow noticed a man standing in the lobby. When the stranger thought no one was looking he took a string from his pocket, to which was attached two wire hooks and, throwing them over the partition into the drop for packages, secured the package addressed to Otis and hauled it over the partition.

The Superintendent called some of his clerks and, rushing around, seized the thief. At the Fifth Street Police Station he said he was Charles Pock, thirty-two years old, a waiter, of 44 Bowery. At first he denied the robbery, but when the package, the string and hook and a number of stamps were found in his possession he broke down and confessed the theft.

COL. WARING ON STREET CLEANING

HE TELLS FEDERATION OF EAST SIDE WORKERS HOW TO HELP.

Means to Put New Ideas in Practice—Receptacles on Rear Platforms of Street Cars.

At the invitation of the Street Cleaning Committee of the Federation of East Side Workers, Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department attended the committee's first meeting yesterday afternoon in the Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome Street. The committee is composed of seven members. Those present yesterday were the Rev. Dr. Kerr, pastor of the Broome Street Tabernacle; Miss Alice D. Clarkson, Mr. P. J. McCue of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and the Rev. James G. Cameron, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross.

Dr. Kerr, as Chairman of the committee, explained that the Federation of East Side Workers had been formed to increase the efficiency of benevolent work south of Fourteenth Street and east of Broadway by a careful study of the needs of the people and by earnest co-operation; that it would aim, by conferences, lectures, publications, &c., to bring churches and philanthropic societies laboring in the district into perfect accord, and thus present a united front in humane work, and that every phase of life would be studied and efforts made to correct existing evils.

Col. Waring began by explaining that the conditions which confronted the department to-day and those of six months ago had materially changed. "The most important thing to-day," exclaimed the Colonel, "is the throwing of paper in the streets by citizens. It is in this matter that you can be of the greatest assistance. We want to call attention to the fact that the streets now are clean, or cleaner than they used to be, and I want the people to help to keep them so. It is the littering by the citizen that is the question we are trying to find the solution for. This throwing of paper is particularly bad in that part of the city you are proposing to deal with. It is also in the same section that the push-cart men abound, and we are going to try and teach them that they must not permit customers to throw parings of fruit in the street. We are going to have placards printed with the ordinance against that form of nuisance, and displayed upon all the carts, in hopes that it may do some good.

"To-day it is more a question of tidiness than of cleanliness, and, although it may seem theoretical, we have discovered that to teach the east and west side citizen tidiness in regard to the streets has the effect of working backward, and results in a greater tidiness in the home."

"What would you have the people do with the paper, burn it?" queried Dr. Kerr.

"Yes, they can burn it," answered the Commissioner, "although the complaint is made that it chokes the stove up. That is true, unless they place it in the ash pan instead of on top of the fire. Many are having paper in a barrel or pail of water. There it forms a pulp and can be emptied in the ash barrels."

The Colonel said ash barrels would not be used much longer, as he was about to introduce a new system of cans and bags, the city furnishing the bags, which, he promised, would be more satisfactory.

Miss Clarkson then spoke of the receptacles placed on the streets in Chicago for papers, and asked why the system could not be adopted here. Col. Waring said he had considered it, but that the small boys of New-York were pyromaniacs, and were constantly building fires on the streets, to the great detriment of the asphalt and curbstones. He was sure, as soon as one of the receptacles became filled with paper, the small boy would promptly throw a match in it, just to see it burn. Besides, he did not think it wise to educate citizens to depend upon the city in that way; they must depend on themselves. He was now trying, he said, to effect arrangements to place boxes for paper on the rear platforms of all the street cars of the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue line.

All of the committee being anxious to try the placing of receptacles in the crowded districts, Col. Waring promised to make a trial of it in Ridge and Rivington Streets.

HIS APPEARANCE WAS MISLEADING

The Man Was Not Reading a Book of Prayers, but "The Way of a Maid."

He was a slender young man in clerical dress. He might have been a priest of the Roman Catholic or of the ritualistic Episcopal Church. His face was pale and refined, and his dark eyes were full of sadness.

As he took his seat in the car he drew a book from his pocket and was soon lost in perusing its pages.

"Prayers," said a bookman who sat near him to himself, and with that strange curiosity which apparently possesses most human beings to know what their fellow-travelers are reading, he casually looked over the reader's shoulder.

"Prayers?" he repeated to himself again, this time with an interrogation point and a chuckle as he settled himself back in his seat. The book was "The Way of a Maid."

Increased Savings.

From The San Francisco Post.

The latest report from the commercial and savings banks of this city shows a most promising state of affairs. Gains are shown in all directions, and especially in deposits, which have grown wonderfully within the past six months. Thrift is developing rapidly in San Francisco, but unfortunately at the expense of a decline in enterprise.

A Truth.



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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society appeals for $372, the amount needed to make up the entrance fee to a home for an old couple, ages, seventy-seven and sixty-five. They are feeble, unable longer to earn their support, and without relatives or friends who can aid them. They have lived in this city for over thirty years, and have made an excellent record as honest, respectable persons, hitherto self-supporting. All who know them speak well of them. The society asks for sufficient money to provide for them permanently. Money sent for this object to the Charity Organization Society, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

—The New-York City Mission and Tract Society will hold its sixty-ninth annual meeting to-morrow in the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, at 4:30 P. M., and in the West Presbyterian Church, on Forty-second Street, at 7:45 P. M. Reports of the work done by the seventy-three missionaries and students will be given. This society is the oldest and largest of the organizations that are at work in this city along mission lines.

—The Rev. Charles Frederic Aked, who will preach in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue, corner of Sixty-fourth Street, to-morrow morning, is one of the most brilliant orators of England. He has been most aggressive in leading the way in municipal reform, recently overthrowing successfully and it is believed finally a corrupt machine that had held Liverpool in its power nearly half a century.

—At the men's mass meeting, at 3:45 P. M. to-morrow, in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, David McConaughy, Jr., will give an address. A musical programme will be rendered by Miss Caroline A. Wolfe, soprano, of Boston, assisted by Messrs. Gilbert and Lawrence.

—Information may be obtained from Raymond & Whitcomb of 31 East Fourteenth Street, regarding their second annual series of Florida excursions, extending through January, February, and March.

—Fifty candidates for Meat Inspector in the Sanitary Division of the Health Board were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday. The place pays $1,200 a year.

—August Valentine of 426 East Eighty-sixth Street, who shot himself at 1,437 Third Avenue yesterday morning, died at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Brooklyn.

—William R. McGuire, a dismissed clerk, served notice on County Treasurer Taylor yesterday, that he would begin proceedings in the Supreme Court, Dec. 14, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to be reinstated under the law affecting veterans. He was appointed by County Treasurer Adams, in 1885, and claims that his dismissal was illegal, as he was a veteran.

—In the Supreme Court, before Justice Bartlett yesterday, a jury found that Stephen W. Randall, a farmer of Suffolk County, was of unsound mind. Justice Bartlett had refused to appoint a commission on Mr. Randall's estate until a jury had first passed upon the question of Randall's mental condition.

—Peter C. Nickel, Abraham A. Jacobs, and Charles H. Hyde, have been appointed by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, receivers of the Fred Hower Brewing Company, which is being dissolved.

—Justice Gaynor yesterday appointed Richardson C. Leighton receiver of the Diepz Ding Company of New-York.

Long Island.

—Thomas Meeks took a revolver from his pocket while in a Locust Valley Hotel Thursday night, and said he was going to kill a man named Foster. He invited those in the hotel to attend the wake. Friends notified Foster, and he swore out a warrant for Meeks's arrest. Meeks was sent yesterday to the county jail for six months, being unable to furnish a bond for $500 to keep the peace. Meeks said he lived in New-York, but declined to give his address.

—The Woodhaven Board of Education has rejected the bids offered for erecting a new schoolhouse to take the place of the one destroyed by the cyclone that swept over that village last July. The board has $31,000 to build the school, and all the bids received exceeded that amount.

—Warren W. Sweezy of Westhampton, who claims to be a veteran of the late war, has been sent to the Riverhead jail for three months for stealing a ham from the smokehouse of Lester G. Rogers at Westhampton.

Westchester County.

—Morell Post, No 144, Grand Army of the Republic, of Sing Sing, has elected the following officers: Commander—William W. Ryder; Senior Vice Commander—Eli Valentine; Junior Vice Commander—Absolom Ingersoll; Chaplain—Sumner A. Smith; Quartermaster—Alonzo S. McNeal; Surgeon—William G. Hull; Officer of the Day—J. Oscar Knapp; Officer of the Guard—Thomas K. Tompkins; Delegate to State Encampment—Sumner A. Smith; Alternate—Calvin H. Stevens; Trustee—S. J. Chambers, Hiram Osborne, and J. Oscar Knapp.

—The Board of Town Auditors of the town of Ossining has completed the abstract for the present year. The budget of town bills amounts to $11,588.36, nearly $600 more having been claimed than allowed. This makes the amount of taxes to be collected $689 more than last year, the increase having come about through extra expenses generally.

—Dr. Charles E. Birch of White Plains has been appointed physician to the county jail for the ensuing year at a salary of $400, which shall include the payment for all drugs, medicines, or prescriptions furnished to the inmates of the jail upon the order or direction of the physician.

—Benjamin Acker, one of Sing Sing's most expert rod-and-line fishermen, went out in his boat Dec. 4 and succeeded in catching seventeen fine striped bass weighing twenty-two pounds. He also caught some fine perch and frostfish.

—The Rev. Dr. T. R. Harris will preach the sermon to the Westchester Local Assembly of St. Andrew at the conference at Christ Church, Tarrytown, to-morrow evening. Chapters of St. Andrew from other villages will be present.

Long Branch.

—Louis Rothberg purchased from Henry Kroener this week the two-story frame building in Broadway which he has occupied as a residence and place of business for the last twelve years. The lot has a frontage of 25 feet on Broadway and is 150 feet deep. The price was $8,500. It is the intention of Mr. Rothenberg to build a brick addition.

—Henry Kroener, proprietor of the Atlantic Tea Bank at this place, has purchased the lot and building on Broadway formerly occupied by William Sutphen, and in the Spring will erect a handsome brick building where the present frame structure now stands.

—Ferdinand Fish has sold the turnpike road between Highland Beach and Seabright. The new owners are Summer residents of Seabright, Highlands, and Rumson Neck, who bought the road in order to prevent the construction of a trolley road on it.

RICHMOND'S EXCISE BOARD

Its Member from Westfield Declared Not Properly Elected.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 6.—The operation of a special excise act applying to Richmond County has brought about a singular situation there, owing to the fact that at the last general election no person who resided in the town of Westfield received the highest number of votes for Excise Commissioner, and the election therefore failed to provide an Excise Commissioner from Westfield.

The special act provides that the duties of the Board of Excise in Richmond County shall be exercised by five Commissioners, "one from each town of said county."

There are five towns. A man named Rolle, who resided in Westfield, was sixth in the canvass, and George Garby, a resident of Northfield, was fifth.

The Supervisors gave a certificate to Garby, but Justice Barnard, in an opinion made public to-day, holds that Garby is not elected, and at the same time refused a writ of mandamus to Rolle.

He says that if there be a failure to elect, the office cannot be given to the qualified person having the next highest number of votes, but the Supervisors must appoint a member of the board for the town of Westfield.

Drummond's Case Adjourned.

Frank J. Drummond of 218 East Eleventh Street, the Platt leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District, for whom a summons was procured Thursday by Henry C. Lockwood of 359 East Thirteenth Street, came to Essex Market Police Court yesterday to answer to the charge of violating Section 41, Subdivision 3, of the Penal Code, relating to the primary election law, by refusing to permit Lockwood to enroll at the regular enrollment on Nov. 23.

Drummond insisted that Lockwood's name was on the roll, and that the proceedings were brought through William F. Daly, Superintendent of Hydrants in the Department of Public Works. The case was adjourned until Tuesday next to enable both parties to secure counsel.

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Gretchens of Plain and Scotch Mixed Boucle Cloth, trimmed with Krimmer, Persian Lamb and Japanese Fox Fur, sizes 4, 6, 8 years, $12.50

Gretchens of Persian Cloth, Fancy Shoulder Cape, trimmed with Thibet Fur, Sizes 8, 10, 12 & 14 years, $14.75

Franklin or Double Breasted Walking Coat of Boucle Cloth, $8.50

Melton and Persian Cloth, lined with Rhadame or Dresden Silk, $12.50

Box Coat of Boucle and Persian, lined with Fancy Silk, $16.50

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32 PAGES 32

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BUSINESS, POLITICS, and WAR, in LITERATURE, RELIGION, ART, SCIENCE, SPORTS, and HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Here are some of the Special Features which will be found in to-morrow's Issue:

AN OLD SCHOOL PRISON

The institution at Auburn the first this State built. Strong as mediaeval fortress. Its industries are many and its shops are model factories. Its discipline is rigid. There is a model prison for women. Glimpses of the messroom at dinner time, of the shops, and of the jail.

NEW-YORK'S ART INNOVATION

An achievement in forming libraries. Bookbinding and illustrating. The new cult.

GROWTH OF OUR NEW NAVY

Wonderful progress that has been made in ten years. Nearly sixty ships completed. Some of them the best of their type afloat. What foreign nations think of our vessels of war.

UNITED STATES ARMY UNIFORMS

What they are and should be. Robert W. Chambers makes some pertinent criticisms and suggestions.

THE FLIGHT OF THE SEEDS

How Nature does her best to keep the earth fruitful. The cunning tricks she employs. Manna. The Rose of Jericho. Mimic explosions. The shooting of seeds. Their range. The parachutes.

"MR. PUDDIFOOT'S GOSPIL CART"

The second installment of this amusing story of rural New-England life will appear in to-morrow's TIMES.

HOMES OF OUR STATESMEN

Some Albany residences of men who will make laws this Winter. Few members socially prominent. Not many of them find it worth while to establish homes in the Capital City. Those who do.

KEPT IN MENTAL AGONY

Mount Vernon residents at the mercy of a water company. Rules rigid as those of nature. Supply once shut off for trivial reason, it cost $2 to turn it on again. Householders tell tales of woe.

THE BEETHOVEN CELEBRATION

The festivities arranged by the Beethoven Maennerchor of New-York to jointly commemorate the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the great composer's birth and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the erection of the society's hall, on Fifth Street. The programmes and details.

CHASING THE SLY COYOTE

Exciting cross-country hunting in Southern California. A sport fast becoming popular. Riding rough enough for the most daring of horsemen. There are no fences, but plenty of ditches.

GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK

Rich zone not less than four by six miles square. Great fortunes dug from a pasture. A bonanza mining camp grown out of a spot once given up as worthless.

OUR CANADIAN FRONTIER

Uncle Sam is doing nothing to protect himself in case of war. England's possessions well guarded. Thousands of well-drilled soldiers could take the field in her behalf at a moment's warning. The battle ground

THE EYES ARE TELLTALES

The disposition told in the color of the optic. How soldiers judge of distances. Black eyes are not black. The eyes of Shakespeare, Coleridge, and Byron. Beware of steely gray and green.

THE GREAT HEBREW FAIR

Further details of this philanthropic enterprise and some features which were not announced in the articles on this topic published in these columns on numerous previous occasions.

MUSIC AND THE STAGE

The musical department will contain a further discussion of Mme. Calvé's Ophelia and some pertinent remarks on singing as distinguished from declamation. The plays and acting of last week will be reviewed in the dramatic department, which will also include, as usual, a budget of interesting theatrical news.

IN THE WORLD OF ART

The exhibitions of the week and general art gossip. Pittsburg honors J. W. Alexander. Prizes in Fairmount Park architectural competition. Portraits by Benjamin Constant. Flower pictures by de Longpré.

BOOKS TO BE REVIEWED

A full page of notices will, as usual, be printed. Among the books are these: Frederick A. Ober's "Josephine, Empress of the French," Jusserand's "English Essays from a French Pen," Frederic Harrison's "Studies in Early Victorian Literature," "The Household of Sir Thomas More," F. Adolphus's "Some Memories of Paris," an interesting Armada letter, Hinton's "Stella," and Garnett's "William Blake."

Read

THE SUNDAY TIMES,

32 Pages for 5 Cents.

Saturday
December 7-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ON WATER-FRONT TAXES

Opinion of Corporation Counsel Scott Sent to President O'Brien.

PROPERTY SUBJECT TO CITY'S LEVY

Structures, Whether Erected Under Leases or Under Permits at Pleasure of Board, Should Pay—May Change the Leases.

Corporation Counsel Scott gave an opinion yesterday in the matter in dispute between the Dock Commissioners and President Edward P. Barker of the Tax Department, bearing on the liability to taxation of structures erected along the water front on property leased from the city.

President Barker's contention was that such property was subject to taxation, and he requested the Dock Department to furnish a list. President O'Brien contended that such property was not to be taxed, and refused to furnish the data. President Barker announced his intention to place a tax on every such parcel, leaving the Dock Board and the lessees to fight the dispute out in court.

Meanwhile, Mr. O'Brien again submitted the question to the Corporation Counsel, to whom he addressed the following communication:

To the Hon. Francis M. Scott, Counsel to the Corporation:

Sir: This department is in receipt of a communication from the Department of Taxes and Assessments, dated the 25th ult., inclosing a copy of an opinion from the Counsel to the Corporation, of date the 22d ult., in relation to property under the jurisdiction of this board liable to taxation, and requesting this department to transmit a list of all property referred to in said opinion liable to assessment, that the same might be entered upon the books of the department of Taxes and Assessments for the purpose of taxation. This communication was tabled pending an opinion from the Counsel to the Corporation as to what structures are covered by said opinion.

The whole history of the administration of the affairs of water-front property, both prior and subsequent to the organization of the Department of Docks, and the course heretofore pursued by the Department of Taxes and Assessments, show that it has been the uniform policy of the city to refrain from taxing structures built by lessees on water-front property belonging to the city. In view of this fact, it appears to the Board of Docks that before action is taken to impose taxes on such structures a careful examination should be made into the circumstances and conditions surrounding the existence of the same.

The Counsel to the Corporation, in the opinion referred to, states:

"I have examined the questions suggested in relation to the taxation of property belonging to the city, and beg leave to present my conclusions as follows:

"First—Property owned by the city is exempt from taxation."

Then follows a review of several authorities in connection with the issues raised, and the opinion concludes as follows:

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that piers, sheds on piers, bulkheads, or other structures erected upon lands which belong to the city by the lessees thereof, (such structures being the property of the lessees,) may be assessed and taxed as real estate against such lessees as owners."

This opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation deals only with the purely legal side of the question as it was presented to him. As it is not the policy of the city to authorize or allow lessees to build piers or bulkheads, the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation must, therefore, be confined to superstructures erected upon piers and bulkheads, and to structures on land under water belonging to the city in front of bulkheads, claimed by private parties, for which permission is given to remain only during the pleasure of the board. It is noticed that in this opinion he states that the courts have formulated the doctrine that "parties may by contract so regulate their respective interests in real estate that one may be the owner of the buildings and the other of the lands."

There can, of course, be no doubt but that this is a correct statement of the law. The real question, however, remains: Have the parties in this case by contract so regulated their respective interests? Or, in other words, in the language of the Counsel to the Corporation, are such structures left the property of the lessees? To determine this question from a strictly legal point of view, the contract in each case must be examined. These contracts are contained in the leases and in the permits granted by the Department of Docks. In many cases they are contained only in the permits. As the Counsel to the Corporation does not quote from or refer to these contracts, it is presumed they were not brought to his attention, and that he has not carefully considered the matter from that point of view, and will now take the question up anew with reference to these circumstances.

Section 711 of the Consolidation act provides that, among other powers, the Department of Docks shall have exclusive charge and control of the leasing of every part of the wharf property of the City of New-York.

Section 716 of the Consolidation act contains the following:

"All leases made by said department shall contain covenants on the part of the lessees to make all needful repairs upon or about the property leased during the term of the lease, under the penalty of forfeiture of such lease and damages; provided, that the said department may, in its discretion, make leases containing covenants that the lessees shall keep in good order and repair, at their own expense, the planking, stringpieces, and mooring piles of said wharves, piers, and bulkheads, reserving to said Department of Docks the rebuilding and renewing of the under structures thereof."

An examination of the leases and permits discloses the fact that all of them are silent as to the matter of taxation. The theory in making these leases was that, inasmuch as such structures had not been and were not at that time taxed, no such tax would be imposed, and in fixing the rental this has been taken into consideration, and a higher rate charged.

A further examination of the leases will show that almost invariably where a structure is erected by a lessee upon water-front property belonging to the city, the lease contains a clause that such structure shall revert to and become the property of the city upon the expiration or sooner termination of the lease. In a number of cases the structures have already reverted to and become the property of the city, and have been leased with the pier upon which they stand, and on account of the improvement the pier has brought a much higher rate of rental. Many more of these structures will revert to the city within a few years.

It is contended that in a sense these structures are the property of the city from the moment they are erected, as the lessees have not the power to remove them, even during the term of the lease.

The question presents itself, if it be technically true that certain of these structures are taxable, in what manner could taxes be collected. It is a sound principle of law, and well known to the Department of Taxes and Assessments, that taxes follow the property, and in case the lessees refused to pay, the taxes must follow the property into the ownership of the city. Therefore, it appears that the only practical way that taxes could be collected on the structures in question would be to have a covenant in each lease that in case the lessee fails to pay the taxes imposed by the proper authorities, the lease will be forfeited and become null and void. If the law requires that any of the structures in question should be taxed, such a covenant could be incorporated in the lease. The wisdom of such action, however, is open to serious doubt, but, at least, it would not be exhibiting bad faith on the part of the city to its tenants.

In view of all these facts, the Board of Docks asks to be advised as to what structures, if any, erected by lessees on water-front property belonging to the city are subject to taxation.

If the Counsel to the Corporation desires to inspect the leases and terms of the permits in each of the cases involved, they will be furnished for such inspection. Respectfully,

E. C. O'BRIEN, President.

New-York, Dec. 4, 1895.

The Corporation Counsel, replying to Mr. O'Brien, wrote as follows:

I have received your letter of the 4th inst. in relation to the taxation of structures erected upon lands under the jurisdiction of your department by the lessees of such lands or by parties to whom permits have been issued allowing such structures to be built.

Your letter calls especial attention to the following features of the lease and permits:

1. That all of them are silent as to the matter of taxation.

2. That such structures at the time the leases were made or permits given had not been and were not taxed, and in fixing the rental this fact was taken into consideration.

3. That almost invariably the lease contains a clause that the structure shall revert to and become the property of the city upon the expiration or sooner termination of the lease.

4. That the lessees have no power to remove the structures, even during the term of the lease.

5. That many of such structures have already reverted to and become the property of the city and have been leased with the pier upon which they stand.

6. That under the terms of the permits referred to the structures erected may remain only during the pleasure of the board.

Your letter then asks for advice as to what structures, if any, erected by lessees on water-front property belonging to the city are subject to taxation.

1. In answer to this question I advise you that all structures, whether erected under leases or under permits to endure only during the pleasure of the board, are subject to taxation so long as they remain the property of the lessees, or grantees under such permits, or their successors in interest other than the city.

2. The fact that a structure so erected by a lessee or under a permit will become the property of the city upon the termination of the lease or revocation of the permission does not exempt the structure from taxation. The structure is the property of the lessee, notwithstanding the covenant by which it will at a future time become the property of the city.

3. Such structures which by termination of the leases have already reverted to the city and are now leased to private parties are not taxable.

It seems to me that the foregoing general rules will prove to be sufficient to determine the questions which you have propounded.

If, however, you are in doubt as to any special case, I will be glad to advise specially in reference to such case upon receipt of a copy of the lease or permit under which the question may arise.

In relation to the suggestion made in your letter that the collection of such taxes would be facilitated by a covenant in each lease that, in case the lessee fails to pay the taxes imposed by the proper authorities, the lease will be forfeited and become null and void. I beg leave to say that the suggestion meets my approval, and in my opinion would prove very efficient in enforcing any tax which may be imposed upon such structures. I remain, yours respectfully,

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation.

In consequence of Mr. O'Brien's suggestion and Mr. Scott's opinion, a change may be made in drawing leases for certain property under the jurisdiction of the Dock Department.

FORGOT TO REMOVE THE TAG

Carelessness Leads to the Arrest of Men Thought to Have Committed Twenty-eight Robberies.

Many complaints of flathouse robberies on the west side, between Eighteenth and Sixty-fifth Streets, have been received at Police Headquarters in the past two months. Two young colored men, Arthur Moore and Charles Barker, were yesterday arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of having committed the robberies.

The policemen who made the arrest told Magistrate Simms that they had evidence of at least eight robberies, and that the unidentified property on their hands would probably account for at least twenty more.

The two colored men were followed from pawnbroker to pawnbroker before they were caught disposing of anything that could be indentified. They were caught by means of an overcoat from which they forgot to remove the tailor's tag. The coat was stolen from Joshua Williams of 324 West Thirty-seventh Street, on Dec. 2.

When arrested, Barker had fifteen and Moore eight skeleton keys in his pocket. The men are said to have been arrested previously on a charge of burglary.

Another robbery with which they are thought to have been connected was on Nov. 18 in the apartment of Mrs. Sarah Trent, of 250 West Fortieth Street. She identified a topaz and diamond scarfpin which was found in a Tenth Avenue pawnshop.

The other persons who have so far identified property which the prisoners pawned are Edward Taylor and Mr. Tompkins of 339 West Thirty-sixth Street, Mr. Stovel of 155 West Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. M. Laws and Mrs. Sarah Thompson of 209 West Sixtieth Street, and Mrs. Annie Brown and Mrs. Bertha Roberts of 210 West Sixty-first Street.

Two compaints were drawn against the prisoners—one for the theft of Williams's clothes and the other for the theft of Mrs. Trent's pin. The prisoners pleaded not guilty and Magistrate Simms held them for trial in $3,000 bail each.

PORTER-RICH CASE TO BE TRIED

Plaintiff's Effort to Have It Discontinued Failed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—Counsel for Timothy E. Porter, the Stamford millionaire, appeared before Judge Elmer in the Superior Court this morning and asked to have the famous Porter-Rich case erased from the docket. The suit was instituted by Mr. Porter against his relatives, who, he claims, unlawfully imprisoned him and restrained him from remarrying, and also deprived him of a large portion of his property. In the allegations he declares that he suffered to the extent of $250,000.

To the surprise of the other side, Judge De Forest, acting for Mr. Porter, to-day asked the Court to strike out the case he had himself instituted. He claimed the Court had no jurisdiction, because, in the papers no specific amount of damages is claimed. Attorney Goodwin Stoddard, for the other side, argued that the amount of damages suffered, as stated in the allegations, was really a claim for that amount. He said his clients wanted a trial and a vindication. Judge Elmer so ruled, and set Wednesday of next week for the trial of the long-delayed case on its merits.

CHARGED WITH AIDING A BUCKET SHOP

A Chicago Board of Trade Firm Called upon for Explanations.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Kennett, Hopkins & Co., an old and prominent Board of Trade firm, with a Wall Street connection, was cited today to appear next Tuesday for trial before the Board of Directors on the charge of having been associated with a bucket shop.

It is understood that the firm will be charged with having its wires running to a bucket shop for a share in the profits, and that the wires were taken out only when the recent bucket-shop disclosures were made, resulting in the expulsion of one Board of Trade member and the suspension of another.

Kennett, Hopkins & Co., of 56 Broadway is one of the most active firms in the Stock Exchange. Its customers include Addison Cammack, in whose train a large bear contingent always follows. George B. Hopkins, who has charge of the firm's office here, said he did not believe that anything serious could come of the charges. He was confident that they could have no foundation in fact.

HOW WEAK STUDENTS GAINED TIME

Delayed Prof. Wood of Stevens by Asking Frivolous Questions.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 6.—Several students of the class of '96 of Stevens Institute recently made objection to Prof. De Volson Wood of the engineering department. President Henry Morton said to-day that he had received only anonymous communications in relation to the matter. The complaints were all alike, and to the effect that Prof. Wood talked too long on certain points in a recitation.

Mr. Morton said he investigated the matter and found that some students, who were conditioned, had been in the habit of asking frivolous questions for the purpose of making time.

Mr. Morton said that Prof. Wood was one of the oldest and best teachers connected with the institute.

Opium Ruined Dr. Ziegenhorn.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 6.—Dr. Otto Ziegenhorn, who, eight years ago, had a large practice, was to-day sent to the almshouse. He became addicted to the opium habit and finally became a wreck. He disappeared four years ago but returned to the city last January, and was cared for at the house of Otto W. Horms, 1,035 Washington Street, until he became unmanageable, when he was sent to St. Mary's Hospital.

The Sisters could do nothing with him and so he was sent to Snake Hill, whence he will be transferred to the insane asylum.

Goodwin's Case Not Yet Finished.

Roundsman John W. Goodwin of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who was committed to Bellevue Hospital on Monday by Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Police Court, for treatment for alcoholism, was arraigned yesterday afternoon and discharged. He had entirely recovered from the effects of his dissipation, and he went back to his station with Acting Captain Grant. He is under suspension for drunkenness, and will be tried by the Police Commissioners.

"Jack" Mason in Jail for Debt.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—"Jack" Mason, the actor, was arrested last night at the instance of one of his creditors, and is now in Charles Street Jail. He recently filed a petition in insolvency, in which he said he had no assets, but this has not yet been passed upon.

WARNED BY U. S. CONSUL

Saved from the Priest Swindling Syndicate of Spain.

JOHN B. OELKERS OF NEWARK HAPPY

He Would Have Become a Victim of the Old Swindle but for the Letter of Consul General Bower.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6.—Ex-School Commissioner John B. Oelkers of this city to-day made public an attempt to swindle him by what is termed "the priest swindling syndicate of Spain." The name is a misnomer, for the members are not priests, neither do they attempt to swindle priests, although they do, as the story shows, sometimes use high dignitaries of the Church as unwitting tools in the furtherance of their plans. Their operations are said to be world wide, and consist in working upon the sympathies of Catholics in other countries through the medium of mythical priests in Spain.

The first Mr. Oelkers heard of the affair was last May, when he received a letter from Barcelona, Spain. It purported to come from a distant relative, who signed himself "Joseph Oelkers," and stated that he was a political prisoner in the Barcelona fortress, and he would never leave the place alive. He feared the Spanish Government would confiscate his estate, which was valued at $80,000 in United States money, and leave his only child, a girl of fourteen, named Mary, destitute. She was his only relative in the world besides Mr. Oelkers, and it was on her account he sought the aid of his friend in far-off America. If Mr. Oelkers would take charge of the girl, the writer would will him $20,000, and would intrust to his care the $60,000 which would be in trust for the child until she reached age. She was at present in a convent, from which he wished her removed, as he feared her remaining there would unfit her for life and cause her to wish to enter the convent as a nun. If she wished to become a nun after she had reached twenty years of age, he was willing she should do so, and devote her fortune as well as her life to the Church.

Mr. Oelkers remembered his father telling of an uncle who left home in Germany many years ago and sought his fortune away from home, and had never been heard from again. Mr. Oelkers surmised the writer of the letter must be a son of this man. The letter was shown to a number of friends and their opinions asked. All thought the production genuine, and advised Mr. Oelkers to follow it up. Mrs. Oelkers was consulted. She doubted the letter, and advised her husband to proceed very carefully. Mr. Oelkers was inclined to follow her advice, and paid no further attention to the letter for some time. Finally, after sufficient time had elapsed for a reply to have reached Spain had it been written within a reasonable period, there came another letter.

The second letter was couched in beautiful language, and asked for a reply, either favorable or unfavorable. It called on Mr. Oelkers by all he held holy to come to the assistance of the child. The writer was dying when the letter was written, it said.

To this direct appeal, which was so couched that no feeling man could set it aside without some consideration, Mr. Oelkers replied. His wife still advised caution, and the letter asked for more information and asked questions about the antecedents of the prisoner. That should have put an end to most swindling schemes, but such a thing as family history was beneath the notice of the swindlers, for before the letter reached the prison in Barcelona the man was dead, and in due course of time came a reply signed by the chaplain of the prison. The letter told in pathetic words how the Spanish Oelkers had died. It told how the writer was at the bedside of Joseph Oelkers when the end came, and how the dying man begged the priest to influence his American relative to care for little Mary.

The letter inclosed a copy of the will of the dead man and said that the writer had witnessed it. The letter concluded by asking Mr. Oelkers, in the name of God, to accede to the wishes of his dead kinsman. The letter bore what purported to be a seal of some religious order, the principal part of the seal being the head of Christ.

The will was drawn in accordance with the provisions of Spanish law, and appeared to be legal. In it the decedent bequeathed to his "dear friend John B. Oelkers of Newark, New-Jersey, United States of America, the sum of $20,000," and appointed and decreed him the sole executor of the will and also the guardian of the girl Mary, to whom the remainder of the estate was bequeathed, it to be held in trust for her by Mr. Oelkers until she had reached her majority.

The will and the letter, the caption and seal of which appeared so genuine, convinced Mr. Oelkers that the request was genuine, and he was wondering what to do when what appeared to be positive confirmation of the genuineness of the whole affair came from a most unexpected source, one that decided Mr. Oelkers and removed from the mind of Mrs. Oelkers the last remaining doubts of the matter. This came in the form of a letter from Bishop Wigger, ordinary of the Newark Diocese, asking that Mr. Oelkers call on him at his earliest convenience on a matter of importance. Mr. Oelkers, who is of high standing in Catholic circles and a personal friend of the Bishop, went to Seton Hall College at once, and was surprised to find that the Bishop had received a letter from the chaplain of the prison in which the affair was stated, and the Bishop urged to induce Mr. Oelkers to take charge of the girl. The letter appeared to be genuine, the Bishop said. Mr. Oelkers at once resolved to accept the trust imposed on him, and so informed the Bishop.

Mr. Oelkers wanted to go to Spain himself to be on the ground to take charge of the girl and transact the business which he believed would be absolutely necessary before he could assume possession of the estate. Business was pressing and he delayed starting. Finally he received another letter from the chaplain stating that among other things going toward the make-up of the estate were three trunks, which contained among other things about $2,500 worth of jewelry. The prison authorities had taken possession of these to secure themselves for $1,200 of debts which they contracted for Joseph Oelkers while he was in prison, to secure him extra food, delicacies, and other things. The chaplain wanted Mr. Oelkers to forward him $1,500 with which to release the trunks and pay the passage of the girl and himself to America.

Mr. Oelkers went to New-York and sought the advice of a firm of lawyers whose business is almost entirely foreign. They examined the will and the letters Mr. Oelkers had received and thought them genuine. The will was correct as to form and other legal necessities required by the Spanish law. They did not want to take the case, however, at long range, and advised Mr. Oelkers to go to Spain himself if he could. Mr. Oelkers proposed they name their Barcelona correspondent, and he would make him his agent with power of attorney. This they were willing to do, but thought it best that Mr. Oelkers should go to their correspondent in person, as there would be many things which it would be necessary to do in person. They advised against sending the $1,500.

While in New-York Mr. Oelkers went to a friend who has dealings with Spanish houses and sought his advice. It was like that of the lawyers, to go to Spain in person. Mr. Oelkers then obtained a letter from the New-York lawyers to their correspondent in Barcelona and began his preparations to start for Spain.

Mrs. Oelkers did not want him to go. She had a premonition that it was best her husband should not go, she said. Doubts had again arisen in her mind as to the truth of the story. Finally, after everything was ready for his departure, Mrs. Oelkers prevailed on her husband to delay his departure and write to the American Consul at Barcelona, asking him for information and to take charge of affairs until Mr. Oelkers should arrive. This letter was written on Oct. 12, and fifteen days later the Consul wrote from Barcelona. The letter came to Mr. Oelkers in due course. It was from Consul General Bower, and informed Mr. Oelkers that he was only one of many prospective victims of the Priests' Swindling Syndicate of Spain. The letter stated that the writer and the English Consul had many such inquiries, and all were exactly like the one from Mr. Oelkers.

The swindlers had been at work a long time. The Spanish Government had for years been trying to unearth them, but had no success. Their operations extended all over the world, and they secured much money. Only a few days before the letter was sent an English lady had been at the English Consulate looking for aid in finding a ward for whose expenses she had forwarded $500, and had not since heard from her. From the letter, Mr. Oelkers concluded that if he had gone to Spain with the money and had fallen in with the swindlers they would have obtained the money even if they took his life.

A few days after the receipt of the Consul's letter the negotiations were brought to a close by the receipt of a letter from the chaplain stating that he had effected a settlement with the Spanish Government, and had been made guardian of the girl, and would start for Paris. The girls was attached to him, and would not go to America, for the present at least.

ROW OVER GRADE CHANGING

Mr. Haffen and Engineer Webster Have Words—Approach to Proposed Concourse Recommended by Board of Street Opening.

There was a lively meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement yesterday. Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards and Engineer J. O. B. Webster of the Department of Public Works had an interesting row. It grew out of a proposed change of grade in King's Bridge Road, between Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, where Mr. Webster's wife owns some property.

Commissioner Haffen said that the change was necessary and was in the public interest. Engineer Webster said that it was unnecessary and would greatly damage his wife's property and was objected to by all the adjacent property owners except one. Mr. Webster declared that it was all "spite work" on the part of Commissioner Haffen, who was "putting the knife" into him. This made Mr. Haffen angry, and he said:

"I don't want to call you a liar, Mr. Webster, but that statement is untrue, and you cannot bulldoze me, as you have tried to do in this matter. I was elected to look after the public interest, and I propose to do it."

President Cruger of the Park Board and Commissioner of Public Works Collis were asked to look into the matter and report to the board.

The proposed opening of Prospect Avenue, between Westchester Avenue and Boston Road, and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, west of King's Bridge Road, was discussed, the proposition being to put the costs on the city. After long deliberation, the matter was laid over for further consideration. Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, John R. Shaw, and others represented the property owners.

James W. Hawes, in behalf of the Upper East Side Association, advocated the building of an elevated approach to the proposed Concourse from the Central Bridge just north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, at a cost of $500,000. Controller Fitch and President Cruger of the Park Board voted against this, but Mayor Strong, Commissioner of Public Works Collis, President Jeroloman, and Commissioner Haffen voted for it, and it was adopted. This action simply enables the advocate of the scheme to go before the Legislature with the weight of the recommendation of the Board of Street Opening.

NAVAL ACADEMY'S CONDITION

Commodore Matthews Says It Is a Shame and a Disgrace—Suggests Improvements to Cost $6,000,000.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 6.—Commodore Matthews has made a report to Secretary of the Navy Herbert, upon his recent investigations of the condition of the Naval Academy. The report states that the Acadedy is a shame to the Nation and a disgrace to the navy. The educational departments are all right, but the accommodations are most miserable. It is recommended that every building now used by the cadets be razed. Several of the structures have been condemned as unsafe, unhealthy, and ill adapted for their purposes. On the whole the report sums up the academy as in a bad plight, and demands the prompt attention of Congress.

The plan proposed for improvements contemplates the expenditure of about $6,000,000, but only comparatively small amounts would be required for each year. Commodore Matthews will urge that the general plan of reconstruction and rehabilitation be approved, and that $100,000 be provided at this session of Congress to begin the work.

Secretary Herbert is now considering the report.

JUDGE KREUGER OF NEWARK MAY RESIGN

Franklin Murphy Mentioned as the Probable Successor.

NEWARK, Dec. 6.—A well-defined rumor is in circulation to-night that Judge Gottfried Kreuger of the Court of Errors and Appeals will resign, owing to ill health; that he is going to Europe with his family to remain about two years, and that Franklin Murphy of this city, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, will be appointed to fill the vacancy.

Judge Kreuger and Governor-elect Griggs met in this city last night, and it is said the Judge confided to Mr. Griggs that he intended to resign.

The story of the resignation is generally accepted as true, but there is some doubt as to the appointment of Mr. Murphy to fill the vacancy, although he is very close to the Governor-elect. It is said that Mr. Kreuger will not resign the office he holds until Governor-elect Griggs shall have been inaugurated.

EX-BISHOP DUGGAN IS INSANE

Judicially Declared So, to Protect a Life Endowment Policy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—Probate Judge George W. Wolff of St. Louis County this evening rendered a formal declaration that the Right Rev. James Duggan, ex-Bishop of Chicago and ex-Vicar General of St. Louis diocese, is insane.

This action was had to secure proper control of a four-thousand-dollar endowment life policy about to mature. James V. McCann of this city was named guardian. Bishop Duggan was ordained Bishop of Chicago in 1857. Controversy with some of the priests of his diocese unsettled his mind, and for twenty-six years he has been an inmate of St. Vincent's Asylum in this city.

Steamer Comanche a Success.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 6.—The new Clyde Line steamer Comanche, which left New-York Wednesday, arrived here at noon to-day. She will sail from here at 7 o'clock to-night and arrive at Jacksonville, Fla., early to-morrow morning, thus making the run from New-York to Jacksonville, including seven hours' stop in Charleston, in two and one-half days, which reduces the old schedule time twenty-four hours between New-York and Jacksonville, Fla.

She had 257 passengers on board, who were very much pleased with their trip and the many new and modern improvements on the steamer, which added much to their pleasure. Her quadruple expansion engines worked admirably.

Sudden Death of John D. Middleton.

John D. Middleton, a well-known dealer in jewelry and watches at 10 Maiden Lane, died suddenly yesterday morning in his apartments at the Rockingham, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. He woke up at 6 o'clock yesterday and, calling his daughter, told her that he felt ill. His daughter got him a glass of whisky. Scarcely had he swallowed the liquor when he fell back on his pillow and died. Mr. Middleton was sixty years old, and had been in business many years.

Naval Promotions Approved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Before leaving Washington on his ducking expedition, the President approved recommendations of Naval Examining Boards for the promotion of Surgeon George F. Winslow, Lieut. Charles S. Ripley, Assistant Engineer Josiah McKean, Ensign John D. McDonald, and Assistant Surgeon Carl De Wolf Brownell, all of the navy. These officers are promoted to the next highest grade.

TO INVEST THE CARDINAL

Satolli to Receive the Beretta on Sunday, Jan. 5.

A GRAND CEREMONY IN BALTIMORE

It Will Be the Most Magnificent Church Spectacle Ever Witnessed in the United States.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6.—What will doubtless be one of the most imposing church ceremonies ever seen in the United States will take place at the cathedral on Sunday, Jan. 5, upon the occasion of the elevation to the Cardinalate of Mgr. Francis Satolli, Papal Ablegate in America.

It was intended that Mgr. Satolli should don the purple on Dec. 15, and arrangements therefor had been made necessary as a result of advices from Rome. Marquis Sacripanti, the Noble Guard bearing the zucchetto to the future Cardinal, was delayed in the departure from Rome until yesterday, and it is not due to arrive here until Dec. 16. The date of Mgr. Satolli's elevation was therefore postponed, and the first Sunday in the new year selected instead.

At the ceremony the United States Government will be represented by a member of the President's Cabinet, the State by Gov. Frank Brown, and the city by Mayor Alcaeus Hooper, to each of whom an especial invitation has been extended. Visiting prelates, it is thought, will include a representative from nearly every See in the United States, and possibly some dignitaries from Canada and Mexico.

The ecclesiastical procession, which will precede the cathedral ceremonies, should the weather be fine, will be the most imposing seen in Baltimore since that attending the elevation of Cardinal Gibbons to his present dignity in June, 1886. It will include, in addition to representatives from Catholic societies of Washington and this city, students and professors from the Catholic university at Washington, seminarians from St. Mary's, and numbers of the clergy from this and other archdioceses in the United States, who will attend upon Mgr. Satolli's invitation. The procession will be joined by the visiting prelates as it passes the Archiepiscopal residence en route to the cathedral.

The cathedral is so venerable-looking and imposing in its architecture and in interior decoration that it will require but little special adornment to make it in every way worthy of witnessing the honor which is to be conferred upon the distinguished ecclesiastic who has represented the Pope in this country. The sanctuary and altar will be ornamented with twining smilax and flowers, which will soften the effect of the hundreds of waxen tapers during the celebration of the mass, and which, with the brilliant vestments of the prelates and scarlet of the two Cardinals, will produce a picture seldom seen, even at the celebration of the greatest of the Church festivals.

Cardinal Gibbons, who has been especially commissioned by the Pope to confer the beretta, will occupy his throne on the gospel side of the sanctuary, robed in full canonical vestments, while a temporary throne will be provided for the candidates upon the epistle side. On each side of the Cardinal and Mgr. Satolli will be their assistant priests and deacons of honor, who have been selected, but not as yet announced, and seated within the chancel rail will be the members of the hierarchy and the priests who have been invited to assist at the ceremony. Notable among the prelates will be Archbishop John J. Kain of St. Louis, who is to preach the sermon.

The member of the Noble Guard will readily be recognized by his brilliant uniform of scarlet and white, with gilt helmet and heavy sword. In front of the Cardinal and to the left of the Noble Guard, who will stand erect throughout the ceremony, symbolizing the importance of his mission in protecting the insignia and official documents, will be placed a small table on which the papers and red beretta will rest until needed.

The grandeur of the spectacle will increase from the entrance of the procession of prelates and clergy by the east door of the cathedral through the proceedings incident to conferring the beretta, and the return of the newly invested Cardinal in his scarlet robes, which will be followed by the celebration of pontifical high mass, until it reaches its climax in the bestowal of the Papal benediction upon the entire assemblage kneeling, which will be pronounced by Cardinal Satolli, standing in front of the high altar.

WORK ON THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY

Nearly Half a Million Dollars Needed to Complete the Building.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Although the fences have been taken down from about the Congressional Library Building, revealing a degree of completeness that suggests readiness for occupation, with stairways ready, approaches practicable, and sidewalks laid, the report of Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, in charge of the work, says that it will require a year of time and $500,000 to complete the structure. The amount already appropriated is $5,695,567, of which a little more than $498,000 remained unexpended Dec. 1.

The work to be done is that of interior finish and apparatus, construction being essentially ended. The items to be attended to are plumbing, skylighting rotunda, ornamental windows, mosaic floors and vaulting, plastering and stucco work, decorative and plain painting, placing of architectural ornamentations, and the general fitting and furnishing of apartments.

The work upon the building has been thorough, careful, and expeditious, and it has also been economically performed, and Gen. Casey says that the building may be turned over for occupation within the time estimated for its construction.

AN INSANE MAN LOCKED UP

Given Over to the Police Force of Buffalo for Safe Keeping.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A well-dressed young man, carrying a new traveling bag, entered the Erie Medical Company's office shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, and asked for the proprietor. The young man had a wild gleam in his eye, and as he assumed the attitude of a cheap tragedian, he drew a silver dollar from his pocket, and, holding it up, said: "I want to know who wrote this letter."

Realizing that the stranger was evidently insane, the police were notified, and he was taken in charge. At the police station he gave the name of Harry L. Weaver, nineteen years old, of Salem, Ohio. On a number of visiting cards in his pocket was the name Henri Q. McGozzle.

The young man was held for examination, and the Salem authorities were notified.

Lord Aberdeen in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 6.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen and the viceregal party reached here by special train this evening on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Their Excellencies were allowed to arrive without any public demonstration of any kind, notwithstanding that they have been away on the Pacific coast since last July. No one met them at the station. They drove to the Hall where they will take up their residence for the Winter. Lord Aberdeen's presence will be necessary in Ottawa during the coming session. On their way to Ottawa, the party spent some time first at Calgary and afterward at Winnipeg.

Condition of the Wool Market.

Reports from the wool market for the last week to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal show that sales reached 2,936,300 pounds domestic and 1,257,500 pounds foreign, a gross total of 4,193,800 pounds, as compared with 3,242,200 pounds domestic and 3,614,100 pounds foreign, a gross total of 6,856,300 pounds for the previous week.

A GREAT CATHEDRAL FOR CHICAGO

To be Constructed Under Instructions from the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg, Russia.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Bishop Nicholas has been instructed by the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg to build a great cathedral in Chicago, to cost not less than $500,000. It is part of the decree that the sanctuary shall cover an acre of ground; the architecture must follow the established lines of the ecclesiastical forms of Russia; the general design shall reproduce the famous St. Vasili of the Kremlin of Moscow; the priest-house shall be the home of the head of the denomination in the Western world, and the diocese of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands shall be renamed to include this country, or a new see will be created.

This is the greatest mission work ever undertaken by the Synod. It was advised by the Bishop in a long report to the body during his visit last Summer to the Czar and the empire's capital. Three locations are under advisement one near Garfield Park, one opposite Humboldt Park, and the third in the midst of the best residence district of the North Side.

Harold Julis de Bosse, the supervising architect in the Cabinet of the Czar, will direct the erection of the cathedral. A Chicago architect has the commission to draught the plans for submission to the Synod, with descriptions of material at hand and suggestions for that which ought to be imported. His only instruction was to equal in size and wealth any similar edifice in the city, with an underlined ukase that nothing should appear in it except the prescribed Byzantine Greek architecture.

UNION RAILWAY'S FRANCHISE

HEARING ON THE RESOLUTION TO REVOKE IT HAS BEEN FINISHED.

Report the Aldermanic Committee May Make—Mr. Breen, for the People's Traction, Changes Front.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen gave its final hearing yesterday on Alderman Hall's resolution to revoke the franchise of the Union Railway Company.

The committee then took the matter under consideration, and will probably report against the company in part, and ask the Corporation Counsel to begin proceedings to enjoin the company from operating the road until it complies with the provisions of the Cantor act, which, it is claimed, it does not do.

The Railroad Committee has a Republican majority, but the Board of Aldermen is now being run by Tammany, so the Railroad Committee's report may not get through.

The People's Traction Company, the opponents of the Union Railway Company, made a change of front yesterday, when Matthew P. Breen, for the Traction corporation, instead of insisting on his demand for the revocation of the franchise, asked that the Aldermen modify it, so that it will be put on equal terms with other companies doing business in the city. He also asked that the twenty-nine miles of streets covered by the Union Railway Company's franchise, but not yet occupied, be put up at auction, so that the franchise may be sold to the highest bidder.

Mr. Breen attacked the Union franchises, and the manner in which they had been obtained. He spoke about the present method of selling the franchises, as apt to lead to fraud.

Alderman Brown (Tam.) objected to Mr. Breen's language, and said:

"You were as familiar with the manner in which this franchise was obtained as any one else. If the granting of this franchise was criminal, you were more responsible for it than the Board of Aldermen, because at the time the franchise was granted, you were counsel for the Union Railway Company."

Ex-Judge Hall asked that the Aldermen take such action as would place the Union Company on an equal basis, as he put it, with others. He claimed that the Aldermen had the right to amend or undo the acts of previous boards.

Prof. Collin of the law firm of Sheehan & Collin appeared for the Union Company. He said:

"This is a legal question. The city's grant of the franchise of 1892 and its acceptance by the Union Railway Company is a contract, and the city can no more take it away or modify it than it could were the rights in question those pertaining to real estate or personal property. The only way to get arguments for revocation is to say that the city had no right to grant the franchise of 1892; that the statute under which the franchise was granted was not valid. They say that an amendment of the New-York law repealed the former law granting the charter.

"In answer to this I repeat the well-known maxim that a subsequent general law, covering railroads generally does not repeal or supersede a special law for a particular railroad.

"I am content to let that proposition rest here and to let you be guided by your counsel. I assert again that your Common Council has no more power to amend the franchise of 1892 than it has to revoke it, which is none at all. There is litigation pending on this whole question, and I advise you to wait until that is settled and let the work be done by other people's lawyers."

MURDER CHARGED IN A WILL CASE

Attempt to Set Aside the Testament of Munro Westcott of Oneonta.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A. D. Wales of this city will argue an important motion Monday before the Court of Appeals in Albany.

Munro Westcott died in Oneonta, leaving $60,000 to Elizabeth P. Westcott, his wife, and to his daughter, Cora P. Canoning. The action was brought by Catherine E. Ellerson, a sister of the deceased, to have the will set aside and the property divided among the heirs-at-law. The claim was made that the will was obtained by undue influence and fraud. The plantiff opposed the probate of the will, but it was finally admitted.

Attorney Wales made a motion in the Supreme Court to amend the complaint, and set up another alleged fact therein that Elizabeth P. Westcott procured the death of Munro Westcott and cannot legally receive any of the property, and that, also, there is some doubt as to the legality of the marriage of the defendant. The allegation of murder is not specific, but the complaint alleges the use of a poison or poisons. Judge Walter Lloyd Smith denied the motion of Attorney Wales, and this decision was reversed by the General Term.

The argument Monday will be on the motion of Maynard and Gilbert of Albany to have the General Term decision reversed.

ABSCONDER LEWIS'S CRIMES

Said to be Traveling with a Detective Who Will Bring Him Home.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 6.—The Post to-day says: "It has just leaked out that the absconding banker, Z. F. Lewis, of Urbana, who is wanted for forging Highland County bonds, caught two or three banks of this city for an amount aggregating $150,000. It is said that victims of Lewis in this city, on learning of his flight, consulted the Chief of Police, and a warrant was sworn out for his arrest.

There is a story to the effect that a detective got Lewis's confidence while traveling with him in Europe, and is gradually getting him into a country where his extradition can be accomplished without much trouble.

A Chinese Identification.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 6.—Two men entered the laundry kept by Hop Wah at 61 York Street to-day. One of them presented a laundry check, and while Wah was examining it the other man stepped behind him and knocked him down with a piece of lead pipe.

The men then rifled the money box, securing $30, with which they escaped.

Thomas Russell and Andrew Callan, who claimed to live at 7 Exchange Place, were arrested. Wah failed to identify either of them, but picked out the assistant prison keeper as one of his assailants.

MASTERS OF DIPHTHERIA

Brooklyn Doctors Thoroughly Proving the Power of Antitoxine.

DEATH RATE GREATLY DECREASED

Physicians, Called More Opportunely, Are More Freely Using the Remedy—How the Disease Is Contracted.

The number of cases of diphtheria in Brooklyn has been much greater this year than last, but the number of deaths has been much less, because, the physicians say, antitoxine has been freely used.

The records of the Health Department showed that between Nov. 30 and yesterday 130 cases of diphtheria had been reported. Dr. George E. West of the department told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that the number by noon to-day would be about 150.

Dr. West found that in the corresponding period of 1894 123 cases were reported. While there is an increase in the number of cases this year, he said, there has been a great decrease in the death rate.

"There is no denying the fact that there are more cases in Brooklyn at the present time than we like to see," said Dr. West, "but diphtheria is not epidemic by any means.

"The disease is not at all epidemic in tenements, but its spread is due in the main to walking cases of contagion. For instance, a child has the symptoms of diphtheria. The mother believes the child is suffering only from a severe cold, yet not severe enough to call in a physician.

"The child, however, has diphtheria, and is allowed to go to school and mingle with other children. The germs are carried around by these children, and in that way the disease is spread.

"The decrease in the death rate is due to the use of antitoxine. Antitoxine is being used by the physicians of Brooklyn in large quantities, and although no report has been made bearing upon the results of its use, it is generally conceded by the physicians that antitoxine is working like a charm."

The Eighth Ward, Dr. West said, had the most cases of diphtheria, and Public Schools No. 2 and 82 were noticeable as having been the places where the disease had had an opportunity to spread. This was due, he said, to the fact that it was not known the children had diphtheria. The Health Department, he said, was now working intelligently to prevent further contagion.

Dr. Frederick A. Jewett, chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, is highly elated over the results of the use of antitoxine. He said that in his own private practice and in the contagious disease hospital, the results had been most gratifying.

The main point, he said, was to administer the antitoxine early. He said that in the past people did not call in their physicians at the first symptoms of the disease, and consequently had a hard fight, and the deaths were greater, but now, when the people realized that they had diphtheria, they were treated at once. This, he said, has something to do with the decrease of deaths, but too much praise cannot be given to antitoxine.

"Antitoxine," he continued, "received a severe blow from Dr. Winter of this city, and it took some time to get over that, but it is again taking its place where it rightfully belongs, and will be used after Dr. Winter is dead.

"It is used more and more each day, and will continue to be used more, as soon as the people wake up to the fact that it is a great benefit in cases of diphtheria."

Dr. Jewett said that other physicians in Brooklyn were of the same opinion, that antitoxine had proved most gratifying in its results in the treatment of diphtheria.

HAD NO SICKNESS ON THE SHIP

Mr. Schwab Denounces the Story About the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Gustav H. Schwab, one of the agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, to which the Kaiser Wilhelm II. belongs, characterized as an outrage the statement published in some newspapers yesterday that the steamship was unhealthy and on her last inward voyage had smallpox aboard.

"The ship," he said, "had no sickness aboard on her last trip to this port. She had 504 passengers and a clean bill of health when she left Bremen; had no sickness on the way over, and, after two examinations of the passengers, one at Quarantine and one at Ellis Island, received a clean bill of health here.

"Some one must have written the story with malicious intent, for it was said that Dr. Benjamin Lee, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Board of Health, had examined some of our inward passengers in Braddock and said that they had smallpox and that four other Germans were believed to have the same disease.

"I communicated with Dr. Lee yesterday and he replied: 'Report from Braddock is a mistake. No sickness there or anywhere else that I know of in connection with the Kaiser Wilhelm II.'

"Whoever wrote the story did so without an effort to discover its truth, so far as I know. It was a most shameful thing to print, as the Kaiser Wilhelm II. goes out to-morrow with a long list of passengers that we would not place in an infected ship. Some of them saw the story and were naturally frightened. We have assured them that there is nothing to fear, and they are not afraid to sail in her. The matter will be at once laid before our counsel, and he will take such steps as the case warrants."

PORT CHESTER TRAMP CAMP RAIDED

Policemen Had to Shoot Before They Could Get Twelve to Surrender.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The entire police force of Port Chester, consisting of Capt. Theodore Parker, G. W. Tyler, James S. Merritt, and Jacob Baker, with six deputies, raided this morning an encampment of tramps between Port Chester and Rye, and captured twelve men.

Many complaints had been made about the tramps, who had become very bold and even invaded the streets of the village. Their rendezvous was behind a big rock near the railroad track. There a fire had been kept burning for two weeks.

The police made their descent upon the tramps in three squads. The tramps took alarm and fled in every direction. Each policeman fired two or three shots before they succeeded in halting the tramps. Three out of the gang escaped.

Among those captured was Charles Turner, a well-known character in Port Chester, against whom there has been a warrant pending for a long time. The tramps were sent to White Plains.

Gifts for the Episcopal Church.

The will of Mary Ann Rowland, who died Aug. 21 at 339 West Fifteenth Street, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. She leaves $1,000 to the Episcopal Church of the Annunciation, and the same amount to the domestic branch of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society. The residue is divided among a number of relatives.

Scalded by a Boiler Explosion.

Jacob R. Rabinowitz, who has a shop on the third floor of 25 Willett Street, was slightly scalded by a boiler explosion in his shop yesterday morning. A small fire was started as the result of the explosion, but not enough to excite the workers in the sweatshops above.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed for New-York offices, as follows: Idola H. Lockwood, Beards Hollow; William Hillman, Fairview; S. E. Reynolds, Petersburg.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE NEWEST FICTION

Andrew Lang's Romance.

A MONK OF FIFE. A Romance of the Days of Jeanne d'Arc. Done into English from the manuscript in the Scots College at Ratisvon. By Andrew Lang. 16mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

In "The Sign of the Ship" and at different intervals Mr. Andrew Lang has discussed historical evidences in regard to major or minor incidents having to do with Joan of Arc, and these magazine pages might be considered a preface to his "A Monk of Fife." Certainly Mr. Lang has carefully studied his French history and the troubled period of the first third of the fifteenth century. To the cultured Scot of to-day Joan of Arc will always be the heroine of her age, but to the Englishman, whether cultured or not, the Maid has interest only in very much less degree. The reason for Scotch sympathy is accounted for by the close relationship between Scotland and France during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

To revivify La Pucelle is a difficult task, for somehow she is more salient when carved in marble or painted on canvas than when described in cold print. You sometimes get chilled when you read the historical romance, when it becomes a close study. Mr. Andrew Lang has prettily worked in the love story of Norman Leslie and Eliot Hume. The villain is Father Thomas, called Noiroufle, and we suppose that might stand for a synonym of maroufle, a good French word, meaning a scoundrel. Mr. Lang constructs a perfectly human girl in Joan, who believes in her mission.

He has worked in in the neatest manner her prophecies. There is nothing overlooked, not even the fish incident. The Maid is going over to fight the English at Orleans, "and one man, old and ill clad," had caught a great fish in the Loire, and he offered it to the champion of France, and the host of the inn wanted to prepare it for breakfast. "Keep it for supper," said the Maid. "I will bring back a goddon prisoner to eat his part." There has been no question as to what the Maid meant by "goddon." That stood in the fifteenth century for an Englishman. It is the derivation of "goddon" which is disputed. Suffice to say your Englishman in 1420 swore a great deal, and even to-day in France the word is used to indicate an Englishman, but with a more distinct approach to the exact pronunciation. The incident of the fish is probably true, such minor things floating, while the greater facts have been ingulfed and lost centuries ago. There is a dispute of an ichthyological character today as to whether the big fish of the Loire was not an alose, or shad.

The Maid is fine when, "boden in effeir of war," she starts for the fray, "her holy sword girdled about her and a little battleaxe hanging from her saddle girth." Mr. Lang has at his tongue's end all the old words, Scotch and French, of the period. Eliot, angered with Norman Leslie, calls him "a gangrel loon." Once Norman's neck was in danger, and so he tells how "his craig was in peril," and supposably crag and scrag, though we apply scrag to mutton, are equivalent to neck. Supposably a "sculdudery song" is one that nice people would not like to give voice to.

Norman Leslie personifies the adventurous element in "A Monk of Fife," and he is as ready to strike with his whinger as with his golf club. One of Norman's escapes is Falstaffian. Mr. Lang writes a sobersided romance with precautions.

Mrs. Oliphant's Newest Story.

THE STORY OF A GOVERNESS. By Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant. 12mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

The wonder here is how a volume of 333 pages of close print was manufactured out of so little. This romance is a miracle of patient, painstaking toil, and the art lies in the author's trying to keep up the interest. The governess, Janet Summerhayes, leaves Clover, some nest in rural England, where she has been admirably brought up. She is a well-posted young person, having English history and piano-playing at her fingers' ends. Just before leaving Clover, Dr. Harding, a man twice her age, has offered her his hand. She rather laughs at such an idea. She will be a governess, and she builds up a romance in which she is to appear.

Janet becomes an instructress in Mrs. Harwood's establishment, a lady who lives elegantly in St. John's Wood, in London. The governess's first duty is to tame a shockingly bad little girl, Julia, for Mrs. Harwood has three children—Julia, who is the youngest; Gussie, an undecided kind of a young lady, and Dolff, an Oxford student, who is a cad. Julia is a small tiger, but Janet, by her cool ways, subdues her. Things are going along nicely, when, à la Jane Eyre, Janet hears at night an unearthly yell in a distant building on the Harwood grounds. Then the mystery begins. Gussie wants to marry a cynical young man, Charles Meredith. Janet is so charming that Meredith and Dolff both want to marry her. The unearthly howl proceeds from Mrs. Harwood's crazy husband. He had been a swindler, had been supposed dead, and, having run away with a good deal of money and returned, Mrs. Harwood had shut him up, indifferent to Lunacy Commissions. It is Janet's curiosity which finds it all out. Having set all the Harwood family wild by her discovery, and Dolff, in a fit of jealousy, having tried to kill Meredith, Janet discreetly retires, and takes up with Dr. Harding, and in time she becomes the wife of the leading physician in Liverpool. The three-volume novel, the regulation three-decker, finds in Mrs. Oliphant not only a designer as to hull, but also a sailing master.

Pathetic and Graceful in Diction.

PAUL HERIOT'S PICTURES. By Alison McClean. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

"From an Old Woman's Garden," by the author of the volume under notice, was deservedly popular. In "Paul Heriot's Pictures" there are eight stories, every one of which in excellent. "Paul Heriot" is the story of an English artist who, passing a Summer in Switzerland, is kind to a Swiss girl who loses her heart to him. Nobody ever hears the girl complain. She treasures the memory of her lover until she passes away with a broken heart. "The Christmas Dog" is tenderly written. Olive, Sir Philip Selwyn's daughter, is a spoiled child. She never had a mother to care for her. Olive is fond of animals, and on a biterly cold Christmas day she finds a half frozen dog. She cares for the dog and keeps it, much to Sir Philip's disgust, who despises dogs. Olive ought to have married Denis. But she ran away from home with a disreputable man and was married to him. The Christmas dog alone is left to the old father; then he loves the dog, and his affection is returned, and Sir Philip and the dog are inseparable. The outraged father refuses even to hear of Olive. It is the dog which brings about reconciliation between the father and the daughter. She has seen the error of her ways. The author of "Paul Heriot's Pictures" is endowed with a singular grace of diction, and knows exactly how to write the short, pathetic story.

Should Satisfy Most Boys.

THE HORSE FAIR. By James Baldwin. 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Phil, one day, was plowing with the old nag Dobbin in a tough cornfield not far from Greenport, when lo! all of a sudden, the horse disappeared, and in his place was a nice old man, who called himself Cheiron, and he shoved a card on Phil, and on it was written, "Cheiron, formerly of Mount Pelion, now with Morgan the Fay." That was quite sufficient for Phil, who, loving horses, at once understood that Cheiron would take him round to all the great race courses of the past.

You had better believe, (if you are a small boy) that Phil had a splendid time. He goes to the biggest kind of a Horse Show. Why, Madison Square Garden, or any other garden, could hold only a fraction of the horses on exhibition. We need only mention Pegasus, Mazeppa, Bucephalus, Bayard, and Rozinante. Then, as to the races, there were some against time, and there were high jumpers and a special exhibit of nondescript horses. "The Horse Fair" ought to be fully satisfying for most boys.

Natural, Pathetic, and Sober.

WHERE HIGHWAYS CROSS. By J. S. Fletcher. New-York: Macmillan & Co., 75 cents.

"Where Highways Cross" is a story soberly conceived, naturally told, and replete with pathos. It is "Hiring Fair" at Sicaster, the time when the men and maids seek service; and to the fair comes Elizabeth Verrell. She had hoped to find a place as a seamstress in Sicaster in a certain shop, but had been disappointed. She was penniless then, and must find work. That is why she takes her place in the hiring fair. Thorndyke Hepworth, a farmer and well-to-do man, wants a woman to take charge of his tablecloths and linen. Hepworth is an educated man of forty. He is a Methodist and an elder in the Church. Elizabeth's looks please him, and she seems so sad that his heart is touched. As head servant in his house Elizabeth looks closely to her master's interests. Then Hepworth, who has never loved before, is fascinated by Elizabeth's beauty. He proposes marriage. She tells him her story. She is a married woman, but does not know whether her husband is alive or dead. He had been accused of some crime—forgery—and had been put in prison. The story was that Walter Verrell, in endeavoring to escape, had been killed. Believing her husband innocent, Elizabeth still loves him. Then Hepworth gets what information he can from the authorities, and the Governor of the prison insists that Walter Verrell is dead. Hepworth urges his suit, and, at last, poor Elizabeth, who has known nothing but misfortune so far, reluctantly consents to become Hepworth's wife.

There come to Elizabeth, who really admires Hepworth's noble traits, some glimpses of possible happiness. The wedding day is fixed. The farmer goes to an inn to drink a glass of ale with his old friends, when a men who sits alone hears the name of Elizabeth Verrell. It is Walter Verrell. He is alive. He tells Hepworth his story. He was not innocent. He had committed forgery and had escaped. Hepworth is broken-hearted, for Elizabeth still declares her love for Walter. She is his wife. Then Hepworth gives the two a handsome sum of money and bids them godspeed. Maybe Elizabeth reclaimed her husband.

Scotland and India for Scenes.

THE RED ROWANS. By Mrs. F. A. Steel. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

Paul Macleod, Laird of Gleneira, started badly in his young days, and Jennie Duncan was the sufferer. There were few good traits about Paul, save a great deal of self-esteem. He was, as Mrs. Steel depicts him, a most irresistible man among women. When men read of a man who is "irresistible" he is generally despised by those of his own sex. The women may think differently. Paul, having done all the mischief he could, then quits Scotland, and enters the service. He goes to India, and returns after a number of years as a Captain. He is still selfish, has forgotten all about poor Jennie, and is not even conscious that he is a father.

Gleneira is in a forlorn condition. It is an incumbered estate; and Paul looks around for a woman with money. Lady Temple is Paul's sister, and she lays plans for him. The Woodward girl—her father has been a prosperous soap manufacturer—is paraded by Lady Temple. In fact, with Miss Temple there are two other women—the widow Vane, who nursed Paul from death to life in India, and a bright, strong-minded girl, Marjory Carmichael. Mrs. Steel devotes a great deal of space to the putting of these many characters in position, and, as an interlude, the children of Lady Temple are rather elaborately presented. Having started badly, Paul had a sinister conclusion. The girl he liked best, who is Marjory, is drowned, and the Captain has a mental shock and is partly bereft of his reason.

By Guy Boothby.

A BID FOR FORTUNE. A Novel. By Guy Boothby. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Boothby is most at home with dealers in tortoise shell, copra, and beche de mer, and the other products of the Pacific islands. Dick Hatteras has made his fortune in Papeete, and wishes to retire from business. He goes to Australia, en route for England. In one of the Sydney parks he rescues Phyllis Wetherell from thieves, and of course the two young people fall in love with one another, but Phyllis's papa says no. There is a mysterious personage in "A Bid for Fortune"—Dr. Nikola, who has in his service three rascals, Eastover, Pendergrast, and Baxter. Nikola, who has the power of second sight, does many extraordinary things. It would seem at one time as if Dick would lose his Phyllis, but, despite many accidents, at last the two are made happy.

Subtle and Curious.

A QUESTION OF FAITH. By L. Dougall. 16mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

This fiction is of the subtlest and depends on the obligations of an oath. Now it is generally held that when you have to swear to do a thing, or not to do a thing, the persuasion to action being, say, the muzzle of a pistol held at your forehead, then such an oath is null and void. Alice Boletho is a trim young woman with a nice property, and she ought to have married Hall Harvey, because both the young man and the lady had the same grandfather, and the marriage had been prearranged. Harvey is a sensible young fellow, and Alice likes him. It looks as if the course of love were about to run smoothly; only this: Alice can never be found when Hall is looking for her. She is out late at night unattended and comes home at daybreak, and she shows nervousness and mental strain. Hall is uneasy about Alice. There is a gushing widow, Mrs. Ross, who is Alice's friend—and toady, too—who helps to intensify the situation. The reason why Alice is away at unearthly hours is that an old crazy man had threatened to pitch her off the coomb, or hill side, if she did not come to the relief of a son of the old maniac, which son was dying. The incident is very far-fetched and impossible, and who the old man saw or his son the reader does not know. Alice swears under pain of death not to tell, and she keeps her word until the maniac and his son die. Then Hall gets weary and is cross with Alice. She accuses him of not putting the most perfect reliance in her, and so their lives drift apart. At the conclusion it looks as if Alice would marry her guardian, a man of fifty, and Hall would take the gushing, scheming Mrs. Ross. The moral obligation of an oath does not belong to light fiction. "A Question of Faith" has the merit of being curious.

LITERARY NOTES

—Some letters from Wirt, Webster, and Calhoun, found in a Washington garret, will be printed in the January number of The Century. They were addressed to a young law student and contain advice as to his studies.

—The Frederick A. Stokes Company announces for future numbers of its popular Pocket Magazine: December Number—"The Long Arm," Mary E. Wilkins; "A Christmas Tale," A Conan Doyle; "Miracles—A Ballad," Rudyard Kipling; "A Storiette," Eugene Field. January Number—"The Devil and the Deep Sea," Rudyard Kipling, "The Twinkling of an Eye," Brander Matthews; "A Storiette," L. C. Moulton; "A Sketch," Gilbert Parker. February Number—"The Phantom Staircase," Max Pemberton; "Comfort Pease," Mary E. Wilkins; "A Sketch," Robert J. Burdette; "A Storiette," Elizabeth Fuller.

—A biography of L. Q. C. Lamar has been undertaken by his son-in-law, ex-Chancellor Mayes of the University of Mississippi.

—By arrangement with the author's executors D. Appleton & Co. publish William H. Bishop's translation of Champfleury's "Faience Violin."

—William Heinemann, the London publisher, will bring out an edition of Stephen Crane's war story, "The Red Badge of Courage." Mr. Crane has been invited to dine with the Society of the Philistines, of East Aurora, N. Y. In his letter accepting the invitation he says: "The only obstacle in the way of my accepting an invitation at once so cordial and so kind is the fact that an acceptance, it seems to me, is a tacit admission of my worthiness in the circumstances. Believe me, this sense of embarrassment that I should be at all considered as a fit person for such distinction is my solitary discomfort. But I have industriously blunted this sense and can say that it will deal me great pleasure to dine with the Society of the Philistines on Thursday evening, Dec. 19."

—Extremely artistic and certainly unconventional is the new quarterly, The Black Book, issued at 111 Broadway. An illustrated magazine of art and affairs, as announced on the title page, this new publication presents an attractive appearance. In size it is a large quarto, with a cover in two colors; the printing is excellent, the paper of fine quality, and the numerous illustrations are decorative, if somewhat varied as to their artistic value. They include drawings after F. Hopkinson Smith, William M. Chase, Audrey Beardsley, Gribayedoff, De Thulstrup, and a hitherto unpublished set of half a dozen sketches by the late Charles Dickens. Charles C. Curran contributes a frontispiece in the shape of a charcoal head, entitled "Day Dreams." The letterpress will be found of interest to the art student, the artist, and those who are interested in things artistic. There is an account of the Art Students' League, of Cheret and his Posters, of Audrey Beardsley, who is by no means taken seriously, and much other interesting matter.

—The story of the December number of Outing, which has just appeared, is a pretty little tale of love, by Florence Guertin. "A River Between" brings out the points of a grievance which Brooklyn people have against New-Yorkers in general, and Brooklyn young women against Brooklyn young men in particular. Miss Guertin is a young society woman of Brooklyn, and undoubtedly knows by experience something of the grievances of which she writes. The story first had a public hearing before it was published at a big reception given by the Civitas Club, a very patriotic organization, to which Miss Guertin and a large number of young women of the same social standing belong. The friends of the Civitas Club members, young men from Brooklyn and New-York, were present, and the story made the hit of the evening.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE CAMBRIDGE NATURAL HISTORY. Edited by S. F. Harmer and A. E. Shipley. Vol. V. Peripatus, by Adam Sedgwick; Myriapods, by F. G. Sinclair; Insects, by David Sharp. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

ESSAYS. By Arthur Christopher Benson. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

NEW-ORLEANS, THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE. By Grace King. With illustrations by Frances E. Jones. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

METHODS OF MIND TRAINING, CONCENTRATED ATTENTION, AND MEMORY. By Catharine Allen. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

IN A WALLED GARDEN. By Bessie Rayner Belloc. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

THE JOURNAL OF A SPY IN PARIS DURING THE REIGN OF TERROR, JANUARY—JULY, 1794. By Raoul Hesdin. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE YOUTH OF PARNASSUS, AND OTHER STORIES. By Logan Pearsall Smith. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

A NEW VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD BY A COURSE NEVER SAILED BEFORE. By Daniel Defoe. Edited by George A. Aitken. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE. By Jane Austen. Illustrated by Charles E. Brock. With an introduction by Austin Dobson. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THE BROWN AMBASSADOR. A Story of the Three Days' Moon. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

HISTORICAL ESSAYS. By the late J. B. Lightfoot, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

A PITILESS PASSION. By Ella Macmahon. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY FROM RICHARD II. TO CHARLES I. By the Rev. A. J. Church. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

'CENSION. A Sketch. From Paso del Norte. By Maude Mason Austin. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

OUTLINE OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Greenough White, A. M. Part I. The Middle Ages. 16mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE LOTTERY TICKET. By J. T. Trowbridge. Illustrated. 18mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

A POCKET HISTORY OF THE PRESIDENTS AND INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES. Compiled by Thomas Rand. Size about two inches square. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 25 cents.

A LIEUTENANT AT EIGHTEEN. By Oliver Optic. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Cambridge edition. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

FROEBEL'S GIFTS. By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

ON WINDS OF FANCY BLOWN. Original verse and illustrations by Mary Yale Shapleigh. Square 8vo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.

THE HIDDEN FAITH. An Occult Story of the Period. By Alwyn M. Thurber. 12mo. Chicago: F. M. Harley Publishing Co. $1.25.

ISRAEL AMONG THE NATIONS. A Study of the Jews and Anti-Semitism. By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Translated by Frances Hellman. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

THE SECRET OF MANKIND. With Some Singular Hints Gathered in the Elsewhere or After Life from Certain Eminent Personages, &c. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

GEOLOGICAL BIOLOGY. An Introduction to the Geological History of Organisms. By Henry Shaler Williams. 8vo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.80.

GERMAN HISTORICAL PROSE. Selected and Edited with Notes by Hermann Schoenfeld, Ph. D. 24mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

BROKEN NOTES FROM A GRAY NUNNERY. By Julia Sherman Halleck. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

THE LEGEND OF AULUS. By Flora Macdonald Shearer. 18mo. San Francisco: William Doxey.

IN UNKNOWN SEAS. A Poem. Written by George Horton. 16mo. Cambridge: The University Press.

LEGENDS OF THE MADONNA AND LEGENDS OF THE MONASTIC ORDERS. By Anna Jameson. Edited, with additional notes by Estelle M. Hurll, and abundantly illustrated with designs from ancient and modern art. 8vo. Two volumes. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3 per volume.

THE MIDSUMMER OF ITALIAN ART. By Frank P. Stearns. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

THE CUP OF TREMBLING AND OTHER STORIES. By May Halleck Foote. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

MEMOIRS OF EARLY ITALIAN PAINTERS. By Anna Jameson. Thoroughly revised and in part rewritten by Estelle M. Hurll. With sixty-two portraits. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $8.

BRITISH AND EUROPEAN BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS. By A. W. Kappel and W. Egmont Kirby. With thirty colored plates. By H. Deuchert and S. Slocombe. Folio. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50.

NOVELS BY EMINENT HANDS. By William Makepeace Thackeray. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

THE ECHO CLUB. By Bayard Taylor. With a prologue by Richard Henry Stoddard. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

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NEW BOOKS

For the week ending Dec. 7, 1895.

BALZAC.—The Complete Novels of H. de Balzac.
Edited by George Saintsbury. Volume VI.

THE QUEST OF THE ABSOLUTE. (La Recherche de l'Absolu.)
Translated by Ellen Marriage. With a preface by George Saintsbury. 12mo, silk cover, uncut, gilt top, $1.50.

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They are chic, they are picturesque, they are delicately pretty, or they are even grotesque. The publishers have discovered that the body must, in the course of nature, express the sentiments of the soul. If there is in some cases more substance to the charming exterior than the interior will warrant, there is an aesthetic pleasure to be found in a pretty binding that will almost support an uninteresting story. There are even more than the usual number of old friends out this year in new and magnificent attire, with the gay young débutantes who are appearing for their first holiday season.

At the House of Dutton.

The house of E. P. Dutton & Co. is a treasure house of calendars, dainty gift books, and new and original books for children. "The Cathedral Chimes" is one of the prettiest calendars. It is composed of six large sheets, showing as many of England's famous cathedrals. "The Flower of the Year" calendar shows twelve varieties of blossoms in exquisite colors. The violet, pansy, and forget-me-not calendars are composed respectively of those flowers.

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Edward Arnold's Collection.

"Tommy Atkins of the Ramchunders," by Robert Blatchford, is one of the most attractive books published by Edward Arnold. The cover is pretty and appropriate. It is a bright red, and has on the outside five of the guns which serve Tommy Atkins and his friends in their soldier life. Tommy himself appears in uniform on the poster which advertises the book, looking very natty in his uniform, including the bright red coat. The book appeared only the middle of this week. "Merrie England," a Socialistic book, by the same author, had a very large sale in England.

"Fire and Sword in the Soudan," by Slatin Pasha, is a book that is coming out about the middle of this month, and promises to be interesting. In it Slatin Pasha tells of his experiences in the Soudan, his imprisonment during the siege of Khartoum, and of his travels into unknown regions of the country. There is a map, said to be the first authentic one of the part of the country produced. There are thirty-two illustrations by R. Talbot Kelly.

Dean Hole has his opinions of America embodied in a volume entitled "A Little Tour in America." "Early Victorian Literature" is a new book, by Frederic Harrison, and "The Demagogue and Lady Phayre" is a new book by William J. Locke. A large work of the house is "Paradise Lost," illustrated by William Strang. The illustrations are all beautifully etched upon French hand-made paper, and are inserted into the leaves of the book. A new edition of Scott's novels is an exact reproduction of the edition of 1829 in style and color. An improvement has been made in printing it upon very light weight paper.

The Nelson Books.

The name of Thomas Nelson & Sons is a warrant for any book which may come from their house. Their children's books go largely into Sunday school libraries. "How Jack Mackenzie Won His Epaulettes" is a new book by one of the boys' favorite writers, Dr. Gordon Stables.

"Doris, the Bear Hunter," is another boy's book and "In Taunton Town" is a new book by Evelyn Everett-Green. This is the second of Mrs. Green's books this year. Her writings are always standard, and always in demand. Ballantyne's books are boys' books, which are always attractive. "Tuck-Up Songs," in bright board covers, is a book of familiar rhymes and pictures for very little children.

Dainty little editions of the "Imitation of Christ" and "Christian Year," are out in the Oxford Thumb edition for the first time. These little books are 2 by 1¾ inches in size. They are bound in leather, and printed on the finest India paper. A neat little leather-covered case contains a miniature edition of Scott's poems, including the verses in his prose works. The volumes are also printed on the Oxford India paper. They are in five volumes.

At the Frederick A. Stokes Company's.

"The Tavern of Three Virtues" is one of the big books of the season at the house of Frederick A. Stokes Company. The translation from the original of Saint-Juirs is a story which lends itself delightfully to the art of the illustrator, and the sixty drawings by Daniel Vierge are everything that could be desired.

A portrait of Vierge forms the frontispiece. The cover is a handsome one of dark buff linen, with gold trimmings. This is in heavily embossed work, showing the title and a deep design around the cover.

"Fair Women of To-day" is an attractive book by Samuel Minturn Peck. The feature of the book is to be found in the facsimiles of water color portraits by Caroline C. Lovell of thirteen beautiful young Southern women. The frontispiece is a portrait of Miss Winnie Davis.

A pretty work with illustrations by Ellen G. Emmet, a cousin of Rosina Emmet, is a "Cluster of Gems," by Volney Streamer. The illustrations from water colors are of ballet girls in dainty designs—pretty poses and beautiful coloring. There is a picture for each month, and in the corner of each illustrated page is a precious stone, the one for that particular month.

Three different designs in covers are used. Two are of buckram, bearing gold and silver designs, and the third is silk, with the designs in gold. Each volume is in a box.

"The Collections of Water Color Fac Similes" form four beautiful volumes. There are dogs, cats, roses, pansies, and, perhaps the most interesting of all, a volume containing six drawings of military characters by W. Granville Smith. They represent officers of the French, Russian, Italian, German, and English armies, and one of the Continental Guard of 1764.

The illustrations of all these volumes appear in the calendars, of which the firm has a very beautiful collection. Miss Emmet's ballet girls also appear on these yearly time keepers.

Very unique "Moving Toy Books" have comic illustrations, with rubber faces. A lever at the bottom of the page is pulled, and the expression of the face is changed entirely. There are charming little princes and princesses as paper dolls, the figures taken from the small people in the royal families of all countries. Each doll has three appropriate costumes. The little princes and princesses also appear in book form.

At Brentano's.

There does not seem to be anything in the way of English, French, or German books that Brentano's has not ready for the holiday market. True, however, to the principles which the firm advanced during the past year, it has made a specialty of popular books at popular prices.

"Brentano's Readers' Library" is one of these specialties. There are sixteen sets of books, with three volumes in a set, handsomely bound in half calf, gilt tops, and only costing $3.75 each. The idea is to cover the writings of standard authors very thoroughly. The subjects are grouped in a comprehensive manner. One set will contain "Darwin's Descent of Man," "Darwin's Origin of Species," and "Spencer's First Principles." Other subjects are taken up in the same way.

A popular edition of the standard novels, Dickens, Thackeray, &c., neatly bound in English buckram cloth, is also ready at popular prices. A descriptive catalogue of the Readers' Library is to be issued soon.

Two beautiful year books have been arranged by two clergymen, one by the Rev. Dr. G. S. H. Walpole of the Episcopal Church, with an introduction by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and the other by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Presbyterian Church. There are all the standard works in French, with the modern novels, and a large collection of German books, for which there is an increasing demand. These include books by modern German realists but little known in this country.

"The Baby's Biography" is a book for keeping the records of baby's life, from the first smile and tooth. To President Cleveland a volume for each of his little daughters was presented by the firm.

At Messrs. Richmond's.

"La Chartreuse de Parma," by Henri Beyle, is a translation from the French upon which the firm of George H. Richmond & Co. congratulates itself. This is the first rendering of the work into English. It was intended to obtain the original plates from which the first illustrations were made, but it was found that they had been destroyed. Mercier was then engaged to make new etchings from the illustrations of the French copy of the book.

The translation has one more illustration than the original work. One which was issued with the prospectus when the book first appeared was omitted from the book. The American publishers did not discover this for some time. They then sent to France, and were fortunately able to secure the prospectus of fifteen years back, and the extra plate was made. There are three editions of the book. The thirty-three etchings are beautiful.

The first number of the "Spanish Armada Tracts" is an interesting book, prettily bound in blue cartridge paper boards. "The Literary Shop," by James L. Ford, is out in a second edition in cloth, and his new book, "Dolly Dillenbeck," is similarly bound.

CITIZENS WOULD HAVE THE STATION

Meeting to Consider the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Project.

A call has been issued for a citizens' mass meeting in the Harlem Opera House next Tuesday evening "to protest against the abandonment of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station by the New-York Central Railroad." The people of Harlem are much exercised over the prospect that New-York Central trains will not be stopped to take on and leave off passengers at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue.

Ex-Appraiser A. P. Ketcham will preside, and it is expected that addresses will be made by Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Senator Jacob Cantor, Charles Blandy, the Rev. J. Elmendorf, John A. Mason, George P. Webster and others. Among the signers of the call are: William A. Martin, H. C. F. Koch, David F. Porter, Charles L. Runk, C. L. Sulzberger, George Ehret, Leander H. Crall, the Rev. C. De Witt Bridgman, the Rev. Father Power, Daniel P. Hayes, and J. Romaine Brown.

According to he original plan of the Park Avenue improvement, the New-York Central Railroad Company proposed to erect an extensive station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. That was with the understanding on the part of the New-York Central officers that the owners of adjacent property should make no claims for damages in consequence of the presence of the station. One or more of the property owners, however, applied for an injunction against the construction of the proposed station, and the New-York Central Company was confronted with the alternative of entering into litigation or paying damages to the objecting property holders.

President Depew says that the company cannot consistently afford to pay any large amount of money for the privilege of locating a passenger station at that particular point.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY WORK

Reports Made at the Stated Meeting of the Board of Managers.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House Thursday. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler.

Announcement was made of the death of Henry Dickinson, one of the Managers of the society, and a memorial paper was adopted concerning him.

Communications from foreign lands were presented to the board from the Rev. H. Loomis, who is visiting Corea in furtherance of the work of the society in that country; from the Rev. M. Bowen of Turkey, giving detailed accounts of the sad outrages committed upon Christians in that empire, and the dangers to which missionaries and colporteurs are exposed, and calling upon the people of this country to do what they can to relieve the widespread suffering; from the Rev. Joseph Norwood of Venezuela, telling of the dangerous illness of one of his colporteurs, occasioned by exposure during a recent tour into the interior; from the Rev. H. C. Tucker of Rio de Janeiro, with further orders for Scriptures; from the Rev. H. P. Hamilton of Mexico, relating how the people had become impoverished by the Guadalupe pilgrimages, hindering the sale of the Scriptures, from their inability to purchase, as they had spent their little all for candles for the fête; from the Rev. A. M. Milne of La Plata, with statistics showing the immense population in Peru without the Bible; from the Rev. Francis G. Penzotti of Guatemala, announcing his safe arrival in Callao, whither he was compelled to go on account of ill health; from the Rev. W. L. Whipple of Persia, reporting unusually large sales of Scriptures at the Oroomiah and Hamadan stations; and from the Rev. J. R. Hykes speaking of the hindrances to Christian work in China.

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Distribution, grants of books were made to the value of about $9,912. Many of these are to be circulated in South America, Central America, and Mexico.

The issues from the Bible House in November were 80,475 volumes; issue since April 1, 615,244 volumes.

SALE OF RARE ENGLISH WORKS

Bibliographical and Historical Miscellanies—Ancient History.

At the third day's sale yesterday by Bangs & Co. of a consignment of books from England the following works were sold:

E. Lodge's "Portraits and Memoirs of Illustrious Personages of British History," twelve volumes, in eighty parts, uncut, rare in this desirable form, $42; Miss Pardoe's "The Court and Reign of Francis the First, King of France," eleven fine portraits on steel, two volumes, London, Bentley, 1849, bright copy of the first edition, scarce, $11.

Philobiblon Society's "Bibliographical and Historical Miscellanies," complete set, from commencement, under the patronage of Prince Albert, in 1854, to the dissolution of the society, in 1884, fifteen volumes, uncut, London, 1854-84, very scare, a small number only having been printed for members of the society, $31.84; C. Rollin's "Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthagenians, Assyrians," &c., eighteenth revised edition, portrait and maps, six volumes, London, 1847, $4.50.

"The Italian Novelists," translated by Thomas Roscoe, 1825, and "The German and the Spanish Novelists," eleven volumes, crown, octavo, uncut, original bindings, London, 1825-32, $17.05.

The American National Institute.

A certificate of incorporation of the American National Institute was filed yesterday with the County Clerk. The objects are stated to be the establishment and maintenance in Paris, France, of an institution founded by Miss Mathilda Smedley of New-York for the study and cultivation of the liberal arts by American women.

The Directors are Chauncey M. Depew, Henry G. Marquand, Thomas Hunter, Edward Walpole Warren, Charles F. Hoffman, John F. Dillon, John D. Crimmins, Henri Von Daur, Candace Wheeler, Mary R. Callendar, Caroline De Forrest, Helena de Kay Gilder, Sarah E. Buckbee, and Mathilda Smedley of this city, and ex-Gov. Chamberlain of Brunswick, Me.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Very Light, and Prices Higher.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Easier—Cotton Higher—Coffee Firm.

Business was very light in grain and mainly through local scalping, with prices higher with the West and on local covering. Provisions were easier and very dull. Cotton was unsettled and fairly active, closing higher on local covering. Coffee advanced 5@20 points and had a fair trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat in elevator	70½@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	22¾@	22⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35¼@	35½
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10	@$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30	@ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00	@ 9.50
Lard, Western steam	5.50	@ 5.60
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	24 @	26
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4⅞
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14⅜@	..
Cheese, State full cream, new	9¼@	10¼
Copper, lake	10.75 @	..
Lead	3.27½@	3.30

WHEAT—Contracts advanced ⅛c on foreign buying; fell ⅛@⅜c on local realizing; rallied ⅝@⅞c with the West and on local covering; closed firm at ½@¾c advance, with only a local trade, and chiefly switching....Spot was firm and in light demand. Sales: 50,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at 2c under May, free on board, store. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4¼c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1¾c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3¼c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3¼c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, 249,204 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 325,748 bushels, receipts, 178,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 312,160 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and firm at unchanged prices, with trading only local. ....Spot was dull and steady at ¼c decline. Sales, 64,000 bushels, including 20,000 bushels No. 2 white on private terms, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels old No. 2 at 35 13-16@36c delivered; 12,000 bushels steamer mixed at 34¾c elevator; 2,000 bushels do at 35¾c delivered; 10,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36½c elevator, and 4,000 bushels kiln dried at 34c elevator....Receipts, 95,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 256,386 bushels. ....Clearances hence, 27,546 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 280,744 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ⅛@¼c on local buying and closed firm, with a light trade. ....Spot were more active and ¼c higher. Sales, 124,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24¼c bid; No. 2 white, clipped, 24½c; No. 3, 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 22⅛@22⅞c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3, 22c for 5,000 bushels; rejected white, 21½c; rejected mixed, 21⅛c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¾@23⅞c for 12,000 bushels; track mixed, 23@24½c; track white, 23½@27c for 80,000 bushels....Receipts, 76,400 bushels; exports, 435 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	280,000	65⅞@66½	66½
January	110,000	66 7-16@67¼	67¼
March	....	.. @..	69¼
May	1,570,000	67¾@68½	68½
June	10,000	68 @68½	68½
July	....	.. @..	68¾
Total	1,970,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	15,000	34⅞@..	34⅞
January	30,000	34 9-16@34¾	34¾
May	225,000	35¼@35½	35½
Total	270,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	.. @..	22¾
January	10,000	23¼@23⅜	23⅜
February	....	.. @..	23⅞
May	60,000	25⅛@25¼	25¼
Total	70,000		

FLOUR—There was only a moderate inquiry, and receivers asked full prices. Sales, 9,200 bbls, including 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.50, 1,400 bbls Winter patents at $3.50@$3.75, 600 bbls No. 1 at $2.90@$3.10, 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.75, 800 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10, and 300 bbls Southern at $3.30....Arrivals, 12,160 bbls and 22,432 sacks; exports, 13,201 bbls and 26,538 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 79,970 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.55@$2.60 per bbl; supers, $2.70@$2.75; No. 2, $2.80@$2.90; No. 1, $2.90@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.40@$3.50; patents, $3.50@$3.75; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.40@$2.80; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Demand fair at steady prices. Sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and firm at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 42c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.10; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.40; granulated yellow meal, $2.25@$2.50; white do, $2.50@$2.60; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine do, 85c.

FEED—Light demand at steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@60½c, middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 60@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a held market here substantially, with no increase of demand, but the firm tone of the South did not justify offerings of the moderate supplies here, or at least under late quoted prices. There were bids of 29c for prime yellow, with 29½c asked, while one small lot—50 barrels—sold for January at 30c. Good off-grade was at 28@28¼c; crude, in bbls, at 26c The South was offering to sell only small lots here and there, and generally preferred to hold, while making only moderate accumulations. Twenty-two cents was asked for crude in bulk at near-coast points. Possibly 21½c would have secured a lot here and there, while general trading was at 21c. COCOANUT OIL was firm; sale of 100 tons Ceylon at £21 10s, cost and freight. LINSEED was held firmly, with moderate demands; American 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta, 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair trade demand, with pure unracked yellow at 50c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was quiet and firm, with 52@53c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—Oil opened and highest, $1.30; lowest, $1.27; closed, $1.30 bid. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.38.

OIL CITY, Dec. 6.—Oil opened and highest, $1.30; lowest, $1.25; closed, $1.20 bid.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—More or less weakness prevailed all around, but especially upon this market, in consideration of the almost complete absence of demand for cash stuff, notably lard, with difficulty in selling the latter within 10 points of the asking price. The West was only slightly easier, where an active movement was going on to the home trade and for export, the latter probably chiefly in the way of consignments, but the packers meeting all wants promptly at the seemingly low figures, since hogs were to be had at prices to give a good profit on the products, and especially so for lard. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day at 27,000 head.

LARD—The West was about 2½ points lower, where supplies were put on offer freely and demands good, with December closing at 5.17½c; January was at 5.32½@5.35c, May at 5.55@5.57½c, closing at 5.57½c bid. Here it was hard to sell cash. While 5.60c was asked, there was no bidding over 5.50c, and one tank sold at 5.22½c, cost and freight here. December option closed 5.60c, nominal. City Steam was easy; sales, 100 tcs, 5.20c. Refined was quiet; Continent, 6.05c; South American, 6.40c; compound, 4⅝@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—There was more of a business here for export, and sales of 400 bbls mess. At the West there was a little weakness, without marked change in prices, where December closed at $7.80, nominal, while January was $8.62½@$8.67½, closing $8.65, bid; May closed $9@$9.02½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—Was at a trifle lower prices at the West on the short-rib deals, and moderately active, where January closed 4.35c bid; May, 4.57½@4.60c.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow trading all around, and a generally weak line of prices. Sales of a car sweet pickled hams, on private terms, and a car California green hams at 4¼c at the West. City cutmeats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5⅛@5¼c; 10-lb average, 5⅜c; pickled hams, 8¼@8⅜c; clear bellies, 5¼@5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 5¼@5½c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7⅛c; 18 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 7⅝c; sweet pickled hams, 14@16 lb, 7⅝@7¾c.

BEEF—The exporters were moderate buyers, and the general movement was running in a conservative way, with prompt sellers at easy figures. Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—There was a slow and weak market, with $14 quoted at the West, and $14.50@$15 here, and a sale of a car lot at $14.50, cost and freight here.

HOGS—Were offered here at lower figures. Receipts at the West 82,424 head; same time last year, 75,689 head. Chicago—Receipts, 40,000 head; fairly active; were barely steady; $3.35@$3.62½. Cincinnati—Receipts, 8,356 head; easy; $3@$3.55. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,068 head; steady; $3@$3.50. Omaha—Receipts, 6,000 head; opened steady to slow; $3.25@$3.45. Pittsburg—Steady; $3.65@$3.75. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; steady; $3.35@$3.45. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.55@$3.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; $3.40@$3.55. Quotations here were 4⅝c for heavy, 4¾c for 180 lb, 4⅞c for 160 lb, 5c for 140 lb, 5c for 120 lb, and 5⅛@5¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The home trade was not willing to pay the 4 3-16c price for city, yet that price was held steadily. A lot of 50 hhds city was sold at 4 3-16c. Of country-made sales of 45,000 lb, in lots, at 4⅛@4⅝c, as to quality. At the London sale there was a decline of 6d, with 2,000 casks offered and about one-quarter of the amount sold.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the asking price was 5¼c, but it was not salable at that, although possibly at 5⅛c a little business could have been done. In lard stearine nothing of importance done, with 6⅛c a nominal rate for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened at a slight decline with Europe, but rallied on free local covering, and closed firm at 5@20 points advance, with a fair trade Havre was weak at unchanged prices to ¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ½ pfennig up. ....Spot Rio dull at 14⅜c for No. 7. Sales, 100 bags Central American and 100 bags Mexican on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 13.55c, 500 bags at 13.60c; January, 250 bags at 13.60c; February, 250 bags at 13.50c; March, 1,000 bags at 13.45c, May, 500 bags at 12.90c; September, 250 bags at 11.95c; total, 3,000 bags. Between Call and Close.—December, 250 bags at 13.60c, 500 bags at 13.55c; January, 1,000 bags at 13.60c, 750 bags at 13.75c; February, 250 bags at 13.50c, 500 bags at 13.60c; March, 250 bags at 13.35c, 500 bags at 13.40c, 500 bags at 13.45c, 1,250 bags at 13.50c, 750 bags at 13.55c; May, 2,500 bags at 12.85c, 2,000 bags at 12.95c, 1,000 bags at 13.00c; July, 1,250 bags at 12.45c; September, 250 bags at 12.05c; October, 750 bags at 12.80; total, 14,250 bags. Exchange—65 points paid to exchange 1,500 bags May for December; January, 1897, 750 bags at 11.65c; total for day, 21,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

January, 13.70@13.80c; February, 13.60@13.70c; March, 13.50@13.55c; April, 13.15@13.25c; May, 13.00@13.05c; June, 12.65@12.75c; July, 12.50@12.55c; August, 12.20@12.30c; September, 12.05@12.15c; October, 11.85@11.95c; November, 11.75@11.85c; December, 13.70@13.80c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	259,279	
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,345	
Total stock in New-York to-day		254,934
Total stock in Baltimore	23,176	
Deliveries yesterday	603—22,573	
Total stock in New-Orleans	51,301	
Deliveries yesterday	906—50,395	
		72,968
Total stock in United States		327,902
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 5	86,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 5	28,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Dec. 5	80,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 30	30,000	
		224,000
Total		551,902
Same time 1894		536,291

COFFEE AFLOAT PER STEAMER FROM RIO, SANTOS, AND VICTORIA.

	From Rio.	From Santos.	From Victo.
Nov. 7-12—Kaffir Pr., N. Y.	14,000	1,000	3,000
Nov. 9-18—Pascal, N. Y.	....	7,000	11,000
Nov. 12-19—Salerno, N. Y.	7,000	1,000	....
Nov. 12-15—Cordoba, N. O.	6,000	3,000	....
Nov. 16—Wordsworth, N. Y.	18,000	....	....
Nov. 16-22—Biela, N. Y.	3,000	18,000	....
Nov. 23-26—Asiatic Pr., N.Y.	16,000	8,000	3,000
Nov. 23-30—Hogarth, N. Y.	....	7,000	13,000
Nov. 28—Leibnitz, N. Y.	10,000	....	....
Dec. 4—Endeavour, N. Y.	4,000	....	....
Dec. 5—Sirius, N. Y.	8,000	....	....
Dec. 5—Nasmyth, N. Y.	....	20,000	....
Dec. 5—Grecian Prince, N.Y.	....	2,000	....
Total	86,000	67,000	30,000
Same time last year	108,000	105,000	20,000

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 14⅜

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 26½@27c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 17@18c; Bocono, 17½@18c; Tovar, 17¾@18c; Merida, 18@20c; Cucuta, 17@20c; Central America—Costa Rica, 16¼@20c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17½c; Caracas, 18@21c; Puerto Cabello, 17@20½c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21½c; Bogota, 20@22c; Mexican—Cordova, 18@19½c; Oaxaca, 19@21c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 24@24½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active, and closed steady at 8@9 points advance, due to local covering and better reports from Europe....Spot was quiet and steady ....Sales 203 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8⅝c; middling uplands, 8⅜c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, 1½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, 7-16c off; strict good ordinary, 13-16c off; good ordinary, 1⅛c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, 7-16c off; strict low middling stained, 1⅜c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
December	8.12@8.13	8.09	8.09	200
January	8.14@8.15	8.16	8.08	54,200
February	8.19@8.20	8.19	8.14	1,900
March	8.24@8.25	8.26	8.19	100,600
April	8.30@8.31	8.32	8.25	3,000
May	8.34@8.35	8.35	8.29	16,700
June	8.38@8.40	8.37	8.33	700
July	8.40@8.41	8.40	8.40	300
August	8.41@8.43	8.42	8.38	500
September	8.12@8.15	..	..	....
October	7.99@8.01	8.00	7.95	500
Total				178,600

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	This Week.	This Week Last Year.
Galveston	4632	8186	5317	4271	38771	75198
N. Orleans	20296	14718	7025	7645	77889	93910
Mobile	1514	386	1773	1364	8192	11568
Savannah	6365	4733	3823	4991	32014	41283
Charleston	781	2632	1459	1824	9164	15430
Wilmington	3357	2101	1611	1855	12131	10726
Norfolk	2147	2241	2350	1066	14515	31786
Baltimore	100	..	..	1867	1967	15578
New-York	2745	..	389	..	3134	11644
Boston	932	676	510	546	3954	4902
Philad'a	411	395	50	200	1655	6304
West Point	1936	2150	1203	1426	7928	18947
Newport N.	..	..	..	..	181	2001
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	13092	9230
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	5570	3634
Total	45216	38218	25510	27055	231157	....
This day last week	33464	37590	19071	27982	....	....
This day last year	60978	46207	47436	61070	....	352151

The movement at interior points was as follows: For the Week—Receipts, 159,372 bales; shipments, 148,492 bales; stock, 510,846 bales; against last year's receipts of 262,699 bales; shipments, 281,905 bales; stock, 471,171 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

	Liverpool, Dec. 6, 1895.	1894.
Sales of the week	73,000	54,000
Sales, American	62,000	48,000
Sales for export	2,000	2,000
Sales for speculation	2,000	4,000
Actual export	9,000	14,000
Forwarded	83,000	65,000
Total stock	954,000	895,000
Of which American	811,000	755,000
Total imports of week	122,000	123,000
Of which American	90,000	111,000
Amount afloat	222,000	390,000
Of which American	210,000	380,000

Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool—Dec. 6, 1895, 4 9-16d; Dec. 7, 1894, 3⅛d; Dec. 8, 1893, 4¼d.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A firm market with demand fair....New Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do. open kettle, fair to prime, 23@30c; Puerto Rico 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Prices firm and a very good demand reported....Domestic—ordinary to prime, 2½@4⅝c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice flour, per 100 lb, $1@$1.10; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly, but without demand for the day....Refined fairly active and unchanged....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅛@3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test 2⅞@3c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3½@3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝@4¾c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 3-16@4⅜c; softs, 3⅝@4¼c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market is showing weakness for both medium and pea. Trade is very slack, and holders are anxious to attract new custom. Marrow steady, with the demand keeping close up to the supply. Not much interest in red kidney at the moment, and feeling easy. Other varieties of domestic without quotable change. Green peas barely steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.60; do, pea, $1.30@$1.32½; do, medium, $1.35@$1.40; do, white kidney, $1.70@$1.75; do, red kidney, $1.30; do, turtle soup, $1.55@$1.60; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, lima, California, $1.90@$1.95; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.10@$1.20; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.05@$1.15; green peas, barrels, 85c; do, bags, 75@77½c; do, Scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—A well sustained market for all nice lots, with fancy in light supply. Demand continues fair....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@25c; Western, 16@26c; do, extra, 26c; do, June, 16@22c; State dairy, 12@22c; do, extra, 19@22c; Western imitation creamery, 13@19c; do, factory, 9@16c; rolls, 11@17c.

CHEESE—A fair run of orders for small lots. Fancy is held with confidence.... State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c, do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Fancy fresh in light offering and firm. State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; do, fair to good, 22@24c; Western, fresh, fancy, 23c; do, fair to good, 21@22½c; refrigerator, 16@20c; do, defective, case, $3.50@$4.50; limed, Western, 16½@17c; do, in case, $3.50@$4; Southern, 21@22c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples continue in very moderate supply and high grades rule firm. Few pears here and few wanted. Grapes in moderate supply, but dull and rather weak. Cranberries continue scarce and moving well at firm prices, but there are few cape berries here of the high grade covered by top quotation. A few Florida oranges here to-day held at high prices. We quote—Apples, fancy Northern Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, State Baldwin, $2@$2.62; do. Greening, $1.75@$2.50; do, King, $2.50@$3.50; do, up-river Winter fruit, $1.50@$2.25; do, Southern, $1.50@$3; do, Western, Ben Davis, $2@$2.50. Pears, Boston boxes, $1@$3; do, near by, barrels, $1@$3. Grapes, State Concord and Catawba, choice, per small basket, 11@12c; do, poor to fair, 8@10c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, extra fancy, large, per bbl, $10@$11; do, usual size, sound, $8@$10; do, Jersey, $7@$8; do, Jersey, per crate, $2@$2.65. Oranges, Florida, per box, $4@$6. Grape Fruit, $4@$5.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—A quiet trade in evaporated apples on home account, and not much interest on the part of exporters at the moment; prices easy, except for fancy stock, which is relatively scarce. Very little new business in sun-dried apples. Chops and cores and skins firm. Small fruits generally quiet and prices slightly favor the buyer. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6⅝c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun dried, sliced, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2½@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, 1@1⅞c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 20c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3¾@4c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 13@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Fresh quail in fair supply, and choice lots steady up to $2.25, but many run small, and have to sell from $1.50 to $2. Grouse very scarce and firm. Not many partridges here, but plenty in Western freezers. Few, if any, fresh snipe, plover, or Western wild ducks coming. Colder weather has attracted unusual demand for venison, and prices of prime meat are firmer. Rabbits steady for prime large and clean. We quote: Partridges, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, 90c@$1.35; quail, fresh, per dozen, $1.25@$2.25; do, frozen, $2@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2; grass plover, $1.50@$1.75; small snipe, 30@50c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2.50; do, red heads, $1@$1.50; mallard, 60@85c; teal, 30@50c; rabbits, 20@25c; jackrabbits, 50@75c; venison, fresh, saddle, per lb, 16@18c; do, whole deer, 10@13c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts, one car of Western. Fowls sold well, but chickens were very weak and 6c was the general price. Turkeys were neglected and 8c very extreme. Ducks and geese unchanged. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9c; chickens, per lb, 6@6½c; roosters, per lb, 5c; turkeys, per lb, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c.

DRESSED—The market is in a badly demoralized condition for the bulk of the offerings of dressed poultry. Really fancy turkeys and fancy, soft-meated chickens were scarce and have a moderate call for small lots, and possibly in that way at a slight premium; but the bulk of the large lots here were simply poor to good quality, and it was not a question of price, but to find customers at most any offer, and average best turkeys were offering at 9@10c and chickens and fowls at 7@8c, but it was simply impossible to effect anything like a clearance. Ducks steady for choice; geese slow; squabs steady. We quote: Dry packed turkeys, near by, 11@13c; do, Western, choice to fancy, 9@11c; do, poor to fair, 6@8c; fowls, State and Western, 7@8c; chickens, Philadelphia, 10@14c; do, Western, 7@8½c; ducks, Maryland, 12@13c; do, Western, 8@12c; geese, Maryland, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25. Ice packed—Turkeys, 6@10c; fowls, 7@8c; chickens, 7@8c; old cocks, 5c; ducks, 7@11c; geese, 7@9c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes steady and fairly active. Sweets dull and easy. Onions quiet and easy for all but choice....Potatoes, Maine, $1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 65c@$1; Jersey, 80@90c; sweets, $2@$4.50; cauliflower, bbl, $1.00@$3.50; cabbage, per 100, $2@$4; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$2.50; eggplant, bbl, $2@$3.50; onions, white, bbl, $1.00@$2.00; do, red, 65c@$1.00; do, yellow, $1.00@$1.25; peas, crate, $1.00@$1.75; string beans, basket, 50c@$2.00; turnips, bbl, 50@70c; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.50; do, crate, $1.25@$2.25; spinach, bbl., $1.75@$2.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.75@$5.25 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4.75@$5.25; up-river hard, $4.67½@$5; Jerseys, $4.25@$4.75; pale, $1.50@$1.75; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton, brown, $12; Trenton, front, $18@$19....Receipts of Rosendale cement are lighter, and sales are made at 80@90c per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.60.... Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do. finishing, 90c; State, common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1....Lathes are not in large supply, and are worth $1.85@$1.90 per 1,000..Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are moderate, and, with a good demand, the market is firm, with small sales of strictly prime exceeding 90c, and this is occasionally reached for No. 1. Straw active and firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90@92½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@90c; do, clover and mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 40@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 55@65c; do, short rye, 40@50c; do. oat, 40@45c; do, wheat, 35@40c.

HOPS—Demand very light, with the movement chiefly in deliveries to brewers on old contracts. State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 7@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@7c; do, old olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@7c; do, crop of 1894, common, 3½@4½c.

HIDES—Business very dull and prices about nominal. Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20¼ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Tanners held to old prices, with a moderate trade reported. Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 24c; do, seconds, 23c; acid, light to heavy, 21½@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 29@30c; seconds, 28c; bellies, 16@18c. Oak—Dressed backs, 34c; seconds, 30@32c; bellies, 17@19c.

METALS—Tin easy at 14.05c. Copper quiet at 10.75c. Lead quiet at 3.27½@3.30c. Spelter quiet at $3.50@$3.60.

TOBACCO—Demand very light, with prices generally steady. Sales: 100 cases 1894 New-England Havana, 11@19c; 100 cases 1892 Pennsylvania seed leaf, 10@12c; 100 cases 1893 Pennsylvania Havana seed, 11@11½c; 100 cases 1892 Wisconsin Havana, 12½c; 50 cases 1893 Wisconsin Havana, 5@7c; 100 cases sundries, 4@12c; 600 bales Havana, 68c@$1.05; 100 cases Sumatra, 65c@$3, in bond.

WOOL.

Market generally steady, with demand light, and manufacturers taking quite a number of sample bags to experiment on before the new season begins. Foreign was moderately active at steady prices. Sales, 23,000 lb Texas at 8@10c, 5,000 lb scoured do at 26½c, 20,000 lb Indiana at 18c, 20,000 lb Territory, 25,000 lb pulled, 1,250,000 lb Donskoi, 575,000 lb carpet, 100,000 lb Cordova, 150,000 lb Mediterranean, 40,000 lb East India, 35,000 lb fine foreign, 25,000 lb South American, and 10,000 lb Cape on private terms.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The offerings at to-day's wool sales comprised 14,544 bales, of which there was a steady sale at about the rates which have recently ruled; the attendance was good; the better grades of merinos were keenly bid for at top prices; American buyers purchased the best greasies; the demand for medium and inferior was slack and irregular; pieces and lamb's wool were readily absorbed at extreme figures, French operators being the principal buyers, and making extensive purchases. To-day's sales and prices were: New South Wales, 2,500 bales—Scoured, 9d@1s 4½d; locks and pieces, 11½d@1s 3½d; greasy, 5½@10½d; locks and pieces, 4@7¾d. Queensland, 4,300 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s 3½d; locks and pieces, 7d@1s 2d; greasy, 6¼@10½d; locks and pieces, 3½@8½d. Victoria, 4,000 bales—Scoured, 4¼d@1s 6½d; locks and pieces, 5@7¼d@1s; greasy, 4¼@10½d; locks and pieces, 5@9d. South Australia, 1,700 bales—Scoured, 10½d@1s ½d; greasy, 4¼@7¾d; locks and pieces, 2¾@7½d. Tasmania, 200 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s ½d; locks and pieces, 6¾@7¼d. New-Zealand, 1,500 bales—Scoured, 8@11½d; locks and pieces, 6@11d; greasy, 7¼@10½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 300 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s 2d; greasy, 5½@7½d.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: The sales of the week are 2,390,500 lb, against 2,829,500 lb last week, and 2,334,100 lb for the corresponding week of last year. The sales to date show an increase of 13,447,389 lb of domestic and an increase of 47,904,100 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1894. The receipts to date show an increase of 4,973 bales domestic and an increase of 220,500 bales foreign. The market here is exceedingly dull, though a little firmer than last week. Sales are small and the inquiry light. From Melbourne and Buenos Ayres, however, come cables of slight advances, and from Montevideo an advance of 15 per cent. Manufacturers are just opening new cassimeres and cheviots. The advance sale of heavyweights has been fair. The heavy Fall purchases of wool have not yet been consumed, but the trade expects a return of buyers, if not an advance, in January, and, consequently, is not shading prices.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Wool market continues quiet, with prices steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Business light and an easy market. Southern regular, 27¼c; machine-made barrels, 27¾c.

RESIN—Low grades in demand at firm prices. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $2.05; K, $2.15@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 6.—Resin, firm; strained, $1.35; good, strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine, firm; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Tar, steady, at $1. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 6.—Turpentine firm at 24½c; receipts, 6 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 143 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 6.—Spirits of turpentine firm, at 25⅛c; sales, 810 bbls. Resin firm, at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was scarce and held firmly, with demand light. Engagements included: To Hamburg, 2 loads grain at 45 pfennigs; to Antwerp, 5 loads grain (relet) at 3⅜d. Charters: British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Cork for orders, 3s, December; British steamer, 11,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Cork for orders, 3s. December, January; British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, hence to Lisbon, 3s, December, January; British steamer, phosphate, Fernandina to the United Kingdom or Continent, private terms, chartered abroad; French steamer, 2,270 tons, New-Orleans to Genoa, berthed; two British steamers, sugar, north side Cuba to New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston, private terms; Norwegian steamer, 708 tons, West India time charter, two months, £450 per month; ship, 2,134 tons, hemp and sugar, Philippine Isles to Delaware Breakwater for orders, $5 and $6 respectively, option of Montreal, 50c extra; Hawaiian bark, wheat, San Francisco to Sydney, 19s; German bark, 8,500 bbls petroleum, hence to Dublin, 1s 9d, charterers paying extra insurance; British bark and a schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Havana, $1.50 and private terms, respectively; bark, staves, Norfolk to Barbados, private terms; schooner, lumber, Savannah to New-York, $4.50; schooner, lumber, Savannah to Baltimore or Philadelphia, private terms; schooner, 358 tons, general cargo, hence to Key West and Tampa, lump sum; schooner, lumber, Newberne to Atlantic City, $4.50; schooner, lumber, Norfolk to Boston, $3.25; schooner, cement, Rondout to Boston, 15c; schooner, cement, Rondout to Portland, 20c; schooner, nitrate soda, hence to Norfolk, 75c; schooner, plaster, Staten Island to Boston, $1.15 and loaded; schooner, fertilizer, hence to Belfast, $1.40; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Kittery Point, $1.10; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Portsmouth, 90c; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Portsmouth, 70c.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8¼c; middling, 8c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c; net receipts, 7,645 bales; gross, 8,342 bales; exports to the Continent, 7 bales; sales, 6,900 bales; stock, (corrected,) 367,400 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 77,889 bales; gross, 82,493 bales; exports to Great Britain, 38,304 bales; to France, 8,100 bales; to the Continent, 35,579 bales; coastwise, 6,429 bales; sales, 19,800 bales; spinners, 1,960 bales. Correction—Exports coastwise, Nov. 27, should have been 2,160 bales; Nov. 28, 1,749 bales; Nov. 30, 716 bales; Dec. 2, 1,395 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling, 8c; low middling, 7 13-16c; good ordinary ot quoted; net and gross receipts, 4,991 bales; exports to the Continent, 6,300 bales; coastwise, 3,132 bales; sales, 131 bales; stock, 82,014 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 32,014 bales; exports to France, 6,867 bales; to the Continent, 19,075 bales; coastwise, 13,150 bales; sales, 706 bales; spinners, 144 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6.—Cotton easy; middling, 8 1-16c; low middling, 7 11-16c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,295 bales; exports coastwise, 5,349 bales; sales, 1,173 bales; stock, 105,033 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 36,271 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,987 bales; to France, 12,753 bales; to the Continent, 18,868 bales; coastwise, 10,419 bales; sales, 5,240 bales; spinners, 75 bales.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The short interest created in wheat recently was evidently a large one, and at the present time it is not in a very complacent mood. To-day's market owes quite a respectable gain in prices to the uncomfortable feeling displayed by this class of traders. The sentiment early was rather undecided. The fear of something in the nature of a European complication tended to deter selling, while bull news being scarce, buyers were correspondingly backward. Although prices opened firm, it took only moderate offerings to cause them to recede. After noon the movement in an opposite direction set in, and at the close the feeling was strong at the outside quotations of the day. The seaboard clearances of 599,933 bushels were one motive for the late strength, and a reported good cash demand was another. Sales of cash wheat were not large, however, owners being firm in their views. The flour trade continues to show an encouraging outlook. Receipts in the Northwest were large at 936 cars. Yesterday's and to-day's arrivals in that section were 2,006 cars, against 1,711 on Thursday and Friday of last week. Chicago received 136 cars and inspected out 341,966 bushels. Liverpool opening cables were ¼d higher at the start, but the advance was afterward lost. Continental markets were unchanged to higher. Foreigners were reported to have furnished many buying orders to this market to-day.

WHEAT—May opened at 61⅛@61¼c, sold at 60¾@61⅞c, closing at the outside, ⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat, in the sample department, was firm, and ½c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 918,571 bushels; shipments, 544,229 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 311,960 bushels; shipments, 325,838 bushels.

CORN—In obedience to the influence exerted by wheat, corn declined in the morning and advanced in the afternoon. Receipts light at 221 cars, and, Liverpool cables being ¼d higher, the opening trading was at firm prices, but the lack of bull ardor and the downward trend of wheat soon gave the market a different phase. The rally before the close was purely a matter of sympathy. Withdrawals from store were 119,685 bushels, and 462,046 bushels cleared at the seaboard. May corn opened at 29@29⅛c, sold between 28⅞@29c and 29⅛@29¼c, closing at the outside, ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was active. Receipts at principal Western points, 344,066 bushels; shipments, 428,846 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 256,386 bushels.

OATS—Business was light in oats. The feeling was irregular. Opening trades were at steady prices, but an easier tone ruled later. Toward the close a firming process set in, and at the close the best quotations of the day prevailed. The variations of wheat and corn furnished the inspiration to oats. Receipts were 166 cars, and 8,300 bushels were taken from store. May oats closed ⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm.

RYE—Business was dull in rye. Cash rye was scarce and but little was wanted. No. 2, on the regular market, was nominally 35c. Futures were quiet; December was about 35c and January 35¾c; May sold at 39½c. Receipts were 5 cars.

BARLEY—Was quiet. Offerings were light and the market was well cleared up. Choice barley was scarce and firm, while medium and common grades were easy. Receipts were 42 cars. Prices ranged 22@32c for common to good; choice to fancy, 32@40c.

PROVISIONS—The buying of pork by several packing concerns at and around the opening was the noticeable incident of the day in provisions. When it eased, the vim, if the moderate activity was possessed of any, disappeared, the balance of the session dragging, with prices changing but little. At the close, May pork was 2½c lower and May lard and May ribs each a shade lower than yesterday. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Foreign advices were easy. Bacon and Cumberland sides were each 6c lower at Liverpool. Receipts were fair and the shipments large. The cash market was steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 125 cars; corn, 280 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 27,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Business was light. A small load of corn was taken by a line boat for Buffalo at 3¼c. Two cargoes of oats were taken on private terms.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec	56⅞@57⅛	58⅛@..	56⅝@..	58⅛@..
Jan	57⅜@57⅝	58⅝@..	57⅛@..	58½@58⅝
May	61⅛@61¼	61⅞@..	60¾@..	61⅞@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec	26⅜@..	26⅝@..	26¼@26⅜	26½@..
Jan	26½@..	26⅝@..	26¼@26⅜	26⅝@..
May	29 @..	29⅛@29¼	28⅞@29	29⅛@29¼
July	30 @..	30⅛@..	29⅞@..	30⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec	17 @..	17¼@..	17 @..	17¼@..
May	20⅛@..	20¼@..	20⅛@..	20¼@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Dec	$7.80	$7.80	$7.80	$7.80
Jan	8.62½	8.67½	8.62½	8.65
May	9.00	9.02½	9.00	9.02½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec	5.17½	5.17½	5.17½	5.17½
Jan	5.35	5.35	5.32½	5.35
May	5.57½	5.57½	5.55	5.57½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec	4.32½	4.32½	4.32½	4.32½
Jan	4.35	4.37½	4.35	4.35
May	4.60	4.60	4.57½	4.60

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 56⅝@59⅛; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53@58c; No. 2 red, 60¼@62⅜c; No. 2 corn, 26⅝@26¾c; No. 2 oats, 17½@17⅝c; No. 2 rye, 35c, nominal; No. 2 barley, 38@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 92½@93c; prime timothy seed, $3.55, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.80@$7.87½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.27½@$5.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.37½@$4.42½; shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.32; granulated, $4.70; Standard A, $4.57. Linseed oil, raw, 40c; boiled, 42c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	15,080	7,943
Wheat, bushels	105,930	146,826
Corn, bushels	131,450	287,314
Oats, bushels	225,000	144,363
Rye, bushels	3,950	3,016
Barley, bushels	40,965	104,036

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 25c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 18@21c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 20@21c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 6.—Spring Wheat—Limits were advanced ½c; good inquiry for cost, insurance, and freight and spot; sales, 6,000 bushels old No. 1 hard, 69⅜c; 5,000 bushels new do, 65½@65¾c; 12,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 64@64½c; closing: No. 1 hard, old, 67¼c; do, new, 66c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 65c No. 2 do, 63c. Winter wheat strong; sales, 3 cars No. 2 red, 70c, in store, closing 68@70c. Corn in fair demand; light supply; sales, 2 cars No. 2 yellow, 33¼c; 11 cars No. 3 yellow, 33c, on track; closing: No. 2 yellow, 33¼c; No. 3 yellow, 33c; No. 4 yellow, 32c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 3 corn, 32c; No. 4 corn, 31c, on track; No. 3 yellow, 33c asked, in store. Oats quiet; easy; No. 2 white, 22¾@23c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 4 white, 21c; No. 2 mixed, 21½c; No. 3 mixed, 20¼c, on track. Barley steady; demand firm; sales, 32,000 bushels sample, 36@37c; 17,000 bushels choice, 41½@42c; quoted: fancy, 45@47c; good to choice, 38@42c; sample, 34@36c. Rye dull; No. 2, 41½c asked, in store. Flour firm; good demand. Millfeed easier; coarse Winter bran, sacked, $13.25; medium, do, $13; ships, do, $12.75; fine middlings, $14; coarse Spring bran, $12.25; medium, $12; fine middlings, $12.75; rye feed $12.25. Receipts—Flour, 67,400 bbls; wheat, 172,000 bushels; corn, 139,000 bushels; barley, 97,000 bushels. Shipments by Rail—Flour, 79,000 bbls; wheat, 390,000 bushels; corn, 127,000 bushels; oats, 17,000 bushels; barley, 139,000 bushels; rye, 20,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6.—Wheat opened stronger, and prices advanced ⅛c, but weakened again subsequently though another rally of ½c followed; May opened at 61⅜c, fell to 61c, rose to 61⅞c, and closed at 61⅞c; cash ranged 3½c below; samples in good demand; No. 1 Northern ranged 58¼c to 59c; No. 2 Northern, 58@58¼c; No. 3, 55@57½c. Barley lower; No. 2, 33c. Oats in slow demand; No. 2 white, 18¾@18½c; No. 3 do, 17¼@18c. Rye steady and active; No. 1, 37½c; No. 2, 36@36½c. Corn in light supply, and not much demand; No. 3, 26@26¾c. Flour unchanged. Millstuffs irregular at $8.75@$9 for sacked bran; $8.50@$9 for standard middlings, and $10.25@$11 for white. Provisions quiet; mess pork, $7.80 cash and $8.65 January; prime steam lard, 5.20c cash and 5.35c January. Receipts—Flour, 10,500 bbls; wheat, 64,585 bushels; corn, 3,250 bushels; oats, 34,000 bushels; barley, 82,870 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 27,625 bbls; wheat, 100,000 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels; barley, 4,800 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Flour higher; receipts, 3,375 bbls; shipments, 3,780 bbls; patents, $3.25@$3.50; extra fancy, $3.05@$3.15; fancy, $2.80@$2.90; choice, $2.50@$2.60; rye flour, $3. Bran unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 18,400 bushels; shipments, 24,000 bushels; December, 58½c; May, 63c, bid. Corn higher; receipts, 28,000 bushels; shipments, 36,930 bushels; December, 24⅞@25c; January, 24⅝c; May, 26¼c. Oats higher; receipts, 14,300 bushels; shipments, 8,950 bushels; December, 17¾c; May, 20½c. Eggs steady at 20½c. Pork—Standard mess, $8.12½. Lard—Prime steam, 5.15c; choice, 5.25c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4¼c; longs, 5c; clear ribs, 5⅛c; short clear, 5¼c. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 4⅝c; longs, 4½c; clear ribs, 4⅞c; short clear, 4⅞c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool active; unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾-lb, 4¼c; 2-lb, 4¾c; 2¼-lb, 5¼c; iron ties, 75c; hemp twine, 9c. Lead firm but quiet; soft Missouri and desilverized, 3.07½@3.10c; chemical hard, 3.10c. Spelter dull at 3.22½c, sellers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 6.—The bull control of the wheat market was continued to-day. War talk and heavy cash demand in Western markets caused the further advance of 1c to-day. December opened at 52¼c and closed at 52¾c. May wheat opened at 57c, broke to 56⅞@56¾c, and closed top, at 57½c, against 56¾@56⅞c yesterday. Corn closed, May, 26½c; oats, 18⅞c. The cash wheat market continues steady without new features. No. 1 Northern sold at 53@53⅜c; No. 2 Northern at 52¼@52⅝c; No. 3, 50c. Receipts, 513 cars; shipments, 91 cars. On Track—No. 1 hard, 54¾c; No. 1 Northern, 53½c; No. 2 Northern, 52¾c. Corn—There was a good demand for spot at 23½c. Oats easy; No. 3 white, 16¼c. Flour firm; $2.90@$3.35 for patents; $1.90@$2.65 for bakers' and clears. Production, 46,000 bbls; shipments, 65,118 bbls. Millstuffs—There was a steady market on the basis of $6.50@$6.75 for bran in bulk, with an occasional sale netting $7; shorts, $6.25@$6.50; middlings, $8.25@$8.50.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Flour fairly active; Winter patents, $3.30@$3.60; Spring patents, $3.50@$3.75; rye flour, $2.65@$2.75. Wheat—Market steady; No. 2 red, track, 67¼c; sample red, track, 60c. Corn active; white ear, track, 30c; mixed ear, 30c. Oats steady; No. 3 white, track, 21½c; No. 2 white, 22@22¼c. Pork quiet; mess, $8.50; clear mess, $10; family, $10. Lard easier; steam leaf, 5⅞c; kettle lard, 5⅞c; prime steam, $5.20@$5.25. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short rib, sides, 5¼c; loose short clear sides, 5½c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salt meats firm, quiet; loose shoulders, 4¼c; loose short rib, 4½c; loose short clear sides, 4¾c; box meats, ¼c more. Eggs firmer; strictly fresh, 18c. Whisky quiet; sales, 562 bbls at $1.25.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 6.—Wheat opened strong at an advance of ¼c from yesterday's close, and, later, declined ½c to ⅝c for May. About noon there was a rally to 59, where the contract grade closed. Cash and December showed an advance of ¾c, and May of ⅝c. Cash sales were about 125,000 bushels. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 55½c; December, 55⅝c; May, 60c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 54½c; December, 54¾c; May, 59c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 52½c, to 51⅛c; No. 3 Spring, 50c to 45c; rejected, 40¼ to 37½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 55½c; No. 1 Northern, 54⅝c. Receipts, 280,152 bushels; shipments, 195,896 bushels.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6.

BEEVES—Receipts, 136 cars, or 231 head: 96 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 40 cars for the market; and, with 5 cars in Thursday, there were 40 cars on sale. Trade opened active, but 10@15c lower on steers, some sales fully 20c lower; the market closed firmer on the strength of Chicago advices, with a recovery of the decline on common steers; oxen, cows, and bulls steady throughout; all the offerings were taken; exporters bought 160 head; common to prime native steers sold at $3.35@$4.50 100 lb; oxen and stags at $3@$4.25; bulls at $2.40@$3.12½; cows at $1.20@$3.05. City-dressed native beef sides steady at 6@8½c lb; range beef sold at 6@6¼c. Latest cable advices from London and Liverpool quote refrigerator beef at 7@8½c; American steers lower at 8¼@10c, dressed weight; American sheep steady at 9@11c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, 105 sheep on the Tjomo to Trinidad; on Saturday the Mobile will take out 165 cattle and 1,704 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 165 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, and 100 cattle for M. Goldsmith; the Buffalo, for Hull, 140 cattle for M. Goldsmith; the Lucania carries 1,900 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company; making a total for the week of 2,536 cattle, 9,208 quarters of beef, and 1,637 sheep, all to ports of Great Britain, with the exception of 135 sheep.——SALES.—NEWTON & CO.—16 Virginia steers, 1,346 lb average, at $4.30 100 lb; 18 do, 1,282 lb, at $4; 22 do, 1,300 lb, at $4; 20 do, 1,300 lb, at $3.95; 21 do, 1,315 lb, at $3.90; 21 do, 1,261 lb, at $3.75; 20 do, 1,294 lb. at $3.75; 17 do, 1,184 lb, at $3.40; 20 do, 1,103 lb, at $3.35; 2 oxen, 1,775 lb, at $4.25; 5 do, 1,370 lb, at $3; 5 cows, 846 lb, at $1.45. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,236 lb, at $4.20; 20 do, 1,265 lb, at $4.20; 14 do, 1,263 lb, at $4.20; 20 do, 1,267 lb, at $4.15. D. McPHERSON & CO.—61 Ohio steers, 1,437 lb, at $4.40; 63 do, 1,414 lb, at $4.40; 16 do, 1,306 lb, at $4.25; 17 do, 1,255 lb, at $3.95; 1 bull, 1,420 lb, at $3.12½; 4 bulls, 1,042 lb, at $2.55; 5 do, 940 lb, at $2.50; 2 cows, 1,175 lb, at $3.05; 15 do, 1,075 lb, at $2.45; 16 do, 953 lb, at $2; 12 do, 883 lb, at $1.50; 5 do, 962 lb, at $1.55; 7 do, 1,011 lb, at $1.50; 10 do, 915 lb, at $1.50; 6 do, 822 lb, at $1.30; 21 do, 750 to 883 lb, at $1.20. SHERMAN & CULVER—18 Ohio steers, 1,300 lb, at $4.30; 20 Virginia do, 1,500 lb, at $4.50; 20 do, 1,427 lb, at $4.15; 21 do, 1,201 lb, at $3.90; 20 do, 1,211 lb, at $3.82½; 2 Illinois do, 1,190 lb, at $4.30; 16 do, 1,328 lb, at $4.30; 18 do, 1,338 lb, at $4.30; 19 do, 1,201 lb, at $4.10; 18 Virginia oxen, 1,388 lb, at $3. S. SANDERS—22 West Virginia steers, 1,353 lb, at $4.25; 19 do, 1,318 lb, at $3.90; 22 do, 1,238 lb, at $3.85; 2 oxen, 1,460 lb, at $3.50; 1 bull, 1,000 lb, at $2.40; 2 cows, 975 lb, at $2. M. GOLDSMITH—13 Kentucky steers, 1,410 lb, at $4.20; 1 steer, 1,200 lb, at $4; 5 steers and oxen, 1,322 lb, at $3.85; 37 do, 1,374 lb, at $3.75; 17 do, 1,347 lb, at $3.40. J. H. WILKERSON—16 Kentucky steers, 1,323 lb, at $4.30. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—13 cows, 736 lb, at $1.25. G. DILLENBACK—5 cows, 804 lb, at $1.40. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—6 cows, 700 lb, at $1.35.

CALVES—Receipts, 208 head, all for the market. Veals steady and in good demand at $5@$8.50 for poor to choice quality; barnyard and Western calves dull and weak; the former sold at $2.50@$2.80; a car of the latter at $3.25, and 1 carload was carried over. Dressed calves generally steady at 8@12c for city-dressed veals. 7@10½c for country-dressed, 5@7c for little calves, and 4@6c for dressed barnyard do; a few dressed fed calves sold at 6½c.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—54 Western calves, 287 lb average, at $3.25 100 lb; 4 veals, 140 lb at $8; 1 veal, 84 lb, at $5. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—12 barnyard calves, 241 lb, at $2.80. G. DILLENBACK—4 veals, 115 lb, at $6. S. JUDD & CO.—19 barnyard calves, 221 lb, at $2.50. S. SANDERS—3 veals, 163 lb, at $8.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 35½ cars, or 7,360 head: 13 cars for butchers and 22½ cars for the market. The feeling was firm on light supplies, and all sold early, with the exception of 1 car; common to prime sheep sold at $2.12½@$3.25 100 lb; ordinary to prime lambs at $3.62½@$4.75, including a car of Canada lambs at $4.75; culls at $3. Dressed mutton firm at 4½@6c lb; dressed lambs active at 6@8c.——SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—180 Canadian lambs, 84 lb average, at $4.75 100 lb; 177 Western do, 79 lb, at $4.70; 23 State sheep, 98 lb, at $2.50. D. HARRINGTON—209 State lambs, 79 lb, at $4.60; 220 Western do, 71 lb, at $4.40; 270 do, 55 lb, at $3.62½. HUME & MULLEN—209 Western lambs, 67 lb, at $4.35; 35 State do, 75 lb, at $4.37½; 113 do, 64 lb, at $4.25; 15 do, 54 lb, at $4; 35 State sheep, 88 lb, at $2.62½; 42 do, 74 lb, at $2.25. G. DILLENBACK—31 State lambs, 72 lb, at $4.50; 53 State sheep, 95 lb, at $2.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—10 State sheep, 101 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—105 Ohio lambs, 66 lb, at $4.65; 94 Pennsylvania do, 61 lb, at $4.12½; 159 State do, 61 lb, at $4.37½; 13 State sheep, 117 lb, at $3.25; 43 do, 98 lb, at $2.62½; 119 Pennsylvania do, 106 lb, at $3; 182 Kentucky do, 106 lb, at $3.12½; 188 do, 102 lb, at $2.65; 236 Western do, 76 lb, at $2.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—61 Kentucky lambs, 79 lb, at $4.75; 228 Michigan do, 64 lb, at $4.50; 253 do, 60 lb, at $4; 15 do, (culls,) 42 lb, at $3; 94 Kentucky sheep, 109 lb, at $3.25. NEWTON & CO.—86 State lambs, 61 lb, at $4.15; 19 State sheep, 88 lb, at $3; 142 Virginia do, 73 lb, at $2.75. S. SANDERS—58 State lambs, 65 lb, at $4.25; 38 State sheep, 83 lb, at $2.75; 25 do, 76 lb, at $2.21½.

HOGS—Receipts, 31 cars, or 5,521 head; 90 head on sale. Firmer for live hogs, especially for light weights; good heavy to light hogs are quotable at $3.90@$4.25; choice light pigs at $4.30@$4.50. Country-dressed steady at 4½@6½c for extreme weights.——SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—68 State hogs, 208 lb average, at $4 100 lb; 22 pigs, 93 lb, at $4.40.

BUFFALO, Dec. 6.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,848 head; total for week thus far, 12,298 head; for same time last week, 12,230 head; consigned through, 1,808 head; to New-York, 680 head; on sale, 40 head; market opened lower for all but prime, handy butchers' stock; closed dull; about all sold; plain (1,200 lb) steers, $3.70; mixed butchers' lots, $3@$3.45; light stockers, $2.40@$2.75; veals strong; light to good, $4.50@$6.50; good to choice, $6.75@$7.50; extra, $7.75. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 16,800 head; total for week thus far, 64,230 head; for same time last week, 53,000 head; consigned through, 1,800 head; to New-York, 5,760 head; on sale, 15,000 head; market opened dull with lower tendency; closed weak; Yorkers, good to choice, ranged early at $3.65@$3.70, selling mostly at $3.65@$3.67½; the other early quotations were: Pigs and light lots, $3.70@$3.75; good mixed packers, $3.67½@$3.70; medium and heavy, $3.67½@$3.70; pigs, $3.75@$3.80; roughs, $3@$3.20; stags, $2.75@$3; the late sales were mostly at $3.65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,200 head; total for week thus far, 43,600 head; for same time last week, 52,400 head; consigned through, 1,400 head; to New-York, 6,400 head; on sale, 14,000 head; the market opened firm for good fat grades of both kinds, but very dull for common and barnyard lots; market closed easy; a number of late arrivals were left unsold; good to choice Western lambs, $4@$4.25; extra prime, $4.35@$4.40; light to fair lots, $3.45@$3.95; mixed sheep, good to choice, $2.45@$2.85; light to fair, $2@$2.40; culls and common, $1.25@$1.85; barnyard and straw stack lambs, $2.75@$3.25; a few fancy Canada lambs were offered at $3.75@$4; export sheep, $3.25@$3.60.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Dec. 6.—Cattle—Receipts light; prices unchanged; prime, $4.30@$4.50; good, $4@$4.15; good butchers', $3.80@$4; rough fat, $2.50@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts fair; market steady; prime light, $3.70@$3.75; medium grades, $3.65@$3.70; heavy, $3.60@$3.65; common to fair Yorkers, $3.60@$3.65; roughs, $2.75@$3.25. Sheep—Supply liberal; prices unchanged; extra sheep, $2.90@$3.20; good, $2.50@$2.80; fair, $1.80@$2.40; common, 50c@$1.25; lambs, $2.35@$4.50; veal calves, $6.50@$7; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.50.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,131 head; market dull and prices shade lower; native steers, $2.25@$3; cows, $1.50@$2.40; Texas steers, $2@$2.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,725 head; market dull and prices 5c lower on common grades; heavy, $3.25@$3.50; mixed, $3@$3.65; light, $3.10@$3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 283 head; market steady and prices unchanged; native mixed, $2.75@$2.85; Southern mixed, $2.75; lambs, $3.85.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The receipts of cattle to-day were moderate; there was a fair demand and prices held steady; offerings of hogs were large, and, although the demand was good, prices declined 5c. The sheep market was quiet and steady to-day. Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; Christmas beeves, $4.75@$5.25; choice to prime 1,300 to 1,750 lb steers, $4.05@$4.60; fair to good steers, 1,200 to 1,500 lb, $3.75@$4; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,300 lb, $2.90@$3.70; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.25@$3.30; cows, poor to good canners, $1.30@$2.30; Texas steers, $2.55@$3.65; other prices unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 39,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.45@$3.62½; common to choice mixed, $3.40@$3.62½; choice assorted, $3.55@$3.60; light, $3.40@$3.62½; pigs, $2.25@$3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$3.40; lambs, $3@$4.40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 72s 6d; prime mess dull at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 50s; do, medium, dull at 45s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 41s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 27s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 30s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 27s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 26s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, easy at 31s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white steady at 44s 6d; do, colored, steady at 45s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 3d. Resin—Common steady at 4s 7½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 2¾d; No. 2 red Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 4d; December steady at 3s 3¾d; January steady at 3s 2½d; February steady at 3s 2½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 45@55s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed very steady; American middling, low middling clause, December delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, value; December and January delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 27-64d, value; March and April delivery, 4 27-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 28-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 29-64@4 30-64d, value; July and August delivery, 4 30-64@4 31-64d, value; August and September delivery, 4 30-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, unofficial, 4 20-64d, value.

LONDON, Dec. 6—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 9s 6d@10s 6d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—December, 10s 8¼d; June, 11s 4½d; Linseed cake, £4 17s 6d per ton for Western. Linseed oil, 19s 7½d per cwt. Sperm oil, £30 per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 6⅞d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 9½d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 20s per cwt. Resin—American strained, 5s 3d per cwt; do, fine, 8s 9d. Australian Tallow—Beef, 21s 6d per cwt; mutton, 23s@23s 9d per cwt. Pepper—Fair Singapore white, 4 1-16d. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 1s 6d@1s 10d; hind quarters, 2s 10d@3s 4d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Sugar—Demand fair; prices advanced. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 8½@9½ premium; on London, 19½ premium.

POLICEMEN, ALSO, ARE NEW

What One of Them Did with a Lost Article on the Bridge.

The experience of the policemen of the Brooklyn Bridge with the crowds which daily immolate themselves on that crowded thoroughfare has made them equal to all emergencies.

A woman dropped a pretty handkerchief just as a train entered the Brooklyn terminal during a rush hour yesterday to take on the passengers for New-York. The big policeman on duty saw it, and did something new in the history of policemen and careless people.

He picked up the bit of sheer linen, but he did not hang it on the nearest railing for the wind or some other less excusable thief to make away with. Instead, he marched directly into the car, calling out in stentorian tones: "Has any lady lost a handkerchief?"

"Oh! thank you, I have," said a little woman in the corner. "That was my pet handkerchief, and I am so grateful," she said to her companion, "but, however did be come to do that? I never knew such a thing to happen before in all my life."

On the Trail of Murderous Indians.

DENVER, Dec. 6.—Dispatches received by Gen. Wheaton from commanders of the scouting parties ordered out from Fort Grant, Fort Thompson, and Fort Apache, to catch the six Indians who had murdered H. H. Merrill and daughter, near Solomonville, state that the murderers cannot escape, as the scouts cover all the country. Sheriff Wight and a posse of eighteen are the hottest on the trail, having discovered a trail of six Indians making for Stein's Pass, New-Mexico.

Merrill, the murdered man, was well known as a pioneer of Arizona, and the entire section is up in arms, fears being expressed that an uprising will follow unless the murdering Indians are captured and executed.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:11 | Sun sets...4:33 | Moon rises..P. M. 10:23

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:02	11:34	4:42	5:20
Governors Island	11:23	11:23	5:14	6:02
Hell Gate	1:16	1:16	6:40	7:28

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 7.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Dec. 3
Andes	Navassa	Nov. 29
Belgravia	Newcastle	Nov. 22
Chalmette	New-Orleans	Dec. 1
El Sud	New-Orleans	Dec. 2
England	London	Nov. 21
Etruria	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Kaffir Prince	St. Lucia	Nov. 29
La Gascogne	Havre	Nov. 30
Lampasas	Galveston	Nov. 30
Ludgate Hill	London	Nov. 21
Manhanset	Rotterdam	Nov. 22
Panama	Bordeaux	Nov. 25
P. Caland	Rotterdam	Nov. 23
St. Louis	Southampton	Nov. 30
Thetis	Gibraltar	Nov. 23
Venezuela	La Guayra	Nov. 30
SUNDAY, DEC. 8.		
Augusta Victoria	Genoa	Nov. 27
Energia	Gibraltar	Nov. 23
Kansas City	Savannah	Dec. 5
Lowlands	Gibraltar	Nov. 23
Martello	Hull	Nov. 24
Mohican	Swansea	Nov. 23
Orinoco	Bermuda	Dec. 5
MONDAY, DEC. 9.		
Georgic	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Dec. 4
Madiana	St. Thomas	Dec. 4
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	Nov. 27
Scotia	Hamburg	Nov. 27
Seminole	Jacksonville	Dec. 6
Wordsworth	St. Lucia	Dec. 1
Yumuri	Havana	Dec. 5
TUESDAY, DEC. 10.		
Alene	Kingston	Dec. 5
Bolivia	Gibraltar	Nov. 26
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 4
Massachusetts	London	Nov. 26
Palatia	Hamburg	Nov. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Colorado	Dec. 6	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Cherokee	Dec. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
El Rio	Dec. 7	N. Orleans.	343 Br'dway.
Buffalo	Dec. 7	Hull	21-22 State St.
Mobile	Dec. 7	London	4 Broadway.
Normandie	Dec. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
California	Dec. 7	Genoa	7 Bowling Gr.
Marsala	Dec. 7	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Bellarden	Dec. 7	Pern'buco	19 Whit'll St.
Ailsa	Dec. 7	Kingston	24 State St.
Knick'rbocker	Dec. 7	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Lucania	Dec. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Dec. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Kaiser W. II.	Dec. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Pocahontas	Dec. 7	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Prins W'm IV.	Dec. 7	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Werkendam	Dec. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Nueces	Dec. 7	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Maskelyne	Dec. 7	Antwerp	Busk&Jev'ns.
Seneca	Dec. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Iroquois	Dec. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Panama	Dec. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Nomadic	Dec. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Britannia	Dec. 10	Marseilles	31 Broadway.
Panama	Dec. 10	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Spree	Dec. 10	Bremem	2 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	Dec. 10	Copenh'g'n	37 Broadway.
Mohican	Dec. 10	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Ardle	Dec. 10	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Dec. 10	Colón	Pier 57 N. R.
El Paso	Dec. 10	N. Orleans.	343 Broadway.
Colombia	Dec. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Lampasas	Dec. 11	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannic	Dec. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Dec. 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Gulf of Akaba	Dec. 11	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
C. of Wash'ton	Dec. 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Dec. 11	Southp'ton	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardanmhor	Dec. 11	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
South Cambria	Dec. 11	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Otranto	Dec. 12	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Melpomene	Dec. 12	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
England	Dec. 12	London	15 Whit'll St.
Furnessia	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
P. Caland	Dec. 12	Amsterdam.	39 Broadway.
Manhanset	Dec. 12	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Andes	Dec. 12	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Orinoco	Dec. 12	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Hilary	Dec. 12	Para	Booth & Co.
Rio Grande	Dec. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
British King	Dec. 14	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Martello	Dec. 14	Hull	21-22 State St.
Ludgate Hill	Dec. 14	London	21-22 State St.
Gascogne	Dec. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Dec. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Wells City	Dec. 14	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Palatia	Dec. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Edam	Dec. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Alene	Dec. 14	Jamaica	24 State St.
Venezuela	Dec. 14	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Kaffir Prince	Dec. 14	Mont'video	2-4 Stone St.
Turk'h Prince	Dec. 14	Pern'buco.	2-4 Stone St.
Madiana	Dec. 14	St. Thomas.	39 Broadway.
Louisiana	Dec. 14	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
C. of Kingston	Dec. 14	Jamaica	19 Whit'll St.
Yumuri	Dec. 14	Havana	113 Wall St.
Aller	Dec. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Georgic	Dec. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Dec. 6.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Nov. 27 and Queenstown Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4:24 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Arrived Thursday evening.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Brig Arcot, (of Machias,) Reemie, Port Spain, Trinidad, 22 days, with asphalt to the Trinidad Asphalt Company; vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, 9:45 P. M., fresh, west, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Humbert, (Br.,) Gloucester, England; Croma, (Br.,) Leith and Dundee; Tjomo, (Nor.,) Trinidad and Georgetown, Demerara. Bark R. A. C. Smith, Dunedin and Auckland.

Notice to Mariners.

Savannah River Lights, South Carolina and Georgia.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about Dec. 10, 1895, the characteristic of a light will be changed and new lights will be established, as follows, in the upper part of the Savannah River:

Barnwell Place Post Light (Oglethorpe Range Rear)—The characteristic of this light, on the South Carolina shore, opposite Spirit Island, will be changed from a fixed red to a fixed white lantern light, illuminating the entire horizon. With Oglethorpe Range (front) Beacon Light, it will form a range to guide from the Fort Jackson Range line to the Fig Island Range line.

Proctor Place Beacon Light—A fixed white lantern light, 14 feet above the water, illuminating the entire horizon, on the top of a triangular cluster of three red piles, carrying a red day mark. The beacon stands in 18 feet of water, on the South Carolina side of the channel, at the northeasterly end of the training wall running out from the northeast point of Barnwell Island No. 3. Barnwell Place Post Light, ESE, 13-16 E; Mackey Point Post Light, SSW, ¼ W.

Oglethorpe Range (Front) Beacon Light.—A fixed white lantern light, 14 feet above the water, illuminating the entire horizon, on the top of a triangular cluster of three white piles, carrying a white day mark. The beacon stands in 5 feet of water, off the south side of the west point of Elba Island, Georgia. Barnwell Place (Oglethorpe Range Rear) Post Light, NE by E, ⅝ E, 1⅛ nautical miles; Mackey Point Post Light, SW, ¼ W, about 800 feet. With Barnwell Place (Oglethorpe Range Rear) Post Light, this light forms a range to guide from the Fort Jackson Range line to a point nearly abreast of South Flats (lower) Buoy, No. 14, where the turn to the Fig Island Range line should begin.

Bearings are magnetic. Heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 108, No. 627 and after No. 627, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1894," Page 31.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—SS Mendota, (Br.,) Capt. Dickens, from New-York Nov. 21 for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York Nov. 26 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Kirkdale, (Br.,) Capt. Sutherland, from New-York Nov. 20 for Newcastle, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, sld. from Genoa for New-York Dec. 3.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) from Marseilles, sld. from Naples for New-York Dec. 3.

SS Critic, (Br.,) sld. from Middlesborough for New-York Dec. 4.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, sld. from Santos for New-York yesterday.

SS City of Perth, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New-York Nov. 7, arr. at Cape Town Dec. 4.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New-York Nov. 21, arr. at Bristol to-day.

GENOA, Dec. 6.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. at 11 A. M. to-day.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Utica Drop Forge and Tool Company of Utica; capital, $50,000. Directors—William M. White, C. C. Kellogg, T. R. Proctor, H. L. White, and John P. Campbell of Utica.

The F. Hayek Manufacturing Company, to manufacture furniture and household goods in New-York City; capital, $6,000. Directors—Katie F. Hayek and Katie L. Hayek of Fort Lee, N. J.; Meben Bell and Daniel Langenbacher of New-York City.

The Non-Refillable Bottle Manufacturing Company of New-York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—Eugene M. Engleman of Detroit, Mich.; James W. McCormick of New-York City, and others.

Long Dock Mills and Elevator of New-York City, to deal in grain, feed, hay, and straw; capital, $25,000. Directors—William M. Dykman of Brooklyn, David D. Allerton and George W. Graff of New-York City.

The Cushman Baking Company of New-York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—Wilbur E. Cushman and Percy Clark of New-York City; William A. Mahan, Burton D. Esmond, and Jesse L'Amereaux of Ballston.

The Lyons Silver Company, to manufacture silver-plated and sterling silver ware in Lyons; capital, $20,000. Directors—William S. Scott, C. F. Thomas, and Harry F. Zimmerlin of Lyons.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculative Interest Concentrated in the Industrial Issues.

CHICAGO GAS MOVES UP FIVE POINTS

Tobacco and Sugar Advanced 2 1-4 and 3 Points Respectively on Large Transactions—Railway List Dull and Firm.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Out of a total of 295,600 shares done on to-day's market, 214,673, or more than 72 per cent., were in Tobacco, Chicago Gas, and Sugar. At the opening nearly the whole room was in the Chicago Gas crowd. Yesterday's final price was 64¾, and the first sales to-day were anywhere between 67½ and 69¾. The stock held between those figures all day and closed at 69½, a gain of 4¾ points. The movement was based on Judge Showalter's decision throwing the Pitt Barrow suit out of court. Members of the Organization Committee say that the decision removes all obstacles to their plans. Tobacco was the leader in point of activity, the trading in the last hour being very heavy. A conference of men in the Southern trade was said to be in progress, at which important changes in the business methods of the trade were under consideration. The stock gained 2¼ points net. Sugar moved between 104½ and 107⅝ and closed at 107⅛, a net gain of 3 points. Stories of inside buying were current, and the short interest took alarm. Leather preferred advanced 1¼ points, and Western Union 1. The minor industrials were all strong in sympathy with the advances referred to.

While the railway list was overshadowed by the activity in the industrials, the majority of issues were firm. The Grangers on small transactions advanced minor fractions. Denver preferred, Louisville and Nashville, and Wabash preferred were strong, although dull. Baltimore and Ohio was exceptionally weak, losing a point, to 50¾. The gold shipments to-morrow will amount to $2,600,000, all of which, except $200,000, was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury to-day. London bid little or nothing in this market. Cotton closed 8@9 points higher than yesterday, and wheat was about a cent a bushel up.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in fair demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, 4½@5½ per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade, and 5 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $114,178,568; balances, $8,763,907; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $56,677.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; open-market rate of discount, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.89 for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¾@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝ and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—10@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2@$1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$83,737,150
Imports for the same period	$25,118,064
Net exports	$58,619,086
Net exports to date, 1894	60,116,793
Net exports to date, 1893	8,604,053
Net exports to date, 1892	53,442,265

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	3
American Tobacco	2¼
American Tobacco pf	1⅛
Chicago Gas, t. r.	4¾
Consolidated Gas pf	1⅛
Delaware & Hudson	1½
Den. & R. G. pf	¾
Dist. & C. F. all in pd	⅝
Illinois Central	1
Laclede Gas	¾
Laclede Gas pf	¾
Long Island	1½
Manhattan	¾
Mobile & Ohio	1¼
National Lead	¾
United States Leather pf	1¼
United States Rubber	¾
United States Rubber pf	¾
Western Union	1

DECLINED.

Ann Arbor pf	1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	1
Can. Southern	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	¾
Illinois Steel	1
Long Island Traction, all in pd	1
Michigan Central	2½
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	¾
Minn. Iron	1
Pullman Car	4¼
St. Paul & Omaha	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st	1
N. Y. & M. Beach 1st cn	1
South Car. & Ga. 1st	1

DECLINED.

Kansas Southern 1st	1
N. Y. Ont. & W. 5s	1
Northern Pacific 2d cn	1
Union Pacific col. tr notes	1
Wabash deb. B	1½

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $20,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111
4s, c., 1907	111⅞	112¼
4s, r., 1925	120⅝	121
4s, c., 1925	120⅝	121
5s, r., 1904	114¾	115
5s, c., 1904	114¾	115
Currency 6s, 1896	99	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅝	..

In State securities, $1,000 Alabama Class C sold at 101¼.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York this week were valued at $2,587,916, against $1,969,968 last week and $2,285,458 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,400,954, against $1,859,494 last week and $2,140,774 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	149	148	149	148	150	79
American Cotton Oil	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	19	100
American Cotton Oil pf	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	66	67	100
American Express	116	116	116	116	112	115	5
*American Sugar Refining	105⅝	107⅝	104½	107⅛	107	107⅛	54,318
*American Sugar Refining pf	100	100	100	100	99	100	230
American Tobacco	77	79¼	76⅝	79	78¾	79	87,260
American Tobacco pf	100¾	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	100	102	500
Ann Arbor	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	10½	11	10
Ann Arbor pf	28½	28½	27½	27½	27½	28½	209
Atch., T. & S. Fé, all in. pd	16½	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¾	16⅞	3,365
Baltimore & Ohio	52½	53	50¾	50¾	50⅞	51	1,550
Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	54⅜	54¾	190
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17½	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅞	1,000
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67½	69¾	67½	69½	69⅜	69½	73,095
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82¾	83	82	82¾	82¾	82⅞	10,982
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅝	106¾	106¼	106⅝	106½	106¾	1,710
C., M. & St. Paul	74⅞	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛	75	75⅛	7,745
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127¾	128⅛	127¾	128⅛	127½	128	12
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73¾	74¼	73½	74	74	74¼	4,030
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	41	41	41	41	40¾	41⅛	170
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	90	95	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30½	31	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼	2⅝	100
Consolidated Gas Company	147½	148¾	147½	148⅝	148	149	1,510
Delaware & Hudson	128⅛	129½	128⅛	129½	129¼	129½	904
Delaware, Lack. & Western	166½	166¾	166½	166¾	166	166¾	220
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47¼	47	47¼	47¼	47½	200
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd	19¾	19½	19	19½	19⅜	19½	1,735
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	95¾	95¾	95	95	95½	97½	260
General Electric	31½	31½	31½	31½	30¾	31¼	300
Illinois Central	98	98	98	98	96½	98	100
Illinois Steel Company	73	73	73	73	72½	73½	118
Kanawha & Michigan	8	8	8	8	8	9½	100
Laclede Gas	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾	23½	24	500
Laclede Gas pf	83	83¾	83	83¾	83½	84	330
Lake Erie & Western pf	74	74¼	74	74	73¾	74⅜	640
Lake Shore	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	150½	151½	220
Long Island	84½	84½	84½	84½	85	86	110
*Long Island Trac., all in. pd	17	17	17	17	16½	18¼	300
Louisville & Nashville	51⅞	52⅜	51⅞	52⅜	52¼	52⅝	2,550
Manhattan Consolidated	100⅞	101	100½	101	101	101½	530
*Metropolitan Traction	109	109	108⅞	108⅞	108¾	109	200
Mexican National certificates	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1¾	100
Michigan Central	100	100	100	100	101	103	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼	22	22½	100
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf	83¼	83¾	83	83	83	84	450
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	52¾	52⅝	52¾	52¾	52¼	53	100
Minnesota Iron	69	69	69	69	68½	69	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13	13½	100
Missouri, Kansas & Tex. pf	29⅜	29⅞	29½	29¾	29⅝	30	100
Missouri Pacific	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	29½	29¾	1,200
Mobile & Ohio	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21	23	910
*National Lead Company	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝	31¼	130
*National Lead Company pf	90	90⅝	90	90	90	91	71
National Starch	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	6	200
New-Jersey Central	105½	106	105½	106	106¼	106¾	300
New-York Central	100	100	100	100	100	100¼	300
N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d in. pd	13	13	13	13	12¾	13	200
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 3d in. pd	22½	22½	22½	22½	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11	100
Norfolk & Western	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	3¼	20
North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	937
Northern Pacific	4	4	4	4	4	4¼	50
Northern Pacific pf	15	15	14¾	14¾	15	15½	80
Ontario & Western	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	610
Oregon Railway & Nav	22	22	22	22	17	23	6
Pacific Mail	32½	32½	31⅞	32	31¾	32	1,000
Philadelphia & Reading	10½	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	5,200
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56	58	20
Pullman Palace Car Co	163¼	163¼	163¼	163¼	163	165	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11½	12	11½	12	11¾	12¼	500
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	113	113	113	113	112½	115½	40
St. Paul & Omaha	42	42	42	42	42⅛	42½	100
Southern Pacific	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¼	23	400
Southern Railway	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅝	10⅜	10½	650
Southern Railway pf	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34¼	34⅛	34½	470
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32½	33	32¼	32⅞	32⅞	33	1,600
Texas Pacific	9	9	9	9	..	..	200
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	76	76	76	76	72	75	15
Union Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8	8¼	330
*United States Leather	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾	960
*United States Leather pf	63	64¼	62⅝	64¼	64⅛	64¼	9,735
United States Rubber	33⅛	34	33⅛	34	33½	34	325
United States Rubber pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94	94½	123
Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅜	35
Wabash pf	18	18¼	18	18¼	18¼	18½	2,120
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	88⅛	87⅛	88⅛	88	88⅛	7,070
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾	14	545
Total sales							295,600

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix of Arizona	.08	.08	.08	.08	..	..	500

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
3,000 ... 111
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt paid
5,000 ... 26½
10,000 ... 26¾
2,000 ... 27
2,000 ... 26¾
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co Certfs
8,000 ... 77⅝
500 ... 77
Atch, Top & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued
6,000 ... 80
Balt & Gt Southw'n 1st Inc Ser B
10,000 ... 15
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000 ... 103
5,000 ... 102⅞
5,000 ... 102¾
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000 ... 111
1,000 ... 110¼
Cent of N J G M 5s
1,000 ... 119
Registered
1,000 ... 116
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
2,000 ... 109⅞
5,000 ... 109
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
6,000 ... 97
9,000 ... 97¼
Chic, G L & C Co 1st
1,000 ... 93½
5,000 ... 94
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ... 43
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s
4,000 ... 139
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
8,000 ... 108
Registered
5,000 ... 101
C, St P, M & O Cons
3,000 ... 126⅝
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
1,000 s3 ... 109
5,000 ... 109¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st
2,000 ... 114⅝
De Bardeln C & I 6s
10,000 c ... 92
Den & Rio G'de 4s
1,000 ... 93
Den & Rio G'de 1st
4,000 ... 114
Duluth & Man 1st Dak Div Trust Co Certfs Stamped
1,000 ... 80
E Tenn, V & G A 1st
1,000s20F ... 112½
East Tenn Reorgn Lien 4-5s
10,000 ... 93
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
4,000 ... 108

Colorado Mid 4s Trust Co Ctfs
2,000 ... 28
2,000 ... 27½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
9,000 ... 103
Flint & Pere M. 5s
2,000 ... 93
Ft W'th & D C 1st
5,000 ... 68½
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s
2,000 ... 111½
H & Tex Cen Deb 6s
2,000 ... 94
H & Tex Cen Deb 4s
2,000 ... 85
Kanaw'a & Mich 4s
8,000 ... 83
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs
1,000 ... 78
Kan Pac 6s, 1896
15,000 ... 110
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ... 96¾
1,000 ... 97
L S & M So 2d Coup
1,000 ... 120
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented
8,000 ... 105¼
Long Island Con 5s
1,000 ... 122
Louisville & Nash 5s
1,000 ... 98
Louis & Nash Unified Gold 4s
7,000 ... 82¾
L, N A & Chic G M
6,000 ... 75
10,000 ... 75¼
Manhat'n Ry Con 4s
4,000 ... 97½
Memph & Char 1st Tenn Lien 7s
2,000 ... 111
Mil & St Paul 1st Ch & P W'n 5s
1,000 ... 115¼
Mil & St Paul 8s 1st
2,000 ... 111
Mil & St L Cons 5s
2,000 ... 101¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
5,000 ... 86¼
1,000 ... 86⅜
6,000 ... 86
1,000 ... 86¼
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
3,000 ... 61⅜
2,000 ... 61½
2,000 ... 61⅜
Mo, Kan & East 1st
11,000 ... 92½
4,000 ... 93
Missouri Pacific 3d
1,000 ... 111
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
7,000 ... 67⅛
Morris & Essex 1st
5,000 ... 141½
10,000 ... 142½
N Y, L Erie & Wn New 2d Consol J P M & Co or D M & Co Stamped Ctfs
10,000 ... 74

Morris & E Con Gtd
5,000 ... 140
N Y B & M Bch 1st Cons 5s
5,000 ... 101
5,000 ... 101½
10,000 ... 102
10,000 ... 102½
N Y, O & W Con 5s
1,000 ... 108
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s
7,000 ... 92⅝
3,000 ... 92½
2,000 ... 92⅞
North Pac 1st Coup
2,000 ... 117¾
8,000s20F ... 117⅞
10,000 ... 117⅞
Nor Pacific 2d Coup
3,000 ... 103
1,000 ... 102¼
Nor Pac Col Tst Nts
8,000 ... 81½
Nor. Pacific Cons 5s Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ... 36¼
3,000 ... 36½
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s
11,000 ... 93
4,000 ... 93⅜
Ohio Southern 1st
5,000 ... 91⅞
2,000 ... 92
Oregon Imp'ment 1st
2,000 ... 93
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s
2,000 ... 36
Oreg Short Line 6s
1,000 ... 107
Trust Co Certfs
1,000 ... 108½
2,000 ... 106⅞
Oreg, S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs
22,000 ... 61
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s
1,000 ... 114
7,000s20F ... 113¼
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs
8,000 ... 77⅝
5,000 ... 77⅛
10,000 ... 77½
Phil'a & Reading 1st Pref Inc
10,000 ... 31
15,000 ... 31½
5,000 ... 31¾
2d Pref Inc
15,000 ... 15¾
3d Pref Inc
45,000 ... 11½
Rio Grande W'n 1st
2,000 ... 78¾
7,000 ... 78⅞
2,000 ... 78⅝
3,000 ... 78½
20,000 ... 78¾
35,000 ... 78⅞
5,000 ... 78¾
Rome, W & Og Con
1,000 ... 118¼
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts
10,000 ... 56
St L Southw'n 1st
4,000 ... 72

St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s
5,000 ... 101⅛
St L Southw'n 2d Inc
9,000 ... 28
1,000 ... 28¼
St Paul, M & M 2d
5,000 ... 118⅝
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ... 63½
20,000 ... 64
10,000 ... 64¼
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs
1,000 ... 40
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
9,000 ... 94½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 ... 97¼
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
8,000 ... 92
So Pac, N Mex 1st
10,000 ... 105½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
17,000 ... 95⅜
4,000 ... 95¼
Tex & Pacific 1st 5s
3,000 ... 87
10,000 ... 86¾
14,000 ... 86½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
19,000 ... 21½
5,000 ... 22
7,000 ... 22¼
Union Pac 1st 1896
3,000 ... 108½
Union Pac 6s 1897
3,000 ... 108⅞
Union Pac 6s 1898
3,000 ... 109¾
1,000 ... 109½
11,000 ... 109⅞
Union Pac 6s 1899
1,000 ... 109¾
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
4,000 ... 93
Un Pac Ext S Fd 8s
3,000 ... 98
4,000 ... 98½
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
10,000 ... 37
1,000 ... 37½
U S Leather Co 6s
5,000 ... 111¾
Virginia Midl'd G M Guarantee Stamped
1,000 ... 101
2,000 ... 101¼
Wabash R R 1st
5,000 ... 106⅛
Wabash Deb Ser B
25,000 ... 25
25,000 ... 25¼
West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000 ... 107½
Registered
2,000 ... 107
W'n U Col Trust 5s
1,000 ... 109½
Wiscon Con Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
3,000 ... 50

Total sales ... $962,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	170	..
Alton & T. H.	..	62
American Coal	100	125
American District Tel	35	40
American T. & C.	93	96
*A., T. & S. F. pf when issued	26	27
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
Boston A. L. pf	104	105½
Brunswick Company	1	1¾
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	52
Bur., C. R. & N.	60	..
Canadian Pacific	55	56½
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	16	17
Chicago & Alton	158	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & East Illinois	46½	47
Chicago & East Illinois pf	100	102
C. & N. W. pf	149	151
Cleveland, L. & W. pf	59	60
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev	4	4½
Col. Coal & I. Dev pf	6	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	98
Col., H. V. & T.	18⅜	19
Col., H. V. & T. pf	..	61
Commercial Cable	168	175
Consolidated Coal	29	33½
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	7½	8½
D. M. & Fort Dodge pf	48	53
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7¼
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10½	13½
Erie Tel. & Tel	61½	62
Ev. & T. H.	29½	32
Ev. & T. H. pf	45	55
Great Northern pf	117	121
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	⅛	¼
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	..	¾
Homestake	30	32
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16½	..
Interior Conduit & I.	25	40
Iowa Central	9⅝	10
Iowa Central pf	34	36
Keok. & D. M.	3½	4
K. & D. M. pf	17½	..
L. E. & W.	22¼	23
L., N. A. & C.	9	9⅝
L., N. A. & C. pf	25	27
L., St. L. & T.	..	½

	Bid.	Asked.
Mahoning Coal R.	108	..
Manhattan Beach	4	8
Mexican Central	11	12
Nat. Lin. Oil	22½	23
National Starch 1st pf	44	50
National Starch 2d pf	20	30
New Cent. C.	6	9
New-England	..	55
N. Y. & N. E., all in. paid	..	55
N. Y. & N. H.	187	188
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13⅝	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	74	77
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	28½	30½
N. Y., S. & W. pf	32	33
Norfolk & Western pf	10	10¾
Northw. Tel	109½	..
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	8⅝	10
Oregon Imp.	3	6
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	7	9
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Peoria & Eastern	6½	10
Peoria, D. & E.	3	3⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf	..	32
P., C. C. & St. L.	16¾	17½
P., F. W. & C.	167	..
P., F. W. & C. sp	158	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf	..	16½
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande Western	17	19
Rio Grande Western pf	40	43
R., W. & O.	119	120½
St. L. S. W.	5¾	6¼
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	26	29
St. Paul & Duluth pf	..	89
St. P. & Omaha pf	120	124
Silver bullion certificates	67⅛	67½
Toledo & O. C.	35	40
Toledo, Peoria & W.	10	12
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	7	9
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	15	18
U. P., D. & G.	4¾	5
U. S. Express	42	46
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	6⅞	7
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	13½	14¼
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	26¼	28
Wells-Fargo Express	100	110
*West. Union Beef	8	9
W. & L. E. pf	41¼	42
Wis. Cent	4	4½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	105⅝	107⅝	104¼	107⅛	22,760
Am. Tobacco	77½	79⅛	76⅝	78⅞	40,910
A., T. & S. F.	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	1,840
Ark. City. Im.	24½	24½	24¼	24½	20
Chicago Gas	67½	69⅞	67⅝	69⅛	15,670
C., R. I. & P.	74	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛	2,210
Ch., B. & Q.	82¾	82⅞	82	82⅞	4,140
C. M. & St. P.	75	75⅛	74⅝	75	8,480
Dist. & C. F.	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	290
Louis. & N.	52¼	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	60
Manhattan	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	10
Mo. Pacific	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	20
Phil. & Rdg.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	1,920
Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32½	32½	20
Southern Ry.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	120
Tenn. C. & I.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	20
U. S. L'th. pf.	64	64	62⅞	63⅞	230
West. Union	87	88⅛	87	88⅛	2,190
Total sales					100,410

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfs	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	$15,000
M., K. & E. 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	8,000
M., K. & T. 4s	86	86	..	86	5,000
Nor. Pac. 2d	103	103	103	103	2,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	31½	31½	31½	31½	5,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	11½	11½	11½	11½	$14,000
Rio G. W. 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	5,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	72	72	72	72	4,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	21½	21½	21½	21½	8,000
Total sales					$61,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
Deadwood	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Hale & N.	.95	.95	.95	.95	300
G'ld & C'ry	.47	.47	.47	.47	100
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.13	500
Phen. of A.	.08	.08	.08	.08	200
Standard	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	500
Total sales					1,800

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	61¼	62	60⅞	62	83,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	88	93
American Bank Note	40½	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	169	173
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	212	218
American Typefounders'	3¼	3¾
American Typefounders' pf	..	24
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	108	110
†Atlantic Trust (new)	180	187
Bank of America	340	..
Barney & Smith Car	15	20
Barney & Smith pf. stock	73	77
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	103
Beckton Construction pf	95	97
Boston and New-York Air Line	10	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	103	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	133	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	203
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	170	172
Brooklyn Elevated	19	20½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	103
Brooklyn Traction	11	12
Brooklyn Traction pf	56	59½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	106¾	107¼
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	86¼	87
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	104½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	71½	73½
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel	122	125
Central Cross-Town	186	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	168
Central Railroad of Georgia deb	20½	23½
Central Trust Company	1029	1039
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	54	56½
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	76	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	166½	173½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	..	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	100½	103½
Continental Trust	168	178
Cramp Shipyard stock	62	70
Detroit Gas bonds	..	69
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	97	..
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	174	178
‡Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	102½	104
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	103¾	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	368
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	83½	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	207	212
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	126	132
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	770	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	315	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av 1st	116	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av	60	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av. 2d	66½	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	76½	78½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	87¾	89¾
Gallatin National Bank	300	306½
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	107½	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	49	52
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	85	88
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	113½	..
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co	101	104
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	66	68½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	99	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	20
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103	105
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
Holland Trust stock	..	82
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Indianapolis Gas stock	142	147
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	75	77
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
Iron Steamboat	6	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	73½	..
Journeay & Burnham	42	50
Journeay & Burnham pf	98	100½
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94½	99
Knickerbocker Trust Co	188	191
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	83	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85½	87½
Lawyers' Surety Co	105	..
Leather Man'f'rs' Nat. Bank	180	190
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	36	38½
L. I. Traction, 2d as pd	17	18⅞
*Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	74½	77½
Lorillard Company pf	110	114
†Madison Square Garden stock	13	16
Madison Square Garden 2d	..	78
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	112	..
Manhattan Trust Company	132	..
Mechanics' National Bank	189	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	100	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	107	..
Mercantile Trust Company	370	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107½	109
Metropolitan Trust Co	300	315
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	..	20
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	54¼	57½
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86½	89½
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenectady)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	225	..
National Bank of Commerce	207	..
National Bank of the Republic	149½	151½
National Shoe & Leather Bank	92	97
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	55	65
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2½	5
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	35
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	½	2½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	33	34
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	64	65½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	101½	102½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas consols	86	87
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	4	5½
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	119	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	121½	123½
N. Y. & Texas scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co	4	8
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	106½	109
N. Y. Guarantee & Indemnity	385	405
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	820	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	34	39
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
‡Northwestern Telegraph 7s	114	116½
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	108½	..
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	202	207
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	70	..
Pennsylvania Coal	330	..
‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	132	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	83½	84½
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf	74½	79½
Queens County Bank stock	160	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	53	56
Safety Car Heating & L. Co	65	..
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Second Avenue Railroad stock	174	178
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	201	206
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	90	..
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
Standard Gas	70	71½
Standard Gas pf	107	110
‡Standard Gas 1st	109	110½
Standard Oil Trust	193¾	194¾
Staten Island Railway	..	61
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st	110½	113
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	..	87½
State Trust	190	194½
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112¾	113¾
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	55	75
Terre Haute & Logansport	10	22
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	85	92
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
*Third Avenue Railroad	183	185
Third National Bank	104	108
Title Guarantee & Trust	225	235
Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	15½	18½
Tradesmen's National Bank	..	98
Trenton Potteries	4½	6½
†Trenton Potteries pf	40	45
Trow Directory pf	38	48
*Union Ferry stock	70½	72
†Union Ferry 5s	105	106
Union Elevated 2d	37	40
‡Union Railway 5s	101	104
†Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	..	100
Union Trust	725	735
Union Typewriter 1st pf	80	83
Union Typewriter 2d pf	53	56½
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	210	225
United States Trust	1040	1060
Wagner Car Company	157	159
Washington Trust Company	183	193
Western Gas Company	65	67
‡Western Gas Company bonds	91½	93½
Western National Bank	112	115
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	15	17
Worcester Traction pf	83½	85½
Worthington Pump	..	20
Worthington Pump pf	76	80

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	170
Broadway	240
Central National	117
Chemical	4000
Commerce	210
Gallatin National	305
Greenwich	176
Hanover	315
Importers & Traders'	525
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	670
Manhattan	196
Mechanics'	188
Merchants'	135
Merchants' Exchange	110
New-Amsterdam	185
New-York	237½
New-York County	580
Ninth National	120
Park	275
Seaboard National	167
Second National	425
State of New-York	107
Third National	105
West Side	280
Western National	113

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Elgin, J. & E.—			
Mileage	182	182	182
Month Nov.	$123,142	$90,385	$92,320
From July 1	514,913	453,429	410,210
From Jan. 1	1,055,209	949,031	877,107
Illinois Central—			
Mileage	2,888	2,888	2,888
Month Nov.	$1,972,243	$1,842,031	$1,872,068
From July 1	9,098,903	8,076,520	10,409,820
From Jan. 1	18,132,543	16,598,845	20,310,650
Kanawha & Mich.—			
Mileage	173	173	142
4th week Nov.	$13,045	$10,348	$9,169
Month	44,160	34,570	28,954
From July 1	195,956	159,261	143,698
From Jan. 1	408,771	351,001	330,483
L., N. A. & Chi.—			
Mileage	537	537	537
4th week Nov.	$75,699	$80,267	$70,439
Month	268,374	255,668	246,322
From July 1	1,491,937	1,336,536	1,580,885
From Jan. 1	2,964,944	2,631,672	2,225,369
Mexican National—			
Mileage	1,218	1,218	1,218
4th week Nov.	$118,955	$117,507	$95,827
Month	348,581	363,253	323,350
From July 1	1,798,417	1,726,900	1,607,770
From Jan. 1	4,016,103	3,883,141	3,859,219
Great Northern, Nov.—			
Mileage	4,327	4,327	4,327
Manitoba leased lines	$1,936,680	$1,601,017	$1,540,156
East. R'y Minn.	234,420	208,133	175,886
Mont. Cent. R'y.	144,766	159,214	89,154
Total for system.	2,315,866	1,963,364	1,805,196
Five months ended Nov. 31—			
Manitoba leased lines	8,166,851	7,027,408	6,648,645
East. R'y Minn.	948,195	778,289	767,529
Mont. Cent. R'y.	671,908	707,140	437,548
Total for system.	9,786,955	8,512,839	7,853,722
From Jan. 1—			
Manitoba leased lines	13,397,814	11,194,787	12,579,012
East. R'y Minn.	1,493,483	1,177,444	1,244,015
Mont. Cent. R'y.	1,421,958	1,396,168	1,019,420
Total for system.	16,313,255	13,768,399	14,842,447
Illinois Cent., Oct.—			
Mileage	2,888	2,888	2,888
Gross earnings	$2,248,846	$1,841,814	$2,668,343
Op. ex. and taxes	1,281,005	1,270,650	1,482,967
Net earnings	967,841	571,164	1,185,376
July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	7,126,660	6,234,489	8,537,752
Op. ex. and taxes	4,704,851	4,614,043	5,381,908
Net earnings	2,421,809	1,620,446	3,155,844
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	16,355,648	14,751,814	18,438,582
Op. expenses	11,012,934	11,102,962	12,334,605
Net earnings	5,342,714	3,648,852	6,103,977
Phil. & Erie., Oct.—			
Mileage	287	287	287
Gross earnings	$482,845	$414,437	$495,303
Op. expenses	310,838	291,837	310,547
Net earnings	172,007	122,600	184,756
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,735,428	1,603,758	1,847,436
Op. expenses	1,160,745	1,136,170	1,294,488
Net earnings	574,683	467,588	552,948
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,586,167	3,301,701	4,397,475
Op. expenses	2,560,806	2,422,245	2,996,837
Net earnings	1,025,361	879,456	1,400,638

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, Nov. 29:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv.	Dec.
Sugar	107⅞	100⅝	107⅛	6¼	..
Tobacco	83½	76¼	79	..	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	56	50½	50¾	..	5½
Ches. & Ohio	18¼	16¾	17⅜	..	1
Chi. Gas, t. r.	69¾	61	69½	7⅞	..
Northwestern	107¼	106¼	106⅝	..	⅛
Burlington	84⅞	82	82¾	..	2⅛
St. Paul	76½	74⅝	75⅛	..	⅞
Rock Island	75⅞	73¼	74	..	1⅛
Col. Fuel & I.	31½	30⅛	30⅝	..	⅛
Con. Gas	149	146⅝	148⅝	2⅛	..
Del. & Hudson	130	127	129½	2½	..
Lackawanna	167½	165	166¾	..	⅛
Den. & R. G. pf.	49¼	46½	47¼	..	¼
Whisky, all pd.	19¾	18⅞	19½	⅛	..
Gen. Electric	31½	30¾	31½	⅜	..
Louisville	54¼	51⅝	52⅜	..	1¼
Manhattan	101⅞	99¾	101	⅝	..
Mo. Pacific	30⅛	29⅞	29⅝	..	⅝
M., K. & T. pf.	30⅛	29½	29¾	..	1
N. J. Central	106½	105½	106	..	1
Susquehanna pf.	33	31½	32¼	..	¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	15¾	15	15⅛	..	⅝
Ont. & Western	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	..	½
Pacific Mail	33	30⅝	32	1	..
Reading	10⅞	9⅝	10⅝	⅜	..
St. L. S. W. pf.	12½	11⅝	12	..	¾
Southern pf.	34⅞	33⅜	34¼	..	½
Tennessee Coal	33⅛	32⅛	32⅞	..	⅛
Union Pacific	9	8	8¼	..	¾
Leather pf.	65⅝	62⅝	64¼	1⅜	..
Rubber	36¼	32¾	34	..	2
Wabash pf.	19⅝	18	18¼	..	1¼
Western Union	88¼	86⅝	88⅛	1	..
Wheel. & L. E.	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	..	¼

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 57; Reading, ¼, to 5¼; Erie, ⅛, to 13, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 76⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 90½, and New-York Central, ¼, to 102. Union Pacific sold at 8½, Erie second consols at 76, Louisville and Nashville at 53, and Atchison at 16¾. British consols declined 1-16, to 106½ for money and 106 9-16 for the account.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Review will say to-morrow:

Business is still sluggish, as if gorged by excessive indulgence of the appetite for buying when prices were advancing. In nearly every branch stocks not yet distributed to consumers stand in the way of new orders, and competition of a producing force largely exceeding the present demand puts down prices, that decline retarding purchases yet more. After the holidays men look for a larger demand, whether large enough to support all the producing force awakened to activity by the abnormal rush of buyers last Summer remains to be seen. For the present the springs of new business are running low, but enough is doing on old orders to keep most of the works employed in part and a good proportion fully. Financial influences have not hindered, and rarely has the opening of a session of Congress affected business so little. Reaction in prices is not stimulating, even when it means return to health after an unwholesome advance, but it has been the most prominent feature in business for some weeks. Of the leading products, hides were almost the first and the most active in rising, but have now receded 40 per cent. Wheat rose about 27c with false reports, but declined about 18c. Cotton rose nearly 50 per cent., but has receded about 15 per cent., and leather rose as much but has declined thus far 13 per cent. Iron rose nearly 60 per cent., but has declined from the highest point about 10 per cent. Woolen goods rose scarcely any, and cotton goods much less than cotton, and boots and shoes much less than leather, and these have declined comparatively little. Each branch has special conditions, but where the rise was large and due to fictitious or temporary influences much reaction is natural. Retail prices, as usual, yield more slowly, and not in proportion to the wholesale cost of commodities.

With all the shrinkage in present business and prices it is encouraging to find but a small increase in failures. Liabilities for four weeks of November were $12,099,293 against $10,581,873 last year, and $20,841,621 in 1893. Manufacturing liabilities were $3,560,681 against $3,242,849 last year, but trading liabilities only $6,728,912, against $7,207,367 last year. Failures in the United States for the week have been 324, against 385 last year, and 52 in Canada, against 40 last year.

Bradstreet's will say:

General trade continues the features of preceding weeks—smaller volume, quiet in most lines, business being conducted conservatively, activity only among dealers in woolens, clothing, shoes, and hardware, and new orders generally of a filling-in character. The season has evidently been a late one, prolonged mild weather having delayed orders until the Christmas demand and the belated Autumn request came together. Notwithstanding almost uniform reports of quiet and unchanged conditions, it should be noted that Jacksonville, Augusta, and Birmingham, at the South, and Milwaukee, Kansas City, and St. Louis, at the West, prove exceptions to the rule by reporting gains in demand for wholesale staple goods compared with the preceding week.

The falling off of 25 per cent. in bank clearings last week (which was unusually heavy, even for Thanksgiving week) is more than offset by a total of $1,247,000,000 clearings this week, 43 per cent. more than last week, 7 per cent. more than in the first week of December, 1894, and 11 per cent. more than in 1893. The decrease this week compared with the corresponding period in 1892 (when the total was probably the largest weekly aggregate of clearings on record) is only 14 per cent., and, as compared with the like week in 1891, the decrease is only 6 per cent.

The course of prices also shows a more favorable tendency, sugar, Indian corn, and wheat showing advances, prices of wheat, flour, pork, rice, and tobacco being firm and unchanged, while lower prices are furnished by oats, lard, coffee, cotton, print cloths, petroleum, leather, hides, lumber, coal, Southern pig iron, Bessemer pig iron, live hogs, and live cattle.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and 2½ per cent. on the common stock, payable Jan. 3. Transfer books close Dec. 9 and reopen Dec. 27.

—The American Sugar Refining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock and 1¾ per cent. on the preferred, payable Jan. 2. Transfer books will close Dec. 13 and reopen Jan. 3.

—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2. Transfer books will close Dec. 16 and reopen Jan. 3.

—The Gold Coin Mines Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Dec. 24. Transfer books will close Dec. 12 and reopen Dec. 26.

—The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Pacific Bank, People's Bank.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The local market to-day was moderately active and irregular. The Traction stocks closed higher, and the unlisted specialties slightly lower. As was expected, the effect of the mass meeting last night in opposition to the Union Traction Company had been discounted. The stock opened strong at 13⅞, an advance of ⅝, and further advanced to 14¾, reacting at the close to 14½. Philadelphia opened ½ higher, at 71½, sold up to 73, and closed at 72⅝. Metropolitan advanced 2½ per cent., to 109, and, with the other market, reacted in the last half hour to 108¾. Indianapolis sold at 49, an advance of ½. The unlisted specialties were heavy but dull. Storage common declined ¾, to 36¼, but subsequently rallied to 36⅝. The preferred sold at 36¾, and, without any other sales, closed at 38 bid. Welsbach was weak, and declined 3½ points, to 60, but recovered to 61 at the close. There is considerable diversity of opinion about the dividend on Welsbach, which is to be declared next Tuesday. The general opinion, however, is that the rate will be unchanged. This, by many, is construed as bearish, and caused some selling, but the support around 60 is strong, and the possibilities seem favorable for better prices. Pennsylvania Heat opened ⅛ higher, at 12¾, and broke to 11⅞, but rallied sharply to 13⅛, and closed at 12⅞, a net gain of ¼. Welsbach Commercial common advanced 1 point, to 47, and the preferred sold at 78, a decline of 3 per cent. from the last sale. The balance of the list closed firm at no material change from yesterday.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acetylene	..	23	..	23
Baltimore Traction	17¾	18	17⅝	17¾
Cambria	48¾	49	47⅞	48
Choctaw	14½	15	14⅞	15
Con. Trac. stock	25	27	25	27
Electric Storage	36⅝	37¼	36⅞	37¼
Elec. Storage pf	38	..	37	38
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	½	⅜	½
Hestonville	54	55½	..	55½
Hestonville pf	..	68	..	66
Hunt. & B. T.	..	31	..	31
Hunt. & B. T. pf	53⅜	53½	53¼	53½
Indianapolis	48½	49	48½	49
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22⅝	23	22¾	23
Lehigh Navigation	45½	46	45	46
Lehigh Valley	40	40¼	39⅞	40⅛
Metropolitan Trac.	108¾	109	106¼	107
Northern Central	70	..	70	..
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4¼	4	4⅜
Northern Pacific pf	14¾	15½	15	15⅜
Pennsylvania	54	54¼	54	54⅛
Penn. Light, H. & P.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12¾
Penn. Steel	..	40	..	41
Penn. Steel pf	..	75	..	75
Phila. Traction	72½	72¾	70¾	71½
Phila. & Erie	..	26	..	26
Reading	5 5-16	5⅜	5⅛	5 3-16
Rochester Ry.	..	37	..	37
Union Trac., $5 paid	14½	14⅝	13½	13¾
United Cos. of N. J.	240	..	240	240½
United Gas Imp.	85	86	85	86
W. N. Y. & P.	3	3½	3¼	3⅜
Welsbach	61	62	63	63½
Welsbach of Can.	2½	2⅞	2¾	3
Welsbach Comm'l	46	48	45	46
Welsbach Com'l pf.	78	80	..	80
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	..	90¾	..	91
N. J. Con. 5s	..	85	84½	85
Newark Pass. 5s	104	105	104¾	105
People's Trac. 5s	93	93½	..	93¼
Union T. 4 per cent.	74	75	74	76

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The market for local stocks was not active, though there was somewhat of a spurt after noon, when the tone became strong. Bell Telephone was firm at 200, an advance of ¼, and New-England Telephone sold at 87⅞. Dominion Coal was steady at 14½. Bay State Gas advanced ⅜, to 10½. Boston and Albany sold at 207, ex dividend. Boston and Maine rose ½, to 176. New-Haven and Hartford was up ¼, to 187¾, and was strong at that. West End lost ½, to 68.

Copper shares were inactive, with the exception of Montana, which was strong, selling up 2, to 70½. Butte was steady at 15⅞, but Osceola lost ½, to 26½. Wolverine was up ½, to 6½. The feeling to-day was more encouraging than for a number of days past. Copper in London was steady at 43 for spot and 43⅜ for futures.

Money loaned at 4 per cent. New-York funds sold at 5@10c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Boston	4	4½	4	4½
Boston W. P.	50	100	50	100
Brookline	4⅜	..	4⅜	..
East Boston	4¼	4¾	4¼	4½
West End	2	2¼	2	2¼
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	..	..	199½	200
Erie	61½	62	61¾	62
Mexican	75	..	75	..
New-England	..	87	87	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	..	..	14½	14¾
Dominion Coal pf	93¾	94	94	97
Gen. Elec. pf	60	62	60	62
Illinois Steel	72	73½	73	74
Lamson Store S.	20	..	20	..
Philadelphia Co.	18	18½	18½	..
Reece Button Hole	22¼	..	22¼	..
West. Elec. 1st pf	54½	55	54½	54¾
West. Electric	34	34½	34⅜	34⅝
Bay State Gas	10	10¼	10¼	10½
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Bost. & Alb. ex div	206½	207	209	..
Bost. & Low., ex div	202½	..	206	..
Boston & Maine	..	..	175½	..
Cent. Mass.	..	14	..	14
Cent. Mass. pf	..	60	..	60
C. J. R. & S. Y.	98	99	98½	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	100	102	100	103
Fitchburg	..	107	..	..
Fitchburg pf	92¾	..	92¾	..
Flint & P. M. pf	35	..	35	39
Maine Central	..	..	137	138
N. Y., N. H. & H.	186½	..	187	187¾
N. Y. & N. E. pf	..	..	85	90½
Old Colony, ex div	177⅝	..	179¼	179½
West End	..	..	68½	..
West End pf	92	92½	92	93
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	25	100	25	100
Atlantic	..	16½	..	17
Bost. & Mon.	70½	71	68½	68¾
Butte & Boston	15¾	16	15	15½
Cal. & Hecla	300	..	300	..
Franklin	12	13	12	13
Kearsarge	15½	16¼	15½	16¼
Napa (Quicksilver)	..	7½	7	8
Osceola	26	26½	26	26½
Quincy	123	125	123	125
Tamarack	130	132	131	132
Tamarack, Jr.	15	15½	15½	..
Wolverine	..	..	6¼	6½
***BONDS.**				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext 6s	116½	..	116½	..
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	106½	107½	106½	107½
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	108¼	..	..	110
Con. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	..	89	..	..
Eastern 1st 6s	..	..	119	121
Mexican C. cn. 4s	68	..	67½	70
Mexican C. 1st inc	..	22	..	22
Mexican C. 2d inc	..	11	..	11½
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	..	120	120⅝
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	..	..	112⅞	113⅝
Rutland 1st 6s	105	110½	..	..
W. E. S. R. 5s	..	..	..	..
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Elec	1½	2	1½	2

*And accrued interest.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—There is little to be said of to-day's market. There was considerable selling of Lake Street by the bears, but the price held remarkably well. West Side was off fractionally on what looked like short selling. There was no trading in Diamond Match, and little demand, apparently. Brewings stocks continued in fair demand, and were higher. The general market closed dull and steady.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	*48½	..	*48⅝	..
C. & C. C. & D.	65⅝	68	*65½	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	14	15	14	15
Chi. Brew & M. pf	*35	..	34⅛	35
Chi. P. & P. Co.	30	34	30	34
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf	45	50	45	50
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley "L")	*8	..	*8½	..
Chi. City Railway	310	315	*315	..
Chicago Telephone	165	170	..	..
Diamond M. of Ill.	128	128½	*129	..
Lake St. El. Ry.	*22½	..	*22¾	..
Metropolitan Elev.	*17	..	..	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	*15	..	*15¼	17½
M. & Chi. Brew pf.	*35⅞	..	*35¾	..
New-York Biscuit	*71½	..	*71	..
N. Chi. St. R. R.	*297½	..	*298⅛	..
S. W. S. C. L.	14	14⅝	*14¼	..
S. W. S. C. L. pf.	..	58	..	58
West. C. St. R. R.	*117½	..	*118½	..
Western Stone	*77	..	76¾	77½
BONDS.				
C. A. & F. G. R. 5s	99	99¼	..	..
C. Pack. & Prov. 6s	..	108	..	108
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	61	61½	61	61½
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	*45	..	43	45
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100½	101	100½	101
Chi. Board of T. 5s	*102½	..	*102½	..
Chi. G. L. & Coke 5s	*91½	..	90	91
Consumers' G. L. 5s	84	85	81	84
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	78	79	78	79
Met. Elevated 5s	66½	71	66½	71
N. C. C. R. R. 4½s	101	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
N. C. S. R. R. 1st 5s	103¾	104	103¾	104
W. C. S. R. R. 1st 5s	*102⅞	..	102½	102⅞
W. C. S. R. R. deb. 6s	*100¾	..	100¼	100¾

*Sales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.15	.14
Belcher	.33	.30
Best & Belcher	.86	.84
Bodie Consolidated	.59	.42
Bulwer	.12	*.09
Chollar	.26	.27
Consolidated Cal & Va	2.20	2.15
Crown Point	.27	.26
Gould & Curry	.45	.27
Hale & Norcross	.92	.91
Mexican	.38	.43
Mono	.13	*.08
Ophir	1.30	*1.05
Potosi	.61	*.59
Savage	.41	.41
Sierra Nevada	.65	.64
Union Consolidated	.54	.51
Utah	.07	.05
Yellow Jacket	.21	.21

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 6.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.36	.39
Anaconda	.67	.68
Portland	1.90	1.95
Argentum	.46	.45
Isabella	.47½	.48½
Union	.34½	.35½
Consolidated	.25	.25
Summit	.15	.15
Pharmacist	.14½	.14¼
Work	.17½	.17
Alamo	.69	.69

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 6th day of December, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$84,367,546.66	
Gold bullion	44,914,883.79	
Total	$129,282,430.45	
Outstanding gold certificates	$50,341,889.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	126,300.00	
Total	$50,215,589.00	
Balance		*$79,066,841.45
Standard silver dollars	$349,125,858.00	
Silver bullion	586,831.54	
Total	$349,712,689.54	
Outstanding silver certificates	$344,439,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,002,862.00	
Total	$336,436,642.00	
Balance		13,276,047.54
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$15,252,608.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,672.25	
Total	$139,254,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	139,254,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$112,584,091.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	48,955,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	4,140,000.00	
Total	$44,815,000.00	
Balance		67,769,091.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$23,520,987.00	
National bank notes	6,026,975.83	
Fractional silver coin	12,886,312.16	
Fractional currency	107.59	
Minor coin	1,028,169.68	
Deposits in National banks	15,109,696.21	
Bonds and interest paid	158,523.51	
Total	$58,730,771.98	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,627,212.46	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,574,863.63	
Disbursing officers' balances	25,839,856.09	
Post Office Department account	2,064,656.31	
Miscellaneous items	1,580,292.11	
Total	$43,686,880.60	
Balance		15,043,891.38
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$175,155,871.62

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$498,375.59	$2,856,952.25	$73,029,053.56
Internal revenue	553,496.39	2,551,963.47	66,685,657.27
Miscellaneous	112,282.65	584,674.16	7,557,995.11
Total	$1,164,154.63	$5,993,589.88	$147,272,705.94

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$405,000.00	$1,188,000.00	$40,014,639.12
War	150,000.00	740,000.00	26,683,908.04
Navy	12,000.00	770,000.00	11,798,595.52
Indians	265,000.00	398,000.00	5,135,512.63
Pensions	400,000.00	4,701,000.00	64,592,301.79
Interest	29,000.00	65,000.00	16,785,486.64
Total	$1,261,000.00	$7,862,000.00	$165,010,443.74
Excess of expenditures over receipts	96,845.37	1,868,410.12	17,737,737.80

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$6,547.50	$2,117,126.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$35,515.00	167,837.50	4,421,306.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas. Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$327,512,758	$76,797,322	$404,310,080
This fiscal year	54,630,129	2,072,382	56,702,511
This month	758,397	59,770	818,167
This day	604,377	14,405	618,782

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—George Todd has been appointed by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court as receiver for Weiss Brothers, proprietors of the Oxford Meat Market at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on the application of Edward Weiss in a suit brought against his brother Albert for a dissolution of the firm. The liabilities are stated to be $5,000 and the nominal assets $7,000.

—Another attachment has been received by the Sheriff against Elmer H. Dearth, agent, of 11 Jay Street, and St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, for $4,105 in favor of Samuel C. Beckwith of this city for advertising in various papers throughout the United States.

—Wade Keyes has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Telemaque T. Timayenis, the author, who has an office at 183 Broadway and resides at Rosebank, S. I., on the application of Henry B. Johnson, a judgment creditor for $1,877.

—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the place of business of Charles Katzman, manufacturer of slippers at 92 Reade Street, on a claim from Horwitz & Hershfield for $1,465 for money loaned to him by Regina Rosenfeld.

—The Sheriff has taken charge of the place of business of the Martha Washington Flour Company at 122 and 124 Charles Street on attachments in favor of Gustav Tacker for $3,261 and John H. Cheever for $1,620.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment against McLaughlin, Reilly & Co., contractors, of Philadelphia, for $1,166 in favor of Hiram Snyder for the amount due on eleven notes, aggregating $12,949.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-third ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 31st October, 1895.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:
$1,000 each.—Nos. 2, 140, 272, 437, 451, 502, 572, 857, 909.
$500 each.—Nos. 68, 127, 148, 224, 330.
$100 each.—Nos. 47, 59, 79, 83, 97.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

SERIES A.—of $1,000 each—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 52, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 88, 90, 94, 98, 101, 106, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 131, 139, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 170, 172, 174, 177, 178, 180, 182, 188, 194, 195, 197, 198, 200, 207, 209, 214, 215, 217, 219, 221, 228, 229, 230, 232, 238, 239, 242, 243, 249, 251, 252, 253, 255, 256, 261, 266, 272, 276, 280, 281, 282, 290, 291, 292, 294, 295, 297, 315, 322, 326, 327, 334, 339, 340, 347, 348, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 365, 366, 378, 381, 382, 384, 385, 387, 388, 390, 392, 393, 394, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 408, 409, 410, 420, 421, 423, 424, 425, 428, 435, 437, 445, 446, 447, 449, 453, 459, 473, 475, 476, 478, 482, 485, 489, 490, 492, 493, 494, 495, 499, 500.

SERIES B.—of $500 each—Nos. 1, 8, 12, 13, 15, 24, 32, 34, 37, 38, 42, 45, 48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 90, 91, 97, 98, 99, 102, 106, 107, 109, 111, 112, 115, 117, 118, 121, 124, 130, 132, 134, 135, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 153, 156, 162, 172, 199, 230, 232, 233, 235, 238, 239, 246, 247, 249, 250, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 265, 266, 268, 269, 270, 273, 275, 276, 277, 279, 280, 303, 313, 314, 317, 321, 341, 342, 348, 350, 352, 354, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364, 365, 368, 370, 376, 382, 383, 385, 387, 388, 390, 391, 392, 393, 396, 400, 416, 417, 420, 503, 505, 508, 511, 513, 518, 520, 525, 540, 542, 543, 544, 545, 555, 559, 563, 567, 570, 571, 572, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 593, 598, 600, 606, 607, 644, 646, 697, 711, 712, 714, 717, 720, 722, 730, 731, 734, 735, 736, 737, 739, 741, 742, 743, 744, 746, 748, 750, 751, 757.

SERIES C.—of $100 each—Nos. 3, 4, 7, 12, 18, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47, 49, 52, 66, 67, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 81, 82, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 96, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 113, 115, 117, 121, 123, 124, 128, 129, 138, 141, 144, 146, 147, 152, 157, 158, 160, 166, 168, 170, 176, 179, 180, 201, 202, 213, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 309, 310, 313, 314, 316, 323, 324, 325, 328, 330, 333, 334, 338, 341, 348, 349, 351, 353, 354, 355, 358, 359, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 373, 374, 375, 377, 378, 380, 381, 384, 385, 388, 390, 428, 429, 432, 433, 435, 436, 437, 441, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 452, 453, 454, 460, 462, 465, 466, 477, 480, 481, 495, 499, 508, 509, 510, 513, 514, 516, 518, 521, 522, 524, 526, 529, 531, 532, 537, 542, 543, 548, 551, 552, 553, 563, 566, 569, 573, 574, 575, 582, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 596, 598, 599, 600, 604, 607, 608, 609, 611, 614, 617, 618, 619, 621, 622, 623, 625, 626, 632, 738, 640, 642, 644, 646, 647, 648, 649, 652, 656, 658, 660, 664, 665, 666, 667, 670, 673, 675, 678, 679, 682, 686, 690, 691, 693, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 716, 717, 719, 723, 724, 727, 729, 730, 731, 732, 738, 745, 749, 750, 751, 753, 755, 756, 758, 762, 765, 768, 774, 781, 782, 783, 784, 786, 787, 788, 791, 792, 793, 795, 796, 797, 808, 809, 813, 819, 824, 834, 835, 836, 839, 847, 848, 849, 854, 859, 861, 862, 863, 864, 869, 870, 874, 875, 878, 879, 882, 883, 884, 986, 889, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 905, 910, 912, 914, 916, 917, 918, 921, 929, 930, 933, 935, 939, 940, 941, 942, 944, 947, 954, 956, 858, 961, 963, 964, 965, 969, 970, 972, 977, 978, 985, 987, 994, 996, 1,000, 1,004, 1,006, 1,008, 1,009, 1,078, 1,080, 1,101, 1,104, 1,109, 1,110, 1,248, 1,251, 1,252, 1,254, 1,255, 1,261, 1,262, 1,264, 1,268, 1,270, 1,279, 1,283, 1,285, 1,286, 1,288, 1,289, 1,290, 1,294, 1,299, 1,301, 1,304, 1,306, 1,307, 1,308, 1,309, 1,310, 1,311, 1,315, 1,316, 1,319, 1,320, 1,341, 1,343, 1,345, 1,348, 1,358, 1,407, 1,408, 1,409, 1,437, 1,438, 1,440, 1,449, 1,450, 1,451, 1,453, 1,502, 1,504, 1,505, 1,506, 1,507, 1,753.

These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st January, 1896.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1895.

MEXICO, 31st October, 1895.
The President:
JOSE DE TERESA MIRANDA.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

ST. JOSEPH and GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a decree of foreclosure has been granted under which the road is to be sold at an early date. Bonds may be deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY** of Boston, on the conditions of the Committee's previous advertisement up to and including December 31st, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on such terms as the Committee may impose.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, solicits proposals of First Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to an amount sufficient to consume $20,000, now in the Sinking Fund. Sealed proposals will be received until 12 M. on Wednesday, the 11th inst., and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New-York."

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By R. G. Rolston, President.
New-York, December 5, 1895.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 34, 52, 97, for $1,000 each.
Nos. 134, 136, 182, for $500 each.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after Jan. 1, 1896.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee, By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, Dec. 2, 1895.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PEOPLES BANK
on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,506,154.86
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		90,500.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$818,931.68	
Due from private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	19,563.04	
		838,494.72
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		76,500.00
United States bonds, as per schedule		115,600.00
Other stocks and bonds, as per schedule		191,621.11
Specie, as per schedule		235,604.15
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		356,655.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$171,870.15	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	92,241.01	
		264,111.16
Due from reserve agent		100,000.00
		$3,775,241.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus and profits		251,754.10
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$3,284,500.99	
Demand certificates of deposit	147.40	
Certified checks	14,098.54	
Cashier's checks outstanding	482.38	
		3,299,229.31
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$17,280.13	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	2,563.37	
		19,843.50
Due savings banks		3,996.59
Unpaid dividends		417.50
		$3,775,241.00

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
SCOTT FOSTER, President, and WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier, of The Peoples Bank, a Bank located and doing business at Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 2d day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 2d day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

SCOTT FOSTER, President,
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1895, before me,
CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA
on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$15,522,811.82
Due from Directors		90,000.00
Overdrafts		1,044.49
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		1,112,455.73
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,636,219.25
Specie		4,020,448.93
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		1,873,577.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,790,685.66	
Other items carried as cash	65,366.48	
		3,856,052.14
		$29,012,609.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		2,250,000.00
Undivided profits (net)		139,438.84
Due depositors as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$15,342,254.06	
Demand certificates of deposit	8,177.75	
Certified checks	619,772.39	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,083.96	
		15,974,288.16
Due trust companies, State and National banks		6,606,320.30
Due savings banks		2,541,002.06
Unpaid dividends		1,560.00
		$29,012,609.36

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 2d day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 2d day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report was prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of December, 1895, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PACIFIC BANK
on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,533,957.06
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		409,024.04
Banking house and lot	$120,000.00	
Other real estate	7,368.00	
		127,368.00
Bonds		47,430.65
Specie		539,908.71
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		621,851.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$183,923.70	
Other items carried as cash	21,072.84	
		204,996.54
Current expenses	3,387.48	
Exchange	1,276.01	
		4,663.49
U. S. Red. Agency		6,000.00
		$4,495,199.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$422,700.00
Surplus fund		205,000.00
Discount	$5,882.94	
Interest	710.69	
Other profits	272,252.63	
		278,846.26
Deposits subject to check	3,426,916.10	
Demand certificates of deposit	108,795.85	
Certified checks	51,425.64	
		3,587,137.59
Unpaid dividends		1,385.00
Tax dividend account		130.64
		$4,495,199.49

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
H. B. BRUNDRETT, President, and S. C. MERWIN, Cashier of the Pacific Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 470 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 2d day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 2d day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President.
SAMUEL C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of December, 1895, before me.
R. M. G. DODGE, Notary Public.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY:

The usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid in February, but no dividend will be paid at that time on its common stock.

From the earnings of the company during the ten months of the current year it is estimated that the earnings of the year will permit the addition of over one and a quarter million dollars ($1,250,000) to surplus, after paying 8 per cent. on the preferred stock and 9 per cent. on the common stock.

Yet, on account of the increasing volume of the company's business, and the acquisition during the year of new plants and businesses, the company requires more cash working capital than heretofore.

Therefore, in the judgment of its management, it is to the interest of the stockholders, and proper for the prudent prosecution of its growing business, that the sum necessary to pay further dividends on its common stock for this year be retained and applied to working capital.

Thus the business of the company can be properly cared for and extended, without departing from its consistent policy of not borrowing money and its assets kept as they now are, the free and unincumbered property of its stockholders.

Very respectfully,
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.
Dec. 6, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company

BOSTON, December 4, 1895.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the coupons due January 1 and July 1, 1895, from Utah and Northern Railway Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, together with the interest at 6 per cent. per annum accrued thereon while payment has been in default, will be paid on and after December 6, 1895, on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York City, or by the undersigned at Room 92, Ames Building, Boston, the amount appertaining to each coupon being as follows:

For each coupon due January 1, 1895, Thirty-five dollars; Interest thereon, One dollar and ninety-five cents. In all, Thirty-six dollars and ninety-five cents.

For each coupon due July 1, 1895, Thirty-five dollars; Interest thereon, Ninety cents. In all, Thirty-five dollars and ninety cents.

The court having also authorized the payment of interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount of the coupons due January 1 and July 1, 1894, from the above-described bonds, for the time the payment of those coupons was in default, the undersigned will, on presentation of reasonable proof of ownership, at his office, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, remit the interest due on such coupons.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
Treasurer for the Receivers.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the **UNION PACIFIC** and **KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES,** will be cashed at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. **Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court.**

Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

25,000 BOSTON & ALBANY R. R. 4s.
(DUE 1913.)
50,000 OLD COLONY R. R. GOLD 4s.
(DUE 1924.)
PRICE ON APPLICATION
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
53 State Street, Boston.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11th,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of executor of Dorothea Hartwig, dec'd.
$5,000 Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1937.
$2,000 National Water Works Co. of N. Y. 6 p. c. Water Supply Bds., 1915, June, 1895, coups.
$2,000 Colorado Coal & Iron Co. 1st Cons'l'd Mtge. 6s, 1900.
$2,000 Metropolitan Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1908.
$3,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Cons'l'd Mtge. 4s, 1936.
$7,000 Western Pacific R. R. Co., "Series A," 6s, Gold, 1899.
$3,000 Kansas Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. R. R. & Land Grant 6s, 1899, May, 1894, coups.
$4,000 Milwaukee & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1913.
$4,000 Northern Pacific & Montana 1st Mtge. 6s, 1938, Sept., 1893, coup.
$4,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. 5s, Mtge. Bds., 1990, July, 1895, coups.
By order of executors.
24 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. common.
20 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. prefd.
10 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Dry Dock Co.
100 shs. Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank.
$3,000 Cleveland & Canton R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, (Trust Co. Certf. of Dep.)
By order of administrator.)
3 shs. Armes Palace Horse & Stock Car Co.
By order of trustee.
$2,000 Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st Con. Mtge. 5s, 1932.
$5,000 Standard Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1930.
$5,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6s.
For account of whom it may concern.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (hypd.)
40 shs. Simpsons, (hypd.)
1,050 shs. American Pneumatic Tool Co.
75 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. R. R. Co.
50 shs. Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
15 shs. Murray Hill Bank.
5 shs. American Surety Co.
30 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
12 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co., B'klyn.

Dividends

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 14th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 3 next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
December 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Office of
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
31 Sands St., Brooklyn, Dec. 7th, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that, preparatory to the annual stockholders' meeting of this company, the stock transfer books of the company, at the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall St., New-York City, will be closed at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, Dec. 16th, 1895, and reopened on Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ELISHA DYER, Jr., Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, December 5th, 1895.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, January 3d, 1896. Transfer books will close on Monday, December 9th, and reopen on Friday, December 27th, 1895.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

No Extra Charge

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay nothing extra to boy.

Meetings and Elections.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
50 Wall St.,
New-York, Dec. 5, 1895.

At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 2d inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke, Lindley Murray, Jr.,
Mahlon Apgar, Charles H. Lowerre,
Charles H. Kerner, Henry W. Curtiss,
William H. Montanye, Charles H. Leland,
Henry C. Mortimer, Walter R. Wood,
John W. Condit, David J. Burtis,
Francis M. Scott.

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1896:
Areunah M. Burtis, Charles L. Fleming,
Wm. M. Farrington.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888; as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Andrews Avenue (as now proposed) distant northerly 154.35 feet from the intersection of a certain curve connecting the said easterly line of Andrews Avenue with the northerly line of Burnside Avenue; running thence easterly and at right angles with Andrews Avenue 278.45 feet to a point in the westerly line of Burnside Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue upon a curve to the right with a radius 230 feet, for a distance of 107.02 feet; thence again southwesterly, and still along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue, upon a curve to the right with a radius 1,920 feet for a distance of 200.91 feet; thence still along the northerly side of Burnside Avenue and upon a curve to the right with a radius 19.176 feet for a distance of 38.74 feet, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Andrews Avenue 154.35 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Frederic R. Coudert, George Sherman, and William H. Gelshenen, having, by an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above entitled matter on the 25th day of November, 1895, been appointed Commissioners under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, entitled "An Act to provide for rapid transit railways in cities of over one million inhabitants," as amended by Chapters 102 and 556 of the Laws of 1892, Chapters 528 and 752 of the Laws of 1894, and Chapter 519 of the Laws of 1895, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested whether the railway determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York and mentioned in the petition of said board presented to the said General Term on or about the 14th day of June, 1895, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the said city on the 10th day of October, 1895, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Wednesday, the 18th day of December, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York, Room No. 903 at No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, as the time and place for their first sitting, and that at such sitting and at such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New-York, November 27, 1895.
F. R. COUDERT,
G. SHERMAN,
W. H. GELSHENEN,
Commissioners.

Public Notices.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building.)
New-York, December 2, 1895.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York hereby gives notice to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1895, to pay the same to him at his office on or before the first day of January, 1896, as provided by Section 846 of the New-York City Consolidation act of 1882.

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of December, 1895, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1896, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1895, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1895 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 843 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

To the Woman
of To-day
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is especially welcome. Its Woman's Page, written and compiled by women, is unsurpassed for entertaining and useful features. It contains well-written articles on all sorts of feminine topics—the adornment of the household, social usages, dress, the care of children, home amusements, &c. In its

Household, Fashion, Art, and Literary Departments

the highest standard is always maintained.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellarden, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bellarden";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *7 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, China, and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM	Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Kai'r W. II., De. 7, 11 AM	†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM	†Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM	†F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM

**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)
Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 7 A. M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the Orient.
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw **Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK** will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malto, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw express S.S COLUMBIA** will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 11	ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 1
ST. PAUL......Dec. 18	ST. PAUL......Jan. 8
PARIS.........Dec. 25	PARIS.........Jan. 15

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

NOORDLAND...Dec. 11	FRIESLAND....Dec. 25
KENSINGTON..DEC. 18	Southwark, Jan. 1, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM	Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM
Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM	Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM
Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon	Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 AM	Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA FAIR.
Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

CRUISES TO THE TROPICS.

THIRD SEASON.

The fine steamships of the QUEBEC S. S. Co. will leave NEW-YORK as under for a series of PLEASURE CRUISES to the WEST INDIES, visiting BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, ST. KITTS, ANTIGUA, GAUDELOUPE, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE, ST. LUCIA, ST. VINCENT, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, JAMAICA, &c.

Departures from NEW-YORK:
S. S. "MADIANA".......Jan. 22.
S. S. "ORINOCO".......Feb. 5.
S. S. "CARIBBEE"......Feb. 15.
S. S. "MADIANA".......Feb. 26.

Duration of Cruises 30 days. Inclusive Fares from $150 upward. Descriptive pamphlet free on application.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 Broadway, cor. Warren.
Telephone 320 Cortlandt.
1,225 Broadway, cor. Thirtieth.
Telephone 446B 38th St.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Dec. 7, 9 A. M.	Campania, Dec. 21, 9 AM
Etruria, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Umbria, Dec. 28, 2 P.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage, apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO
TRAVELERS CHEQUES,
For use in
Winter Cruises
to the Mediterranean,
The Orient, and West Indies.
The cheapest and safest funds to carry.
Payable in gold or its equivalent
at their face value and
at all points of the Commercial World.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle...Sat., Dec. 7, 7 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting **Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo;** 10 days in **Palestine, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice;** only $550 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.
F. C. CLARK. 111 Broadway, New-York.

HOLY LAND. Parties under personal escort from New-York, Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 12, 19, 29. See Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu...Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA........................Dec. 31, 3 P. M.
AFRIDI.......................Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PERU.........................Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.........Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
FINANCE, Dec. 10 ALLIANCE, Dec. 20.
For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida Points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS......................Monday, Dec. 9
ALGONQUIN..................Wednesday, Dec. 11
SEMINOLE......................Friday, Dec. 13
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co.NPier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R.,353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall River Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Chicago; and except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York: 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hacketstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
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CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) (5:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect Nov. 17, 1895.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

FOR ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 11:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night daily; via ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9:30 A. M. daily; via SEABOARD AIR LINE, 3:20 and 9:00 P. M. daily; via CAPE CHARLES ROUTE, 8:00 A. M. week days and 8:00 P. M. daily.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Plesant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
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On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

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9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

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From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
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10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:22 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:32 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
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THE NATION'S JUDICIARY

First Annual Report of Attorney General Judson Harmon.

RELIEF FOR THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

Important Cases Now on Trial Which Mr. Harmon Says Should Be Pressed to Conclusion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The maiden report of Judson Harmon as Attorney General, containing a review of the operations of the Department of Justice for the last fiscal year, was laid before Congress to-day. It treats at length of the business of the Supreme Court of the United States and recommends that, except in capital cases, appeals in criminal matters should not be taken to the Supreme Court.

To accomplish this result he recommends an amendment of the law so as to exclude the words "other infamous crimes" from the cases subject to appeal to the highest tribunal, and to remit minor cases to the courts of appeal. He points out that the words "infamous crimes" have been given a very bread interpretation. The definition, he says, includes all offenses which may be punished by imprisonment at hard labor, or for more than one year without hard labor, whether they are actually so punished or not. If such punishment might have been inflicted the case may be taken to the Supreme Court, even if the culprit has escaped with a mere fine. That high tribunal of nine Judges is frequently required to review convictions of such offenses as passing $50 of counterfeit money, charging over $25 for legal assistance to a pensioner, and unlawfully cutting timber.

Another recommendation of the Attorney General called out by recent dilatory proceedings in the case of Dr. Buchanan, the New-York wife poisoner, and in a number of other notable murder cases, is as follows:

A growing abuse of the writ of habeas corpus should be corrected which is wasting the time of the Supreme Court and bringing discredit on the administration of justice. Proceedings in State courts are absolutely stayed by Section 766, Revised Statutes, pending appeals to the Supreme Court from action of the Circuit Courts on writs of habeas corpus, which may be taken as of right. By suing out successive writs and prosecuting appeals to the Supreme Court, persons convicted in State courts have succeeded in securing repeated delays of execution. There is no limit to this process so long as prisoners are able to employ counsel. I respectfully suggest, as a cure for this evil, that the allowance of a stay by the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, be required, at least on all appeals after the first.

The Attorney General adds:

If the Supreme Court were relieved, as above suggested, its jurisdiction over cases arising under the revenue laws might, and should be, restored. The United States has now no right to a review by that court of any decision construing a tariff or internal revenue law, although millions of dollars may be directly or indirectly involved. A provision for appeals and writs of error from the Circuit Court of Appeals in these cases, similar to that contained in Section 707 of the Revised Statutes with respect to appeals from the court of claims would be highly beneficial to the Government.

The number of cases on the Supreme Court docket at the end of the October term, 1894, is stated at 649, in 1890 there were 1,190, and since that date the court has been gradually reducing the amount of accumulated business.

There are 9,000 cases on the docket of the Court of Claims, and it is increased by 900 cases per year. Discussing this point, Attorney General Harmon says:

The very diligent exertions of the present force serve to dispose of less than 800 annually. For the preparation of the claimants' side of suits, there is a roll of more than one thousand attorneys, of whom some hundreds devote their whole time thereto. Against these is set a corps of seven assistant attorneys for the defense. With such disproportion of force, it seems superfluous to state that the defensive preparation cannot be as thorough as it should be, even in the cases tried. A single important judgment incurred by reason of lack of time for proper preparation may involve many times the cost of an adequate increase of force.

In my estimate for the next fiscal year I have included an increase of approximately one-third, which it is believed will suffice to enable the department to occupy the time of the Court of Claims. Until that is accomplished, it is not necessary for either Congress or the court to consider plans for increasing the efficiency of the court. The court is by present methods able to hear and decide many more cases than can be prepared.

The Peralta-Reavis Case.

Mr. Harmon gives a brief summary of the celebrated Peralta-Reavis case, involving the title to over 12,000,000 acres of land in Arizona and New-Mexico, under an alleged Spanish grant, which was recently decided in favor of the United States, and says of it:

The court, by unanimous decision, held that every title paper out of the one hundred or more presented had been manufactured and forged, in whole or in part, and surreptitiously deposited among the archives in the countries named. The case is remarkable as probably the greatest fraud ever attempted against a Government in its own courts, and its decision removes a cloud from thousands of titles held by actual settlers.

Since the decision I have caused Reavis to be arrested and indicted for fraud and perjury, and he is now in prison awaiting trial.

Referring to the Greer County (Texas) boundary case, now in the Supreme Court, Mr. Harmon states:

The controversy depends on the meaning of the treaty of 1819, between Spain and the United States, fixing the boundary line between the two countries, which treaty in turn was adopted by treaties of the United States with Mexico and with Texas. The treaty describes the line as running up Red River to the one hundredth meridian. Texas claims that when the forks of the river are reached the line should follow the north branch. The United States claims that it should follow the south branch.

In spite of proclamations by President Arthur in June, 1884, and by President Cleveland in December, 1887, Texas has encouraged settlements in this territory, and if the decision shall be in favor of the United States, the question will arise whether Congress should wholly disregard the claims of settlers, as it will have an undoubted right to do, or provide legislation by which they may be protected upon making reasonable payment for the land occupied.

Mr. Harmon Wants Advice.

The Attorney General asks Congress to direct him what to do in the Bell telephone litigation. The expense of this case, he says, is very heavy. It will taxe six months to prepare rebuttal testimony. He favors continuing the case to a final decision, provided the expenses can be met, and says:

"If the people have been deprived of their natural rights by the improper issue of a patent, as the Government avers, it would not be a proper course on its part to discontinue litigation, which has probably been purposely protracted until the patents have expired, but such litigation should be persisted in to establish finally, for the sake of future action on its part, its right to sue to annul patents."

Mr. Harmon discusses the relations of the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches to the Government. He says:

The situation has been maintained as it was when the last Congress adjourned, so far as legal proceedings are concerned, but large amounts of subsidy bonds are about to fall due of those issued to the Central Pacific as well as those issued to the Union Pacific Company, and no assurance can be given that the present situation will be long maintained.

Action should be promptly taken toward working out some solution of the problem presented by the Government's relation to these properties. As it may become advisable or necessary for the Government to institute legal proceedings against one or both of the companies above named, I beg to call attention to the necessity of a law giving some proper court in the District of Columbia jurisdiction of the entire property and of all the parties in interest. What has been hereinbefore said as to the general necessity of giving one court full jurisdiction in such cases applies with especial force here. Such a provision was included in the bill prepared by Attorney General Olney at the request of the last Congress. It should now be put in the form of a separate act, so as to be made independent of any particular plan of reorganization. Until the passage of such an act, any attempt of the Government to protect its rights by litigation will be greatly hampered.

The Northern Pacific.

In regard to the Northern Pacific Railroad, his recommendations are as follows:

The Northern Pacific Railroad litigation has called attention in a striking way to the necessity which has long existed of legislation to regulate the appointment of receivers and judicial sales of railroads, parts of whose lines are in different circuits. Public, as well as private, interests require the preservation of the unity of such lines in their management pending the foreclosure, and in their sale. This can now be accomplished only by harmony of action among the courts of the various circuits, but the appointment of receivers and the repetition of orders in each circuit cause a multiplication of trouble and expense which can well be avoided. When, however, the different courts refuse to co-operate, not only are public and private interests in the property imperiled and costs more greatly multiplied, but there is constant risk of scandal from which the administration of justice should be kept free.

There seems to be a general demand for relief. It can readily be afforded by providing that suits to foreclose mortgages of appoint receivers of such railroads shall be brought in the circuit where the principal operating offices are, or in the circuit in which the chief terminals are situated, or in that containing the greatest length of track, or full jurisdiction might be given to the court in which suit is first brought.

Mr. Harmon's report is regarded as a very creditable document by the lawyers of Washington.

LANGERMAN OUT OF CUSTODY

HEARING ON THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DISCONTINUED.

Says He Will Appear if Subpoenaed—Miss Aub Still Has Nothing to Say About Her Case.

Walter L. S. Langerman was discharged from the House of Detention without bail yesterday afternoon. The action was in accordance with an order from Recorder Goff, which he made pursuant to a recommendation from the District Attorney's office.

The hearing before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, on the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Col. R. J. Haire, counsel for Langerman, and the writ of certiorari issued by Justice Andrews were also discontinued.

The Supreme Court, Chambers, was filled when the hearing was called yesterday morning. Col. Haire appeared for Langerman and Assistant District Attorney Unger for the District Attorney's office. Mr. Haire argued that if the prisoner was committed by the Recorder as a Magistrate he could not be held in more than $100 bail, not being an accomplice, while if the commitment issued from the Recorder as Presiding Judge of the Court of General Sessions, then there was no jurisdiction.

Justice Andrews asked Mr. Unger under which devision the case came, and was told that the commitment issued from General Sessions. After a few more questions as to the Recorder's method of proceeding in the matter, Justice Andrews asked if it was in the power of the Recorder when he wanted a man as a witness to have him arrested and held in the absence of any law. Mr. Unger thought it was, in case it was thought that the witness would not appear.

Justice Andrews then said that he would make no ruling at the time, but would take briefs and remand Langerman to the House of Detention pending a decision.

Langerman and his attorney, after the Recorder's order, went to the Supreme Court and proceedings in the hearing were discontinued by Justice Andrews. Langerman, when he came from the court, said that he was tired out, and at present had nothing to say.

"I have no intention of running away," he said. "If I had not been sure that my innocence would be proved I would not have staid here and stood trial. I will not run away from my duty now. If I am subpoenaed in the case of Barbara Aub I will respond."

Recorder Goff yesterday sent for Warden Fallon of the Tombs and said that he had given him discretionary power to allow Barbara Aub to see visitors. Accordingly a dozen reporters were admitted to the counsel room in the Tombs and the woman was brought before them.

Warden Fallon said that he had been instructed by the Recorder to inform her that she was at liberty to answer any question asked of her. Miss Aub denied that she had been in any way restrained from seeing visitors to the prison, but her only answer to any questions about her case was, "I have nothing to say."

District Attorney Fellows was very unwilling to talk about the discharge of Langerman or the arraignment of Miss Aub, and it is not known positively when her case will be called.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A BRAKEMAN

Saw the Car Nearing Him, but Could Not Move.

Theodore Sellick, the brakeman who was killed Thursday night in the freight yard of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, at the Harlem River, met his death in a horrible manner. He was helping run cars under the shed. All the cars but two had been shifted, and these were coupled to an engine.

Sellick stood at the rear of the cars and signalled the engineer to back. At the same time one of his feet caught in a frog. He shouted to the engineer to stop, but the noise of the engine drowned his cries.

He was forced to see the rear car bearing down upon him, while he struggled in vain to pull his foot from the track. The rear car struck him and passed over his leg, and the second car dragged the body along the track.

Not until the engine was directly over the body of the brakeman did it stop. Then the engineer climbed down from the cab and saw the unfortunate brakeman's mangled body.

Sellick died almost immediately. He had been employed in the yards a number of years. He lived with his mother at Locust Valley, L. I.

To Dissolve a Real Estate Company.

The Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association of 111 Broadway, through its Trustees, Edward E. Eames and Daniel R. Kendall, applied to the Supreme Court yesterday for the voluntary dissolution of the company, and Justice Andrews set down the order to show cause for March 12, 1896.

It was stated that the company was formed to buy real estate in the Twenty-fourth Ward, divide it into building lots, and sell the same. The real estate has been sold and the object of the corporation accomplished, therefore all the stockholders desire the company's dissolution. The company has no debts, and has assets of $5,996.

The company was incorporated in 1875 with a capital stock of $320,000, and owned 120 acres of land adjoining Jerome Park.

Epp's Assailants Not Arrested.

No arrests have been made in the case of Joseph Epp, the trained nurse, of 205 East Seventy-third Street, who was set upon and beaten by two men at Ninety-first Street and Central Park West on Thursday. The place is so lonely and the description of the men so insufficient that it seems likely that they have escaped for good.

Epp was yesterday removed from the Manhattan to the Mount Sinai Hospital. His condition was said to be much improved.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Gone to Join Crane.—Joseph Brooks, manager of William H. Crane, started for New-Orleans last night to join his star, William H. Crane, who begins an engagement there to-morrow night. He goes to make arrangements regarding the production of "The Governor of Kentucky" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre here next month. He expects to be absent a little more than a week, when he will return to New-York to complete his plans for the production and attend to business connected with the American Theatrical Syndicate, of which he is the active business head.

—Manager Huber's New Theatre.—Manager Huber will leave for Hicksville, Ohio, his native town, to-morrow, on the principal street of which he is erecting a new theatre, to be known as Huber's Opera House. It will be the leading place of amusement in the town, and will be devoted to high-class dramatic performances, burlesque, and opera. It will seat a thousand persons, and its cost will be not far from $40,000. It will be dedicated on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of this month, and it is to attend these exercises that Mr. Huber is to make this trip.

—A Heavy Salary List.—The weekly salary list of Charles Frohman's numerous companies, which include 408 players, foots up exactly $21,327. This is paid out to the regular forces. There is a large corps of extra people in addition to the 408 included in this list, and the amount paid to them would greatly swell this weekly total. Without calculating them at all, Mr. Frohman pays his actors and actresses over $1,000,000 a year for their services.

—Bessie Bellwood's Nationality.—Bessie Bellwood, who is the leading star at Tony Pastor's this week, uses so many slang expressions in her songs that the impression has gone abroad that she is an English cockney. As a matter of fact, she is an Irish girl, born in Monkstown, Cork, Ireland, and is a niece of James Mahony, a collaborateur of the artist Cruikshank in his illustrations of the works of Charles Dickens.

—Billy Birch Paralyzed.—Billy Birch, the veteran minstrel, was stricken with paralysis at his home in this city Thursday morning, and, while not in a critical condition, is still quite seriously ill. Tony Pastor and other friends of Mr. Birch have decided to tender him a benefit, to be given at Tony Pastor's Theatre Sunday evening, Dec. 22.

—Duse's American Tour.—Eleanora Duse, the Italian artist, will sail for this country on the Majestic, Jan. 29. Her American tour will begin Feb. 17, under the direction of the American Theatrical Syndicate. Duse will have at least one new play in her repertory, written by Verga and called "The She Wolf."

—Want the Play in France.—Offers have been made to David Belasco by F. H. Gottschalk of Paris for the right to adapt "The Heart of Maryland" to the French stage. It is proposed in the French version to identify the war episodes and interest with the period of the Franco-Prussian War.

VOTE ON CANAL BONDS

Returns from the Entire State Except Kings County.

THE NON-CANAL COUNTIES CARRIED IT

Vote for State Officers Indicated No Scratching to Speak of by Either Party.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—Returns have been received at the office of the Secretary of State of the vote for all the State officers and on the proposed bonds for improvement of the canals, from all counties except Kings.

The figures for Secretary of State and Controller were published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

Exclusive of Kings County, the total vote for Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, Attorney General, and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals was very nearly equal. The total vote for Treasurer this year, outside of Kings County, was 1,016,582. The total for candidates for this office in 1883 was 1,139,708, and of these Kings County cast 176,764, leaving 962,944 for the balance of the State. This indicates a heavier vote this year by more than 50,000.

The total vote for Attorney General was 1,016,491; for Engineer and Surveyor, 1,016,517, and for Judge of the Court of Appeals, 1,016,515.

Had it not been for the lift given by New-York and other non-canal counties, the proposition for the expenditure of $9,000,000 in the improvement of the State canals would have failed. New-York gave a majority for the proposition of 147,255, while Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Lewis, Madison, Onondaga, Seneca, and Wayne, canal counties, gave majorities against the proposition. Little Suffolk, with her short stretch of Shinnecock and Peconic Canals, helped along the result with a majority of 2,388, while Westchester added 6,445; Queens, 7,768, and Rensselaer, 10,291 majorities. None of these counties has any part of the State canal system in it. The other non-canal counties giving a majority for the proposition were Clinton, Essex, Orange, Richmond, Rockland, Ulster, Warren, Fulton, and Hamilton.

The home county of Mr. Platt, Tioga, cast five votes "against" for every one "for" the amendment, while in Rockland just the reverse was the case.

The big majorities for the proposition in the canal counties were: Erie, 40,335; Albany, 15,776; Monroe, 9,037; Oneida, 6,812, and Oswego, 4,483. Twenty-six counties gave majorities "for" and 34 "against." In St. Lawrence and Jefferson, where the big Republican vote is rolled up, the majority against was: St. Lawrence, 11,639; Jefferson, 6,343—17,982.

The vote cast on the canal proposition is here given by counties:

	For.	Against.	Defective and Blank.	Whole Number of Votes.
Albany	22,173	6,397	4,275	32,845
Allegany	1,640	5,883	914	8,437
Broome	3,567	6,817	1,968	12,352
Cattaraugus	3,064	6,017	992	10,073
Cayuga	4,695	6,707	1,265	12,667
Chautauqua	4,094	7,811	1,119	13,024
Chemung	3,655	4,832	....	8,487
Chenango	2,273	4,836	1,309	8,418
Clinton	2,584	1,891	1,418	5,893
Columbia	2,969	4,120	1,735	8,824
Cortland	1,455	3,237	1,083	5,775
Delaware	2,384	5,539	1,679	9,602
Dutchess	5,195	6,151	3,987	15,333
Erie	46,713	6,378	10,076	63,167
Essex	2,713	1,354	470	4,537
Franklin	737	4,683	626	6,046
Fulton and Hamilton	4,928	3,311	2,122	10,361
Genesee	1,786	3,255	478	5,519
Greene	2,008	3,477	1,816	7,301
Herkimer	6,020	3,338	1,009	10,367
Jefferson	2,237	8,580	1,348	12,165
*Kings	....	....	....	....
Lewis	1,899	2,829	1,175	5,903
Livingston	1,971	3,800	238	6,009
Madison	2,974	4,907	810	8,691
Monroe	20,908	11,871	3,518	36,297
Montgomery	5,862	3,116	1,011	9,989
New-York	171,805	23,650	61,087	256,542
Niagara	6,841	3,667	1,704	12,212
Oneida	14,613	7,801	4,384	26,798
Onondaga	13,865	13,374	4,601	31,340
Ontario	2,922	5,822	1,694	10,438
Orange	7,092	6,487	3,918	17,497
Orleans	3,536	2,515	514	6,565
Oswego	8,589	4,106	1,520	14,215
Otsego	1,640	8,633	1,460	11,733
Putnam	957	1,066	452	2,475
Queens	12,720	4,952	5,428	23,100
Rensselaer	16,032	5,741	3,020	24,793
Richmond	4,744	809	751	6,304
Rockland	2,651	1,776	1,432	5,859
St. Lawrence	1,497	13,136	998	15,631
Saratoga	6,299	4,176	1,317	11,792
Schenectady	4,079	1,775	....	5,854
Schoharie	1,176	5,048	1,199	7,423
Schuyler	709	2,615	....	3,324
Seneca	2,388	2,519	999	5,906
Steuben	3,549	9,191	1,384	14,124
Suffolk	4,768	2,380	2,453	9,601
Sullivan	1,191	3,772	1,223	6,186
Tioga	834	4,724	330	5,888
Tompkins	2,676	3,156	1,004	6,836
Ulster	7,251	5,229	....	12,480
Warren	3,338	1,362	445	5,145
Washington	4,979	3,377	1,088	9,444
Wayne	3,706	5,031	722	9,459
Westchester	9,074	2,629	....	11,703
Wyoming	1,162	4,577	272	6,011
Yates	794	3,075	414	4,283
Total	487,481	299,308	152,254	939,043

*Count not completed.

The results of the vote in Kings County are expected some time next week.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY'S MEETING

Papers Read on Vegetable Proteids and Solid Fats.

The New-York Section of the American Chemical Society met last night in the chemistry lecture room of the College of the City of New-York. Prof. P. T. Austen of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, presided.

It was the first meeting of the society in the College of the City of New-York, and suitable reference was made by President Austen to Gen. Webb's kindness in granting the section the use of the room.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, on behalf of Gen. Webb and of himself, as the usual lecturer in the room, welcomed the members of the society. About forty members of the society were present, including Dr. E. R. Squibb, Dr. A. H. Bunker, A. H. Mason, and Prof. McMurtrie.

Dr. P. R. Moale read a paper on "Naphthalene." Dr. Thomas B. Osborne of Yale read a paper on "Vegetable Proteids," and Dr. J. H. Wainwright of the United States Laboratory read a paper on "The Determination of Solid Fats in Artificial Mixtures of Vegetable and Animal Fats."

Before the meeting convened the members had an informal dinner at Morello's.

Economics of the Labor Movement.

The Rev. W. D. P. Bliss of Boston, Mass., delivered last night, in All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, the first of a series of ten lectures on "The Economics of the Labor Movement." The lecture was of an introductory character.

Mr. Bliss said that it would be the aim of these lectures not to teach any one theory of economics, but to present in their historic sequence the various theories developed during the century, and to let facts show the amount of truth and error in each. The best way to improve the condition of the laboring masses, the lecturer said, was by educating the individual.

Edouard von Kilanyi Buried.

Edouard von Kilanyi was buried yesterday morning from his late residence, 221 West Fortieth Street. There were no funeral services of any kind. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Gruber, Mr. Bial of Koster & Bial, Dr. Manges, Miss Gibbs, and Bertha Bache. Mr. Bial sent a large wreath. The burial was in Evergreens Cemetery. The Public Administrator took charge of Kilanyi's belongings yesterday afternoon.

Lee Avenue Academy Sold.

The Lee Avenue Academy, Brooklyn, was sold under foreclosure procedings yesterday to Edmund B. Price, one of the owners, for $18,000. The Williamsburg Savings Bank, which held a two-thousand-dollar mortgage on the building, foreclosed. The stage and the property it occupies are owned by J. C. Herrick of this city.

NO WELCOME FOR AHLWARDT

NO ONE IN THIS CITY SEEMS TO CARE ABOUT THE AGITATOR.

What Some of Our Citizens Have to Say About His Visit and the Doctrine He Preaches.

So far, at least as the City of New-York is concerned, Herr Rector Ahlwardt, whose chief purpose in life is to agitate against the Jews, has met with a reception colder even than the storm which has just swept with its freezing atmosphere into Nova Scotia.

"I left Berlin so quietly that no one but my wife knew of my departure," said Rector Ahlwardt when interviewed upon his arrival on the Spree Thursday, and his reception when he landed in Hoboken, seems to have been equally quiet.

Among the citizens of New-York yesterday there was no excitement over the fact that the zealous anti-Semitic agitator had come to America. No one seemed to care anything at all about this member of the German Reichstag who has so often suffered imprisonment for the sake of the movement which he champions. Dr. Ahlwardt has awakened no interest and caused no stir. He has fallen flat, and no one in New-York is bothering about him at all.

It is not now believed, as he pompously asserted, that a committee of twelve New-York business men invited Dr. Ahlwardt over here. Opinion rather expresses itself in favor of the view that this apostle of anti-Semitism has come to America to try his best to revive interest and put new life into a movement whose popularity is on the wane.

If, however, it is true that he has come at the invitation of a committee of twelve reputable business men, as he says, the sentiment of New-York predicts for his lectures here an audience not much larger than that committee.

Ex-Gov. George Hoadly of Ohio, when asked for his views respecting the visit of Ahlwardt, said:

"I hardly know what to say that will express my condemnation of this man in language sufficiently strong to convey my meaning.

"I despise the man and his mission as heartily as a man can. If I were to give any advice to the Jews it would be to pay no attention to the fellow. He is not worth bothering about. Any movement founded on racial contempt will not last.

"The simple fact is that Ahlwardt is played out in Germany and has come over here to revive his fortunes. The Jews were once the chosen people of God, and they are still His chosen people when compared with Ahlwardt and men of his class. I have been in business partnership with Jews for thirty years. They are just like other people.

"The Jews do not get into jails or prisons. They are a smart people, and if the Christians cannot carry their own end of the log they had better quit. I think Christians are smart, too."

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, had this much to say:

"An anti-Semitic crusade must necessarily at some time be anti-Christian."

Herman Ridder of The Staats-Zeitung said:

"In my opinion, if no attention is paid to Ahlwardt and he is ignored, as he should be, his movement will die a natural death. No sensible man will have anything to do with Ahlwardt and his crazy work. I did not even know that Ahlwardt was coming to America until I read of his arrival yesterday in the newspapers, and, therefore, I do not know under what auspices he comes here. I do not believe that any German of standing in this city has anything to do with his visit.

"People in this country are too liberal to condemn a whole class or race, and Ahlwardt will find that a bigot will have no success here. Ahlwardt belongs to the class of narrow-minded individuals known as the A. P. A., who believe that the sun only shines for them.

"If we could take the whole outfit—Ahlwardt and the A. P. A.—and dump them into the sea, it would be a relief and benefit to the community. Any persons stating that the Staats-Zeitung or any of its men have anything to do with Ahlwardt's coming here simply lie."

Henry Clews said, in speaking of the agitator:

"The best thing Ahlwardt can do is to go home. This country is no place for him. We believe in equal rights, and not only will that belief not be shaken, but it should not be. Our citizens live together in peace. Interest in our Government is general and zealous because every man has or can obtain the right of suffrage, whatever oppression he may have suffered elsewhere. The Jews as a class are good citizens. They respect the laws and benefit business and society. Conditions such as have existed in Russia or Austria can never get a footing here. We have no use for those who would try to excite race prejudice. There is no danger that Ahlwardt will accomplish anything here in the line of his avowed mission. He may as well understand that he is a most unwelcome visitor."

There are many Jews in the financial district, and all expressions there yesterday from bankers testified to the general respect in which they are held, and condemned the visit of Ahlwardt as an intrusion which should be publicly resented.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, speaking of Ahlwardt and his mission, said:

"I really do not know enough about the man and what his mission may be to express an opinion. If he comes to this country to stir up religious strife among our people he should be utterly condemned. No one ought to have any sympathy with him. Of course I am opposed to any crusade against the Jews. There can be no question about that."

"Ahlwardt is the apostle of anti-Semitism," suggested the reporter, "and has come to this country to preach the doctrine here."

"Anti-Semitism!" exclaimed Dr. Rainsford. "What is anti-Semitism? That phrase has not yet been properly defined. I don't believe that they know what it is in Vienna, and if they don't know what it is there, surely you cannot expect a poor parson in New-York to know what it means."

Gustav H. Schwab said:

"I am unable to see why Herr Ahlwardt came to this country to stir up feeling against the Hebrews. He will be unable to do so, as, whatever he may say, he will fail to get any one to listen to him or consider seriously what he says.

"So far as I am able to judge, I think there is as large a percentage of good and upright men among the Hebrews as there is among any other race or people of any other religion. Many of them hold high positions in this country, because they have earned the right to hold them.

"Some of my most intimate friends, some of the finest men I know, are Hebrews, men whose friendship I should greatly dislike to lose. My business experience with them has never differed from that had with Christians, and, while I am familiar with the feeling against them that exists in Germany, and the causes for it, I must say that I believe no such feeling can ever be engendered here. It is foreign to our sentiments and our ideas, and should not be encouraged in any way—and will not be."

William M. Ivins said:

"I think Herr Ahlwardt's purpose in coming here is most unseemly and foolish. He is evidently unfamiliar with our institutions and life and has no knowledge of the fact that it will be impossible for him to create any such feeling against the Jews in this country as he has at home. He, however, will soon discover that race and religion have little or no consideration here, and that every man, whether he be Jew or Gentile, has an equal opportunity to gain the respect of his fellows, so long as he behaves himself."

Maurice Block, in a letter to President Roosevelt, commenting on the arrival of Ahlwardt and his plans, suggests that at any meetings the agitator may hold in this city the police be prepared to arrest him, provided he gives utterance to language calculated to incite the people.

DID NOT UNDERSTAND CHRIST.

Jews, However, Dr. Rainsford Says, Were Always Religious and Patriotic.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's Church preached a short sermon to business men in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, at noon yesterday.

It was the first of a series of three sermons which he will preach each Friday in Advent. All the pews in the body of the church were filled, and there were worshippers also in the galleries. Business men and women and young people of both sexes composed the congregation.

Dr. Rainsford took his text from Matthew ii., 19: "A gluttonous man and a wine bibber." The subject of his discourse was the easmess of misunderstanding Christ and the need of understanding Him, and during the brief sermon he took occasion to correct some grave misconceptions as to the condition of the Jews at the coming of Christ. He said that the conception of the advent of Christ has been undergoing many changes, and in the future probably many changes of the gravest nature will be made in the conception of the method of the advent.

"The Jews entirely misunderstood Christ and His divine mission," said Dr. Rainsford. "It is a generally accepted belief, but false in the extreme, that the Jews at the time of the advent of Christ were a nation of ignorant, irreligious and immoral people, and that is given as a reason for their denial of Christ. There never was a greater mistake. The Jews were not immoral, stupid, or bad. They were not a set of stupids of scamps. They had at that time profound philosophers among them seeking the truth. They had men among them who held high ideals of civic life.

"The Jews have ever been given to high ideals of morality and civic virtues. They had among them men of high patriotism and valor, and let me tell you that no nation has presented to the world more examples of patriotic valor, more heroes ready to fight and die in the most desperate straits, in defense of their religion and their homes, than has the Jewish nation. They were also a deeply religious people. Yet this people of philosophers, full of patriotic valor and high civic ideals, failed to understand Christ. It is true that great men of the world have always been misunderstood in their own time, but in the end they have triumphed, and Jesus, while neither a great warrior nor philosopher, lives to inspire the Church in the nineteenth century as he inspired it in the first century.

"The reason that he was misunderstood then and is misunderstood now is that the people fail to understand the nature of his divine mission. He came to explain life, the order of life, the nature of life, and the end of life. If we come to understand that the order of life, the nature of life, and end of life are divine, we cannot be pessimists nor tolerate the babble in the streets, in the clubs, and in public places that life is not worth living. Those who give expression to such words have utterly failed to understand Jesus Christ and his mission on earth."

In conclusion Dr. Rainsford urged his hearers to accept and believe in Christ and endeavor to understand the divinity of His mission, to order their lives in conformity with His preachings and to die happily in the hope of a blessed immortality.

Dr. Rainsford will continue the discussion of the subject next Friday in St. Paul's Chapel, when he will speak on "The Need of Understanding Christ."

D. H. ROBERTS ADJUDGED INSANE

His Wife Tells of His Incarceration in an Asylum in England—Claims of Several Debtors.

The case of David H. Roberts, whose business place was attached some time ago by the Sheriff on the ground that he had absconded, and who, upon the petition of his wife, filed some days ago, was found to be in an insane asylum in Liverpool, England, was before a Sheriff's jury yesterday.

Mr. Roberts was a large dealer in glass, and the attachments against him were for over $100,000. It was a surprise to the trade when it was found that he was in Europe and that he was insane. He had gone to Europe on a sudden impulse to get an imaginary fortune of $750,000 that he said an aunt in Ireland had left him. On the ship he became violent, and was locked up.

Mrs. Roberts testified yesterday as to her husband's vagaries, and how he had wakened up on the morning of Oct. 9, saying that he was going to Europe that day for the fortune, which he was going to bring back in a bag. She followed him, and while she was arguing with him to come home, he ran up the gangplank of the steamship just as it was about to be hauled in, and she had to follow, although neither she nor her husband had a change of clothing.

After he was incarcerated in an asylum in England, Mrs. Roberts returned to this country. She identified a statement that he had given to the Captain of the steamship, to be posted up in the saloon. In this statement he called on the passengers to attend a lecture in which he would tell them how to get a fortune. She said that he was undoubtedly insane and incapable of caring for himself, while his business, and even their house, was in the hands of the Sheriff.

There was more testimony of friends who had noticed his vagaries, and the jury brought in a verdict that Roberts was of unsound mind and incapable of taking care of himself or his estate.

The amount of the personal property was proved at $54,000, and a committee will now be appointed by the Court.

Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday granted leave to serve summons by publication on Roberts in the following suits that have been brought against him, alleging that he is insolvent: William Bush, $2,116; First National Bank of Jeannette, $3,000, and the Chambers & McKee Glass Company, $94,094.

Appeal from a City Court Decision.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, with Chief Judge Daly and Judges Pryor and Bischoff sitting, heard yesterday an argument of counsel in the appeal from a decision of the General Term of the City Court, sustaining an order of Justice McCarthy in the Special Term of the City Court, holding William E. Gray guilty of contempt of court and fining him $2,154.13.

Gray, who lives at 33 South Portland Street, is in Ludlow Street Jail, where he was sent by Justice McCarthy to remain until he paid his fine in full. Gray's contempt consisted in putting in an alleged false answer in a suit brought against him last March in the City Court by Herman Fromme and Abraham L. Fromme, lawyers, to recover $2,100.33 for professional services.

He filed an answer in which he said under oath that he denied, on information and belief, that Fromme brothers were lawyers or copartners, or had ever done any business for him. He subsequently assigned and disposed of his property. For this he was held in contempt of court and jailed.

William B. Hornblower, who appeared before the General Term yesterday in behalf of Gray, said that Gray had a right to put in such a denial, that the court had no power to fine him, that doing so was a gross abuse of discretion, and that Gray should be discharged.

Counsel submitted briefs and decision was reserved.

E. S. Jaffray & Co.'s Property.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted leave to Augustus D. Juilliard and James G. Cannon, two of the receivers of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co., to bring suit against Howard S. Jaffray and John R. Woodriff, individually and as executors of the estate of E. S. Jaffray, to sell the property at 109, 111, 113, and 115 Leonard Street, and 1 and 3 Benson Street, in this city.

The receivers say that they have paid creditors 80 per cent. of the indebtedness of $3,200,000 which the firm owed, and that unless they are enabled to sell the property which they claim was held in trust for the partnership, and therefore passed to the receivers, they will not be able to pay the balance of the indebtedness.

The executors of the estate claim that the property belonged to E. S. Jaffray individually, and that they are unable to procure a transfer of title, so that it can be used for the benefit of the creditors.

Howard S. Jaffray, one of the receivers, is also executor of his father's estate.

A Jury List Revised.

The Grand Jury Commission appointed to revise the list of Grand Jurors to do duty in this county completed its efforts yesterday afternoon and made up and signed the new list of jurors.

The complete list numbers 912 of the old jurors, and 138 were added to take the places of those who are dropped and who have died.

Commissioner of Jurors Plimley refused to say who were dropped or why; nor would he point out the names of the new jurors, saying "the commission did not wish to go into that matter."

The commission consists of Chief Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court, Recorder Goff, City Judge Cowing, Mayor Strong, Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court, and Major Plimley.

Elevated Railroad Tax Case.

A reference has been ordered in the Supreme Court by Justice Patterson in the certiorari proceedings brought by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad on the assessment of $17,000,000 imposed on it by the Tax Commissioners. The reference is to take proof of the taxable assets, for when the Court of Appeals held that the assessment was made on a wrong basis it did not uphold the company's claim that no tax should be imposed.

The company alleges that when the matter of tax is considered, the $11,000,000 of watered stock given to the stockholders of the New-York and Metropolitan Elevated Roads as bonus must be disregarded, and there must also be an allowance of $4,500,000 for land damage claims.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Max Blum, who was recently arrested in Boston and brought on here on a charge of arson, was arraigned before Judge Cowing in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday. Mr. Levy, counsel for Blum, entered a demurrer to the indictment. He argued that the facts set forth in the indictment were not sufficient to constitute a crime. Blum was committed to the Tombs for trial.

—In the marine branch of the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Brown handed down a decision awarding Mrs. Helen Mylotte $2,000 in her suit against Juan Pinallos and others, owners of the steamship Conde Winfredo, for injuries received by her husband, Thomas, which resulted in his death. Thomas Mylotte was killed while working on the lighter Bristol.

—An order was signed yesterday by Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court for the service by publication of the summons in the suit of Charles E. Strong, as sole trustee under the will of Francis B. Cutting, against Francis Brockholst, William Brockholst, Jr., and Marion Cutting, and other heirs of the testator.

FEDERA \ COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 645—Elverton R. Chapman, appellant and plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Leave granted to file brief herein in support of motion for order for stay and additional brief within five days.

No. 98—Peter Dougherty, plaintiff in error, vs. the Nevada Bank of San Francisco.—Argued by James G. Maguire for the defendant and submitted by J. C. Bates for the plaintiff.

No. 99—The Interior Construction and Improvement Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John C. Gibney et al.—Argued by John C. Donnelly for the plaintiff. No counsel appeared for the defendants.

No. 100—The Prairie State National Bank, &c., appelant, vs. The United States, and

No. 115—The United States, appellant, vs. Charles A. Hitchcock et al.—Argued by Howard Henderson and A. B. Browne for the appellant in No. 100 and by George A. King for the appellees in No. 115, and submitted by Assistant Attorney General Dodge for the United States.

No. 105—The Great Western Telegraph Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Hiram Purdy.—Argument commenced by Thomas J. Sutherland for the plaintiff. Adjourned until Monday next.

The day call for Monday will be as follows: Nos. 105, 107, 111 and 112, 113, 116, 119, 120, 650, 710, 711.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the matter of the claim of George Clark, appellant, vs. The Water Commissioners of Amsterdam.—Argued by Andrew J. Nellis for appellant, E. Countryman for respondent.

Sylvester McChesney vs. Panama Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Frederic R. Coudert for appellant, Amasa J. Parker for respondent.

Anna Schierloh vs. Mathilda Schierloh, appellant.—Argued by George H. Yeaman for appellant, George W. Roderick for respondent.

Francis F. Lombard vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellant, Isaac M. Kapper for respondent.

W. Bayard Cutting and another, vs. William E. D. Stokes, appellant.—Argued by William R. Martin for appellant, J. Archibald Murray for respondent, (unfinished.)

The calendar (motion calendar) for Monday is: Nos. 1015, 1023, 1027, 665, 1036, 1032, 1046, 992, 1002, 1009, 1019, 1043, 1044, 1048, 1033, 1042, 1037, 1039, 1040, 1047, 1010, 1041, 1045, 1054, 1055.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Blanche Bendel, Rebecca Martin, Mary E. Feeney, William Fleming, and Ann L. Underhill.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Boyle vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Company—Peter B. Olney.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Kahn, Blum & Springer—Joseph Koehler. Hosner vs. Gano—Charles N. Morgan.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Roche vs. Oppenheim—Herman W. Solomon.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Edward Weiss vs. Albert Weiss—George Todd.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Detail: Major Alexander S. B. Keyes, Third Cavalry; Capts. John B. Johnson and George F. Chase, Third Cavalry; Lieuts. George H. Morgan, Thomas B. Dugan, Julius T. Conrad, and Clyde E. Hawkins, Third Cavalry; Lieut. Harry H. Patterson, Third Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Boards have been appointed at the following posts for examining candidates for Ordnance Sergeancies: At Fort Reno, Oklahoma—Detail: Major Augustus H. Bainbridge, Tenth Infantry; Capt. Albert G. Forse, First Cavalry; First Lieut. John H. Shollenberger, Quartermaster, Tenth Infantry.

—Major Wells Willard, Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and perform the duties of purchasing commissaries in that city during the absence of Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence.

—A board has been appointed at West Point, N. Y., phsically to re-examine Cadets. Detail: Major George H. Torney, Surgeon; Capt. Charles F. Mason, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. Charles Willcox, Assistant surgeon.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. John K. Miller, Eighth Infantry, one month's extension; Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, three months; Lieut. Herbert B. Crosby, Eighth Cavalry, one month.

At Fort Sill, Oklahoma—Detail: Major John M. Hamilton, First Cavalry; Capt. Walter T. Duggan, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieut. William T. Schenck, Tenth Infantry.

—The unexecuted portion of the sentence of Lieut. William M. Williams, Nineteenth Infantry, imposed by court-martial, has been remitted.

Navy.

—A board, of which Pay Director T. G. Billings is senior member, will meet in New-York Jan. 2, to establish standards of ordinary commercial articles and to prepare specifications to govern the purchase of the same.

—Lieut. Commander Richardson Cloves has been ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

—Commander J. G. Green has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, Dec. 16.

Funeral Services of Mark Lanigan.

The funeral services of Mark Lanigan were held in St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday morning. The pastor of the church, the Rev. F. McKinnon, celebrated a solemn requiem mass.

Many relatives and friends were present and the members of Shamrock Council, American Legion of Honor, and the Veteran Corps of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., attended the services. The burial was in Cavalry Cemetery.

Surrogate Notices.

BELL, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John P. Bell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Denman & Denman, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. GEORGE BELL, JOHN P. HILLIARD, Executors. DENMAN & DENMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

KISSAM, GRENVILLE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRENVILLE A. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, (Room 34,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of August, 1895. MARY J. KISSAM, Executrix. COULTHARD KISSAM, BREWSTER KISSAM, Executors. au10-1aw6mSa

BYRNES, ANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE BYRNES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Dannenberg, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. WILLIAM WHELAN, Administrator. d7-1aw6mS

SEARS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SEARS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 28 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1895. L. EUGENE SEARS, Administrator. W. L. DICKERSON, Attorney for Administrator, Montgomery, N. Y. jy27-1aw6mS

Surrogate Notices.

RHEIMS, LEON.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JENNIE RHEIMS, Lillie Rheims, Comtesse de Roussy de Sales, Gaston R. Rheims, Charles Rheims, Georges Rheims, Henry Rheims, Julien Le Cesne, Julien Agnellet, Anne Leahey, The Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of Leon Rheims, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the thirty-first day of December, (1895,) at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Renauld, Frederic R. Coudert, and Charles Coudert, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, n9-1aw6wS Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CHRISTY, CATHARINE or CATHRINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Keyes, Mary Murray, Thomas Murray, send greeting:

Whereas, Catherine Bergen of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1875, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CATHARINE CHRISTY, sometimes called CATHRINE CHRISTY, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 3rd day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. JAMES J. WALSH, Attorney for Petitioner, 335 Broadway, N. Y. d7-1aw6wS

KEARNY, LUCIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIA L. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Vanderpoel, Cuming & Goodwin, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1896 next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1895. ANNA L. STEPHENS, HARRIET C. SCHENCK, Executrices. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Anna L. Stephens, one of the Executrices, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City. s28-1aw6mS

MORALES Y XENES, YSABEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YSABEL MORALES Y XENES, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1895. PEDRO R. de FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway. au31-1aw6mS

LOPPIN, ALEXANDER G. OR ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander G. or Alexander Loppin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Vieu, Esq., No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. ALBERT J. LOPPIN, Executor. H. A. VIEU, Attorney for Executor, 317 Broadway, New-York City. n16-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASPAR SCHAEFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Charles H. Fuller, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1895. FRITZ I. SCHAFER, CONRAD THONGES, Executors. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Executors, 38 Park Row, New-York City. je22-1aw6mS

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LEOPOLD HAAS, plaintiff, against NATHAN RITTERMAN, Rosie Kirsch, John Lees, Martin E. Deegan, Henry Frost, Richard Marowitz, Richard Blum, Isaac Friedman, Richard Gagel, Richard Weisenbach, Richard Springer, Richard Marcus, David Gagel, Richard Frost, Richard Killiger, Richard Weber, Richard Rice, Richard Wanger, Richard Panser, Richard Weser, Richard Messinger, and Richard Frankenthal, the said names Richard and David in each case being fictitious, the real given names of said persons being unknown to plaintiff, and they being tenants or otherwise occupants of portions of the premises described in the complaint herein, and Martin Storz, defendants:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 8th, 1895.

SIMON M. ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office and office, No. 25 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.

To Rosie Kirsch, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 21st day of November, 1895, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, December 6th, 1895.

SIMON M. ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, Number 25 Chambers Street, New-York City. d7-1aw6wS

CITY COURT OF NEW-YORK.—ADOLPH GABRIEL, plaintiff, against FREDERICK L. SPINNEY, William A. Burrow, and Thomas D. Morse, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., Nov. 7th, 1895.

M. WARLEY PLATZEK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Frederick L. Spinney, William A. Burrow, and Thomas D. Morse.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Chief Justice of the City Court of New-York, dated the 3rd day of December, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of New-York in the City Hall in the City of New-York. Dated N. Y., Dec. 6th, 1895. Yours, etc.,

M. WARLEY PLATZEK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—In the matter of the final accounting of Nelson H. Salisbury, as assignee of the estate of Joseph W. Duryee, under a general assignment for the benefit of creditors.—The people of the State of New-York, to all persons interested in the estate of Joseph W. Duryee, assigned to Nelson H. Salisbury, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the ninth day of December, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Nelson H. Salisbury, as assignee of the above-named Joseph W. Duryee, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Honorable Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the said court, this 25th day of October, 1895. [L. S.] ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk. NORWOOD & DILLEY, Attorneys for Assignee, 140 Nassau Street, New-York. o26-1aw7wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, dated November 19th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the firm of J. B. BREWSTER & CO., lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, under the said firm name of J. B. Brewster & Co., that they are required to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said J. B. Brewster & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before February 10th, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895. JOHN A. GARVER, Assignee. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Assignee, 44 Wall Street, New-York City. n23-1aw6wS&law

SUPT. PRESTON'S ANSWER

Defense of the Charges Against the Bank Department.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF BROOKLYN

Mr. Preston Gives Figures to Show that It Was Solvent When Examiners Declared It Insolvent.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The following is the full text of the reply of State Superintendent of Banks Preston to the charges made against him by the Depositors' Organization of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn:

In the Matter of Charges of Depositors' Organization against The Banking Department, State of New-York.

His Excellency, Levi P. Morton, Governor of New York.

Dear Governor: Replying to the charges preferred by Mr. C. Augustus Haviland, President and Counsel of the Depositors' Organization of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, I would respectfully state:

His charges are:

First—That the present Superintendent of Banks is incompetent.

Second—That he has conducted the department for years in the interest of speculators.

Third—That Lawrence F. Cahill, a Bank Examiner, in his official capacity examined the said Commercial Bank in the years 1890 and 1891, and in both years filed official reports in said department showing the said Commercial Bank to be insolvent.

Fourth—There is submitted a copy of report of Mr. Spencer B. C. Van Bokkelen, an expert accountant, showing said bank to have been insolvent for four years.

No evidence or statements are given in the communication of Mr. Haviland tending to support his first and second counts, or in any way to show upon what he bases the statement that the Superintendent is incompetent and that the department has been conducted for years in the interest of speculators; hence, all that seems to be necessary in answering these charges is to deny the same.

With regard to the fourth charge, there is nothing that I can see from the statement of Mr. Van Bokkelen which calls for any answer from me, except perhaps the arbitrary statement which he makes "that the bank's capital and surplus were wiped out prior to the year 1890, and that its condition never improved after that date." He submits no figures or statement in support of this arbitrary deduction, and simply discusses the quarterly report of June 1, 1893, and points out what he has deduced from the books as inaccuracies in this quarterly statement of June 1, 1893, made by the officers of the bank under oath to the Banking Department, and this quarterly statement is placed in comparison by him with the resources and liabilities of the bank, as he thinks it should be; therefore, I think it can be truthfully stated that Mr. Van Bokkelen's statement that the capital and surplus of the bank were wiped out prior to the year 1890 is not proved by any statement of figures or calculations submitted in support of such charge, because he does not attempt to go back of June 1, 1893, in any figures submitted in support of these charges.

This brings us to the third charge relied upon by the complainant, to wit: The testimony of Mr. Cahill, who is a Bank Examiner, by commission of the Superintendent of Banks, examined the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn in July, 1890, December, 1890, and September, 1891, and in which Mr. Cahill states that he found a deficiency in December, 1890, and in September, 1891, and to this testimony of Mr. Cahill I desire to make answer as follows, to wit:

That at no time prior to Aug. 12, 1893, when the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn suspended payment and closed its doors, has that bank been unable to pay all its debts and liabilities, as shown by the various examinations and reports made to this department.

That the first examination of said bank after I became Superintendent of Banks, which was made on the 30th day of June, 1890, showed the bank to have a clean surplus of $84,881.17 over and above all its liabilities, including its capital stock. The next examination was a special one, made Dec. 5, 1890, at the time of the panic of that year, and disclosed the fact that after disallowing the entire amount of past due paper, amounting to $84,055.14 by the Examiner, the bank showed an impairment of its capital to the amount of $14,030.97. As soon as the report of this examination was received by me, and on the 6th day of December, 1890, I addressed an order to the officers of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, requiring that this impairment be made good at once.

The banking law, Section 17 of Chapter 409 of the Laws of 1892, which was the law in force at that time, provided that "Whenever it shall appear from any report of any banking association or individual banker, or the Superintendent shall have reason to believe, that the capital of such bank is reduced by impairment or otherwise below the amount required by law or by its certificate or articles of association, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent and he shall have power to require such banking association or individual banker to make good the deficiency so appearing, and to give effect to such requisition he shall have power to examine or cause to be examined any such bank to ascertain the amount of such impairment or reduction of capital, and whether the deficiency has been made good, in compliance with his requisition, and if any such banking association or individual banker shall neglect for sixty days after such requisition has been made to make good the deficiency so appearing or found to exist, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to refer the same to the Attorney General, whose duty it shall then become to institute such proceedings against such banking association or individual banker as are now authorized in the case of insolvent corporations."

It was in pursuance of the above-quoted law that I addressed the communication above referred to, to this bank.

Within three days from the time of making this requisition there was paid into the bank in cash $31,284.88, and within sixty days after making the requisition there was paid in the additional sum of $10,760.89, making a total of $42,045.77, all of which was realized within sixty days from the past due paper which had been disallowed in the examination as worthless. While these payments were being made the bank was under an almost continuous examination, the Examiner going there as often as once or twice a week, until the department was abundantly satisfied that the impairment had been made good and that the bank was in the possession of a substantial surplus of not less than $28,000 over all its obligations, including its capital.

The next regular examination was made on the 10th day of September, 1891. In this examination it was estimated by the Examiner, Mr. Cahill, that $93,911.84 of the paper of the bank was unavailable and worthless, and that amount was deducted from the bills or notes discounted.

After making this deduction and valuing the banking house and lot, which was estimated worth $100,000 at $47,000, it appeared that the bank had an impairment of $37,115.58. Upon the receipt of the report of the Examiner showing this condition I immediately proceeded to visit personally the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn for the purpose of requiring that this sum be made good, or take possession of the bank, as might be considered necessary. I personally examined each promissory note which had been disallowed by the Examiner, and learned from what was regarded reliable sources that the real estate which the Examiner had allowed at $47,000 was worth $100,000, and that the bank had received at least three offers of $100,000 for the property. In revaluing the assets at that time I consented that the valuation of the banking house and lot should be increased from $47,000 to $75,000. I conferred with a good many men in Brooklyn who are familiar with the value of real estate, including members of the Committee of Depositors of the bank, and never heard anybody put a value on the property of less than $75,000.

Within three days from the date of the examination of Sept. 10, there was paid into the bank in cash $15,773.88, all of which had been paid to take up paper which had been disallowed by the Examiner as doubtful and worthless, and within sixty days from the date of the examination there had been paid in $23,098.88 from the same source, so that instead of the bank being impaired, it had its capital intact and a surplus of not less than $6,600, within three days from the date of the examination of Sept. 10, and within sixty days a surplus of $13,000 over all its obligations, including capital stock. During all this time the bank was under a continuous watch by the department, until it was conclusively demonstrated that it was more than solvent.

The next regular examination of the bank was made Oct. 4, 1892. This examination showed the bank to have available assets sufficient to pay all its debts, together with its capital stock, and a surplus of $4,089.49, and after throwing out and disallowing as doubtful and worthless promissory notes due the bank amounting to $189,257.15. It was then considered that the result of the examination disclosed beyond question that the assets which had been allowed as good were abundantly good, as great care had been exercised in separating the good notes from the uncollectible ones, and it was considered by the examiners in charge of the examination of 1892 that the bank was making rapid progress; that while its surplus was small it had charged off a very large amount of what was considered as uncollectible paper, which had been more or less a menace to the bank for several years, among other paper being the paper of the St. Kevin Mining Company.

In reply to the statement in the charges submitted by Mr. Haviland, that debts that were past due for ten years were put down as good in the sworn report of June 1, 1893, I desire to say that in our various examinations of this bank all past due paper was disallowed, except such as was proven to the examiner or the department to be good beyond any question; that the St. Kevin Mining Company's paper was never counted good by the department, except to the extent of its collateral, to wit, $80,000, which collateral has been fully realized since the bank closed its doors.

The loan of Paul C. Grening, amounting to a little over $122,000, and which in our examinations was estimated to be amply secured, has been paid, as I am informed by the receiver, to the extent of $120,000, leaving a very small balance of the total amount, which the receiver voluntarily deducted in the settlement, as I understand.

These two loans constituted what was known as the large loans of the bank. The other unmatured loans were made, as I remember, in the usual way, and for ordinary amounts which would not excite suspicion on the part of the department in the examination of them, but it seems that in the winding up of the bank by a receiver there has been quite a percentage of the unmatured loans, which, at the time of our examinations, were represented to us to be good, and so far as we could determine from inspection and otherwise, were good,) but which have turned out to be uncollectible since the failure of the bank. The receiver, as I am informed, has paid 88 per cent. of the deposits to the depositors, and has a considerable sum of money in hand after deducting the expenses of the receivership to apply on the balance of the deposits. I was informed some time ago that there would be sufficient funds realized to pay the depositors in full, but in a conversation with the receiver of the bank yesterday, he informed me that there will be a small deficit.

I desire to say, in conclusion, that it has been the policy of the department during my administration to build up the banking institutions of the State rather than to destroy them, but I have never hesitated to close a bank when I believed that the interests of all parties concerned required it. Fifteen banks have been taken possession of and closed by me during my incumbency, and only three banks have closed their doors without the intervention of the department, and in each of the three last-mentioned cases their suspension was caused at the time when the panic of 1893 was the most severe and trying to financial institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES M. PRESTON,
Superintendent of Banks, State of New-York.

Accompanying this statement are the examinations for 1890, 1891, and 1892, in verification of the figures submitted in the answer.

MINING STOCKS STILL ADVANCE

Cheap Properties Continue to Monopolize Attention on the Colorado Exchanges —A Montana Deal.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 6.—The mining stock market showed to-day a tendency to advance owing to reports of new strikes and a continuation of new buying orders. Stocks of a new company listed on Monday at 1 cent a share were sold to-day at 5 cents, ore being reported from the new claims held by the company.

Most of the cheap stocks, while holding firm, do not make material advances. Nor will such stocks increase in speculative value until ore is found on the respective properties. Such at least seems to be the general opinion. There is no abatement in interest in Cripple Creek stocks.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 6.—One of the most important deals in mining circles that has been made during the last few months was consummated to-day in Deer Lodge. The purchaser is Walter C. Child, of New-York City, and the property is that of the Prize Mine in the Granite Butte District. The purchase price is unknown, but the first installment, $150,000, was paid in cash upon the proper signatures being placed on the deeds.

STRICKEN FROM EXCHANGE LIST.

Consolidated Exchange Preparing for Activity in Mining Stocks.

In anticipation of activity in mining speculation, the Committee on Mining Securities of the Consolidated Exchange decided yesterday to strike from the Exchange list mining shares in which trading has ceased and to suspend from the daily call other shares for which demand is very light. Suspended shares may be called on request. The new order will go into effect on Feb. 1, by which time the committee hopes to fill out the list with active stocks.

Mines struck from the list are Argenta, Bechtel, Bassick, Bradshaw, Consolidated Pacific, Carson River Dredging Company, Colombia, Del Monte, Diana, El Cristo, Excelsior, Elko, Emmett, Freeland, Found Treasure, Grand Prize, Gold Stripe, Iron Hill, Kossuth, Martin White, Monitor, Mount Diablo, Mutual, Navajo, North Belle Isle, Proustite, Rappahannock, Reward, Sutro Tunnel, Surinam, San Sebastian, Sullivan, Scorpion, Tioga, United Copper, and Wall Street.

The suspended list consists of Augusta, Columbia and Beaver, Cleveland Tin, Colchis, Helena, Holyoke, Hector, Lee Basin, Monte Christo, Oriental and Miller, Plutus, Robinson, Ruby, Stormont, Silver Queen, Santiago, Shoshone, Trio, and Tornado.

There was a meeting yesterday of the Stock Exchange Committee on Unlisted Securities, to which had been referred the application for space in the boardroom to be devoted to trading in mining stocks. The committee did not think it necessary to pass on the application at this time.

IS NOT MRS. CRAIGIE'S WORK

"SOME GOOD INTENTIONS" WRONGLY ATTRIBUTED TO HER.

The Legal Representative of the Authoress Explains His Exposure of a Fraud upon Americans.

This advertisement appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

THE NOVEL PUBLISHED BY THE MERRIAM Company entitled "Some Good Intentions and a Blunder," and stated upon its title page to be by John Oliver Hobbes, author of "A Bundle of Life," was not written by that author, and the publishers hereby give notice that all copies of the same in their possession have been destroyed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Mrs. Craigie.

An explanation of the advertisement was given yesterday by James Richards, a member of the law firm of Coudert Brothers. Mr. Richards, being an uncle of Mrs. Craigie's husband, has naturally represented her legal interests in this country. From a pile of letters and affidavits he gave the history of the advertisement yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"A review of a novel purporting to be by 'John Oliver Hobbes,' Mrs. Craigie's pseudonym, appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of May 12. That review first drew my attention to the matter. The book was called 'Some Good Intentions and a Blunder,' and I procured a copy of it.

"It was not very long. It would have occupied only nine or ten columns of an ordinary magazine, and it was rather a travesty on Mrs. Craigie's style. I wrote to her, and soon received a reply stating that she had never written any book by that title, and that the story printed above her name by the Merriam Company had originally appeared as a prize story in an English publication known as The Gentlewoman.

"It seems that The Gentlewoman had published several short stories, as avowed imitations of Rudyard Kipling, Mrs. Craigie, and others. The readers of the periodical who guessed successfully whose work was intended as a model for the imitations received the prizes.

"When Mrs. Craigie learned that 'Some Good Intentions and a Blunder' was being sold here as a copyrighted work by her, she was very indignant, as she felt that it would hurt the sale of her own works, and that it was, to her mind, far inferior to the standard which she had set for herself.

"By her directions we began suit for $5,000 damages against the Merriam Company, and the institution of the suit brought forth ample apologies from the Merriam Company, as well as affidavits that it had acted innocently in the matter, believing the book to be a genuine production from Mrs. Craigie's pen.

"Arthur J. Saalfield, the Vice President of the Merriam Company, conducted the correspondence in behalf of his company. He wrote to me that a man with whom they had had business dealings for ten years brought the story in with the top torn off the first page. It was accepted and suitable compensation was made to him, Mr. Saalfield wrote.

"We finally compromised the case on the offer of the Merriam Company to destroy all copies of the book left in its possession, to pay the expenses of advertising, and to pay the costs of counsel's fees.

"I have since understood that the story now appears in the same form as at first, though without any reference to 'John Oliver Hobbes' as the author. I have no objection to this, nor have I any reason for believing that the Merriam Company has not acted in good faith throughout the transaction."

Arthur J. Saalfield, Vice President of the Merriam Company, at 67 Fifth Avenue, was averse to talking about the subject when seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

"We printed only 2,000 copies of the book at first," Mr. Saalfield explained, "and as soon as we discovered that it was not a genuine work by Mrs. Craigie we had about 1,600 copies left on our hands. In accordance with our agreement with Coudert Brothers we destroyed the covers and title pages of these 1,600 copies, and provided new covers and title pages without any author's name printed upon them. It's all over and done with long ago, and I do not see the use of bothering about it."

The Report Was False.

Referring to the reports in some of the morning papers with regard to the alleged smallpox cases, said to have originated among the steerage passengers landed from the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, addressed a telegram to their agent in Philadelphia, to Dr. Benjamin Lee, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Board of Health, inquiring about the alleged cases, and the firm has received the following reply: "Dr. Lee, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Board of Health, says report from Braddock is a mistake. No sickness there or anywhere else that he knows of in connection with the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II."

MUST GO TO WORKHOUSE

Magistrate Mott Will Not Revoke His Decision as to Amelia Schauer.

CONSENTED TO REOPEN THE CASE

Friends and Relatives Declared Her a Good Girl, but the Police Testimony Was Adverse—House of Detention Record.

Despite the protestations of her friends and relatives that she was a girl of good character, Police Magistrate John O. Mott, sitting in Essex Market Court, yesterday recommitted Amelia Elizabeth Schauer to the workhouse on the charge of disorderly conduct.

Amelia, who is seventeen years old, blue-eyed, comely, and innocent looking, was arrested Wednesday night at 11:30 o'clock by Policeman Regan of the Fifth Street Station. The policeman charged the girl before Magistrate Mott Thursday with going into a hallway on First Street, near Second Avenue, with a man. The girl said she was the victim of an outrage. She said she had been working for her aunt, Mrs. Maggie Osterburg of 422 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, but her aunt was too poor to keep her any longer, so she left there Wednesday night at 9 o'clock to go to another aunt, Mrs. Dittmyer of 16 First Street, New-York.

She said she stopped at another aunt's, Mrs. Raff, 620 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, and borrowed 10 cents, and then rode to the bridge. She claimed she had an engagement to meet a friend, George H. Mackall, otherwise known as Douglass, at the bridge. Not finding him there, according to her story, she hurried to 16 First Avenue, but found Mrs. Dittmyer had moved. She asked a man to go into a saloon on the corner and ask where the Dittmyers had moved. While with the man, who, she said, was a stranger to her, she was arrested as a disorderly character. She declared she was a respectable girl. Notwithstanding her statements, Magistrate Mott committed her to the workhouse.

Amelia's three aunts were informed of her misfortunes, and yesterday they employed a lawyer and went before Magistrate Mott to get him to reopen the case. Meanwhile her friend, Mackall or Douglass, had gotten from Dr. J. T. Deyo, 364 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, a certificate that she was a strictly good girl.

Dr. Deyo wrote to Magistrate Mott saying that Amelia was arrested in Brooklyn last Winter charged by her stepmother with being a wayward girl. The girl was then arraigned before Justice Tighe, and he discharged her, partly on the strength of her story that she was being persecuted by her stepmother, whose home she had left on account of alleged ill treatment, and partly because of a certificate from Dr. Deyo that she was a good girl. Dr. Deyo also told Magistrate Mott he believed Amelia to be still a good girl, to whom an unintentional injustice had been done.

Because of Dr. Deyo's letter and on the tearful request of Amelia's aunts, Magistrate Mott yesterday consented to reopen the case.

Mrs. Raff told the Magistrate she had known Amelia two years. She said Amelia was a jolly girl, but was thoroughly good.

While waiting for the policemen to come again and testify, the aunts and Mackall or Douglass were permitted to see Amelia in the prison. Amelia and her aunts had a long crying spell.

Magistrate Mott kept all the parties waiting a long time before reopening the case. Mrs. Osterburg, who had come from Brooklyn with a two-weeks-old baby, was compelled to wait in court over four hours. The case was reopened at 2 P. M.

Policeman Reagan testified that he took Amelia away from two men in First Street at 11:30 P. M., Wednesday, because she was under age, was shivering with cold, and seemed to be a disorderly person. On cross-examination, Reagan said he would not swear of his own knowledge that the girl was acting improperly. He said he did not hear what she asked the men. He said he had never seen Amelia before.

Policeman Oppenheimer testified that he saw the girl in First Street at 10:45 P. M., Wednesday.

"She went into a saloon hallway with an Italian," said Oppenheimer, "and I chased her out. I asked her where she lived. She said she had no home, but did live in Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, and the man she was with was going to see her home. The Italian said: 'Me no see her home,' and walked away. Some time later I saw her in the custody of Reagan. I assisted in her arrest."

Amelia's lawyer moved to discharge her on the ground that there was no evidence of wrongdoing. The motion was denied.

Miss Schauer then took the stand. She and she left Mrs. Osterburg's house about 7 o'clock Wednesday night, intending to meet George Douglass at the bridge, and then go to Mrs. Dittmyer's house.

"George did not keep the appointment, and I went alone to 16 First Street," she said. "There I found that my aunt had moved. I rang the bell of the next house, but got no information. Then I accosted a man and asked him to go into the saloon on the corner and find out where my aunt had moved to. I waited in the hallway for him to return. I did not see Policeman Oppenheimer at all that night until after Officer Reagan had arrested me."

Magistrate Mott sharply cross-examined Amelia, but she adhered to her story.

Mrs. Osterburg testified to Amelia's good character, and corroborated the story of her leaving her house Wednesday night to go to live with Mrs. Dittmeyer.

George Mackall or Douglass testified that he had gone with Amelia eighteen months, but had not made up his mind to marry her. He said her reputation was good. He said he was to have met her at the bridge Wednesday night, but was too late to keep the appointment.

Magistrate Mott said: "This girl Amelia knows a policeman. She knows she can get protection from any policeman. She knows any policeman she could have met would have given her the opportunity to find her aunt. She has told several different stories. Douglass's testimony does not help her. I shall not change the judgment in the case."

Amelia, crying bitterly, was led away to jail. Her lawyer said he would apply to-day for a writ of habeas corpus.

Dr. J. T. Deyo of Brooklyn, when seen last night, said: "I firmly believe Amelia Schauer to be a good girl. She is the victim of unfortunate circumstances. Her stepmother has caused her a great deal of trouble. When Amelia was arrested on her stepmother's complaint, I certified to her character. I saw her only three weeks ago, on which occasion I attended her at Mrs. Osterburg's. She had hurt her arm by falling out of bed, she said. She showed me a certificate from a German Catholic pastor of South Brooklyn to the effect that she had been recently confirmed in his church. Amelia told me her stepmother had her arrested two or three months ago in New-York and kept in the House of Detention on the charge of being a disorderly character, but that she had been released on the testimony of two city physicians. She was expecting a steamship ticket this week that would enable her to return to her relatives in Germany. I pity the poor girl in her latest misfortune."

The records of the House of Detention in this city show that Amelia Shauer, seventeen years old, a domestic, who said she was born in the United States, and lived at 201 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, was admitted to the institution on Sept. 17, 1895, and was kept there for two weeks as a witness against Henry Dittmyer, who was charged with her abduction. The case was before Magistrate Brann. On Sept. 30 Amelia was discharged from the House of Detention.

Horses Dying in Iowa.

From The Marshalltown (Iowa) Statesman.

The cheap-horse problem is about to be solved. News from many parts of the State is at hand to the effect that horses are dying by the hundreds of a peculiar malady. It is supposed to be caused by the animals eating a poisonous weed which is found in the hay grown on low meadows. The symptoms accompanying the disease are likened unto hydrophobia, the affected beast, immediately preceding death, rearing, plunging, and snapping in a most horrible manner. As yet there has been no remedy discovered by veterinarians, and so far as known death has been the result of attacks in every instance. For a time the malady was confined to a few Western counties, but more recently the disease has spread to Eastern Iowa, and many deaths are being reported.

May Marry His Sister's Son's Widow.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—Among the bills introduced in the Virginia Senate to-day was one providing that a man shall not be prohibited from marrying an aunt of his former wife, and if a man marries his brother's widow, or the widow of his brother's or sister's son, or his uncle's widow, the marriage will be legal and valid.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Doings in the Business District West of Broadway—Annual Report of the Exchange Issued.

Mr. Louis M. Jones has exchanged the seven-story brick and stone business building at the southwest corner of Greene and West Fourth Streets, 60 by 76 by 87 by 20 by jog 17 by 56, with James Clinch Smith for 112 and 114 Bleecker Street, 51 by 100, with old buildings. Mr. Jones will improve the Bleecker Street plot.

Mr. Philip Jeselson has sold for Charles E. Runk to an investor, at about $140,000, the six-story store and lofts building at the southeast corner of Mercer and West Third Streets, 25 by 100.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have leased for Boehm & Coon the second, third and fourth lofts of the building now being completed at the northeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies has sold for Alfred Siegman to J. Rothschild the property at 466 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Morris Avenue, at $4,500; and the plot 100 by 160 by 190 on the west side of Inwood Avenue, 200 feet south of Clerke Place, at $5,000.

Messrs. Goldman, Rosansky & Co. have sold for M. Slater to Mrs. Sarah Kaplan, at $24,350, the tenement at 129 Henry Street, 25 by 100.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold, for David Wolf Bishop, 252 Madison Avenue, 25 by 80, to M. N. Forney, for about $80,000. Mr. Forney owns the adjoining property, No. 250, being the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

Messrs. John N. Golding and Worthington Whitehouse, two well-known real estate brokers, have formed a partnership to begin on Jan. 1. The offices will be at 9 Pine Street and the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Both men are clever and well informed and each has had plenty of experience in the business. The partnership will be a strong one at both ends.

The annual report of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, was sent to members yesterday. It furnishes the same kind of dismal reading that has appeared in these reports for several years. Although all the offices in the Liberty Street building are rented, yet only enough was earned to pay a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the stock. Last year the dividend was 1½ per cent., and the year before 3 per cent.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to Samuel Strasburger, as attorney, at $9,200, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 65 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 178 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 17 by 100.11.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, in partition, to George W. Bunce, one of the parties in interest, at $22,050, the three-story brownstone dwelling 147 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 430 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2. Some amusement was created by the bidding of a friend of Bunce's who got mixed up in his figures and kept offering too little or too much. After a while, however, he managed to say what he wanted, and then it appeared that he was bidding in Bunce's behalf.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, by Russell W. Tethes of 252 East Sixtieth Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame workshop; cost, $250.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, by Francesca Saponi of Hoffman Street, near One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $1,800.

Cambreling Avenue, west side, 375 feet south of Pelham Avenue, by Andrew Osterburg of Fulton Avenue, Belmont, for a three-story frame dwelling; cost, $6,600.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, between Jackson and Forest Avenues, by George Tremberger of 612 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, for nine three-story frame tenements and stores; cost, $45,000.

King's Bridge Road and Taylor Avenue, northeast corner, by Herman Koch of 3,535 Third Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and store; cost $3,500.

No. 263 Greene Street, by Fernando R. Walker and Sailors' Snug Harbor lessees, alterations to a four-story and basement brick factory and store; cost, $9,000.

No. 353 East Seventy-eighth Street, by M. McEfferty and James Buckle of 384 Park Avenue, owners, J. Cooper and L. Newmark lessees, alterations to a four-story brick store and storage house; cost, $600.

No. 581 Broadway, by Horace S. Ely, agent for Matthew Wilks of 19 East Fifty-fifth Street, alterations to a four and five story brick store and lofts; cost, $1,500.

No. 193 South Street, by George B. Patterson, agent for Josephine K. Barber and Margaret L. Schlesinger of Connecticut, alterations to a four-story brick workshop and storage house; cost, $2,000.

No. 419 East Forty-eighth Street, by Catherine Coe and H. Brandt of 423 East Forty-eighth Street, alterations to a four-story brick stable; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 6.

MADISON ST, 362; Chaim and Sarah Grinberg to Sarah Grinberg and Ida Levin ... $1
BROOME ST, s s, 80 ft e of Ridge St, 20x60; Morris Rosenthal and wife to Herman Rosenthal ... 1
GREENWICH AV, 39; and 103 Charles St; Meyer L. Sire and wife to James W. Ketcham ... 50,000
CARMINE ST, 7 and 9; Anna Sutherland to Rosina Vollhart ... 1
38TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x46; Catharine McDermott to Francis McDermott ... 10,000
28TH ST, 157 and 159 East; Susan Jones to Solomon Davidson ... 1
36TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Montgomery H. Clarkson, executor of Adelaide Clarkson, to John W. Condit... 43,000
38TH ST, n s, 63.7 ft w of 3d Av, 56.5x49.4; Sarah E. Cassidy and others to Susan Jones ... 1
34TH ST, 403 and 405 East; John Kehoe and wife to Simon Cohen ... 1
92D ST, s s, 263.1 ft w of Central Park West, 17.6x irregular; Laura A. Hall to Alice Gross ... —
COLUMBUS AV, 68; Issac K. Cohn to F. Stanhope Philips ... 1
7TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 53d St, 25x100; Max Kaempfner and wife to Isaac K. Cohn and Rebecca Cohn, executors, &c., of Jacob Cohn ... 33,000
93D ST, 239 East; Mary, wife of Patrick Dempsey, to Frank Koch ... 75,000
67TH ST, ss, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Michael Hyman and wife to Isaac Metzger ... 33,000
91ST ST, s e corner of 2d Av, 200x100.8; Mary R. and Ellen King and Alice Davis, heirs of Mary G. King, deceased, and another to August Jacob ... 75,000
47TH ST, 143 East; Simon Cohen and wife to John Kehoe ... 1
104TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Herman Klussmann to Peter Kress and another, (correction deed)... —
36TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Eugene L. and Montgomery H. Clarkson, as trustees, &c., to John W. Condit... 1
126TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; David C. Whyte and wife to James R. Whyte, ½ part ... 1
104TH ST, 172 East; Peter Kress and wife to Desire Gauthier ... 10
151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, or Boulevard, 50x99.11; Joseph L. O'Brien and wife to Henry C. Raynor ... 13,000
SAME PROPERTY; Henry C. Raynor to Eliza C. Webster ... 15,000
LENOX AV, w s, 23 ft s of 120th St, 38.5x85; Lewis Roberts to Laura A. Hall ... 2
127TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; Francis J. Schnugg to Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch ... 10
AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100x170; Frank L. Donohue, referee, to Michael E. O'Donovan ... 20,100
TREMONT AV, n s, 130.8 ft e of Oostdorp Av, 0.5x79.5; the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, a corporation, to John J. Nolan ... 40
WILLIAM'S BRIDGE to Westchester Village Road, s s, 50.4 ft e of Washington Av, 50x—; Thomas C. Rush to Mary A. Stapleton ... 3,450
KING'S BRIDGE AV, s e s, 538.9 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 25.11x100; Marble Hill Real Estate Company to Clara W. Holbert ... 2,400
GRACE AV, w s, 100 ft n of Lyon Av, 25x100; William H. Bingham and James Bingham and wives to Jennie Vandervoort ... 1
GRACE AV, w s, 125 ft n of Lyon St, 25x100; same to same ... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUHAHN, Heinrich, and wife to Annie M. Stout, as trustee; 237 East 113th St, 1 year ... $7,000
CHANLER, William A., to the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen; n s of Houston St, 201.6 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years ... 11,000
CONDIT, John W., and wife to George A. Quinby, as committee; s s of 136th St, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years ... 30,000
DECKER, Paul G., and wife to S. J. Barkley; n e corner of Tinton Av, and 161st St, 3 years ... 4,000
DONOHUE, Patrick, to A. S. Nichols; e s of Union Av, 95 ft s of 152d St, demand ... 313
GUNDLICH, Henry, and another to F. J. Schnugg; s s of 127th St, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 8 years ... 4,000
HAUPT, Louis, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of Avenue A and 12th St, 1 year... 30,000
HALL, Laura A., to Theodore C. Gross; w s of Lenox Av, 43 ft s of 120th St, 1 year ... 10,000
HICKEY, Mary A., to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n e s of King's Bridge Road, adjoining land of Mary C. Matthews, 24th Ward, installments ... 10,500
HOLBERT, Clara W., to Marble Hill Real Estate Company; s e s of King's Bridge Av, 538.9 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 1 year ... 1,400
HALL, Laura A., to Theodore A. Gross; w s of Lenox Av, 23 ft s of 120th St, 1 year ... 10,000
HEESEMANN, George, and wife to Carrie S. Kennedy; n s of 117th St, 113.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years ... 6,500
SAME to the Equitable Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 117th St, 113.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years ... 16,000
JACOB, August, to Mary R. King, and others; s w corner of 91st St and 2d Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year ... 70,000
KETCHAM, James W., and wife to Meyer L. Sire; 39 Greenwich Av, and 1 and 3 Charles St, 6 months ... 3,500
SAME to Greenwood Cemetery; same property, 3 years ... 30,000
KASSEL, Jeannette, Abraham, and Herman, to Morris Kuttner and Jacob Fibel; 71 Hester St, 1 year ... 4,000
KIRKLAND, Howard McK. to Harriet Launt; n s of Terrace View Av, Lot 255, map of North Marble Hill, 3 years ... 4,000
KENNEDY, Carrie S., and David T., to United States Trust Company; n s of 117th St, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 4 lots, (four mortgages,) 3 years ... 60,000
KINGSTON, George W., and wife to George Edwards; w s of Barker Av, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 1 year ... 1,050
MATHES, John, and wife to Antonia Pazonrek and another; s s of 11th St, 224 ft e of Avenue B, 6 years ... 1,000
MARKS, Constance and Frances M., to Angel J. Simpson; 122 Allen St, 1 year... 5,000
McGOVERN, James, and wife to Esther M. Lyndi; w s of Union Av, 175 ft n of 152d St, 1 year ... 700
NOBLE, James, and Frederick Gauss and wives, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of 80th St, and Amsterdam Av, 2 lots, (two mortgages,) 3 years ... 64,000
SAME to executors of Edwin Bates and others; s w corner of 80th St and Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years ... 29,000
NOBLE, James, and Frederick Gauss and wives to William Hall's Sons; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 80th St, (three mortgages,) 1 year ... 25,000
NOLAN, John J., and wife to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of Tremont Av, 130.3 ft e of Oostorp Av, 3 years ... 3,000
O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to John Brooks and another, trustees of Edward Brooks; s s of 162d St, 109.6 ft w of Elton Av, 3½ years ... 10,500
O'DONOVAN, Michael E., to Joseph Maloney, as trustee; s e corner of Audubon Av and 174th St, 3 years ... 9,000
STAPLETON, Mary A., to Joseph H. Turl; road from William's Bridge station to Westchester village, s s, 50.4 ft e of Washington Av, demand ... 3,500
SPROESSIG, Charles H., and wife to A. G. Hupfel; s s of 170th St, 51.10 ft w of Bristow St, 1 year ... 650
THOMPSON, Samuel A., to Oscar T. Marshall; s w corner of 3d Av and 84th St, secures rent ... 5,000
TRUE, Clarence F., and wife to F. L. Kurtz; s w corner of West End Av and 93d St, 1 year ... 3,000
WEINRAUCH, Lizzie, to John Brodbeck; n s of 5th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, notes ... 750
WALTER, Magdalena, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s e corner of Vanderbilt Av and 166th St, 1 year ... 30,000
WOODRUFF, Sarah H., to Henry E. Klugh, as executor; part of Lot 23, map of Fairmount, 3 years ... 700
WEBSTER, Eliza C., to Henry C. Raynor; s s of 151st St, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year ... 15,000
WEBSTER, Eliza C., to Henry C. Raynor; s s of 151st St, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year ... 22,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASTOR, John J., to James A. Roosevelt and others, trustees, (two assignments). $28,000
GILBERT, Alexander, and another, executors, to E. M. Van Tassel ... 12,000
GOODNOW, Elizabth L., to Ann E. B. McKee ... 10,000
HENCKEN, Sophia, executrix, to Sophia Hencken (two assignments) ... 2
LEE, Robert P., executor, to Maria F. Farnham ... 6,000
LEWIS, Babette L., individually and as executrix, to James Suydam ... 10,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Susan C. Herriman and others, executors ... 10,004
ROBIN, Catharine G., to J. H. Herbert Carpenter and another, executors ... 18,000
RANGER, Louis, to Henry Seligman ... 1
STRONG, Benjamin W., and another, trustees, to W. J. Wilkinson ... 1
SIRE, Meyer L., to Edward F. Browning. 3,500
TODD, Judson S., to J. W. Bell (two assignments) ... 2
TAYLOR, Laura, to Laura J. Post and another (three assignments) ... 3
WILKINSON, Walter J., to George B. Heath ... 3,577

Lis Pendens.

12TH ST, s s, 207.2 ft w of Broadway, 0.5 ft front; Abraham Bernheim against Louis Herzog and others, (action to obtain judgment, &c.)
BAYARD ST, 69 to 73; Eva L. McClellan against Ella M. Pike and others, (dower.)
144TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft front; Alexander M. Lane against Mary E. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
UNION AV, e s, 94.10 ft s of Kelly St, 50 ft front; Smith Williamson against Patrick Donohue and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
FORSYTH ST, 84; Charles Lingsweiler against Solomon Loeb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 50 ft s of Monroe St, 25 ft front; Julius Goebel against Fannie Harris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

9TH ST, 38 East; Candee & Smith against Elias and Samuel Kempner and Charles Meyer, owners; John Glasbrenner, contractor ... $91
9TH ST, 44 East; same against same ... 213
LUDLOW ST, 90; Caspar Bullesbach against David Amolsky, owner and contractor ... 400
EDGECOMBE AV and 145th St, s w corner, 25x100; Max Graff against A. Bader, owner; Steiffler & Son and Wiessheimer, contractors ... 24
SAME PROPERTY; Alexander H. Brown against same ... 72
8TH AV, w s, 100 ft e of 113th St, 25.2x100; August Niewolmer against Frank and Patrick McCormick, owners and contractors ... 65
106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Clement Indelli against Gustavus L. Lawrence, owner; Salvatore Gallo, contractor ... 1,108
104TH ST, 242 East; Ravitch Brothers against Salvatore Gallo, owner; Antonio Gallo, contractor ... 300
113TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100; Karl Schweiger against William H. Niebuhr, owner; J. A. Sauer, contractor ... 50

MR. GRIGGS'S EPOCH IN POLITICS

Jersey's Governor-Elect Tells Union Leaguers of It and Others.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 6.—The Union League Club gave a dinner to Governor-elect John W. Griggs to-night in its handsome clubhouse, in York Street, opposite Van Vorst Park.

Covers were laid for 125 guests, and there were but few absentees. Among them, however, was United States Senator William J. Sewell and Foster M. Voorhees, who were down to respond to the toasts. "The National Outlook" and "The Duty of the Hour," which were passed.

John A. Blair, President of the club, made the address of welcome. The toasts and those who responded to them were as follows: "Epochs in Politics," John W. Griggs; "New-Jersey's Modern Revolution," Mahlon Pitney; "The Republican Party," J. Frank Fort; "Our Commonwealth," J. Flavel McGee.

The First Duty of Congress.

From The Indianapolis Journal, (Rep.)

To stop the deficit and protect the gold reserve is the first and imperative duty of the Republicans. Leaders should agree upon a plan and have it passed by the House before the holidays. Such a measure need not wait for committees, but can be agreed upon by a conference of the most prominent Republican members. It is not necessary to waste time in the House for an extended discussion, because such a measure is of supreme importance. If in the Senate, where the Democrats, silverites, and Populists are yet a majority, such a measure is delayed, the responsibility cannot devolve upon the Republican House.

When such a bill has been sent to the President, a revenue measure may be considered. But furnishing the Government with an ample revenue to meet its obligations and to maintain its credit, and thus strengthen the confidence of the business men of the country, is a great public duty, for the non-performance of which the responsible party in Congress will be, and should be, severely censured.

Pastor Stricken in the Pulpit.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The Rev. I Calvin Fisher, pastor of St. Mark's Reformed Church, Lebanon, Penn., was seized with a sudden illness while reading the Scripture lesson at the services in the Church Sunday evening, and sank unconscious in the pulpit. The church was crowded, and the excitement occasioned by his illness was such as to cause several ladies of the congregation to faint. The Rev. Mr. Fisher's illness is not considered serious.

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REAL ESTATE.

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GREATER NEW-YORK'S
Greatest Future Development,
BECAUSE OF
Territorial Necessity,
MUST BE ON
Staten Island.

"CONSOLIDATION" SURE TO DOUBLE THE VALUES, WITHIN TWO (2) YEARS, OF CHOICE REAL ESTATE WITHIN THE FAVORED "ANNEXED DISTRICT."

BUY A CHRISTMAS PRESENT for your Boy or your Girl. A Lot in Prohibition Park that will constantly grow in value.
ONLY $5.00 PER MONTH.

IN GREATER NEW-YORK DISTRICT.
LOTS EASILY ACCESSIBLE; GLORIOUS RIDE ACROSS THE BAY; HEALTHFUL; NO SALOONS; NO NUISANCES.
Here is your opportunity to invest. It is safer and much more profitable than savings banks. The continuous and rapid growth of New-York City is as certain as the multiplication table or the law of gravity. It is irresistible, a geographical necessity.

GEN. THOMAS L. JAMES,
EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, SAYS:
"NO PORTION OF NEW-YORK CITY WILL IMPROVE MORE RAPIDLY, WHEN THE 'GREATER NEW-YORK' IS AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT, THAN STATEN ISLAND. IT IS AN ISLE OF WIGHT AT THE VERY DOOR OF NEW-YORK. IS IS DESTINED TO HAVE, IN THE NEAR FUTURE, A VERY GREAT PROSPERITY."

Rev. Joseph Cook,
Boston, Mass.
"Prohibition Park, Staten Island, is a fascinating place."

Father Murphy,
Montreal, Canada.
"I was completely charmed with the delightful scenery and suroundings of the Park."

50 MILES of NEW ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, now being built, and MILLIONS of IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE. CITY AND COUNTRY ADVANTAGES COMBINED.
CHOICE SUBURBAN HOMES in METROPOLITAN NEW-YORK DISTRICT ON EXCEPTIONALLY EASY TERMS.
THE PARK ONLY ABOUT 8 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY HALL, Post Office, &c.
COMMUTATION FARE ONLY NINE (9) CENTS to N. Y. CITY.
60 TRAINS DAILY.

ADVANTAGES.
High altitude near New-York City. Graded streets. Sidewalks. City water. Sewers. Electric lights. Church. School. Great Summer Chautauqua Meetings, and splendid rapid transit; Nine-Cent Fare to New-York City. Insure the Park and Staten Island an era of unprecedented prosperity in the immediate future.

A SPECIAL DISCOUNT.
Over $350,000 already expended in improvements, buildings, &c., and a special discount of 10 per cent. to purchasers of lots who promptly build residences. Will you be a HOME OWNER OR A LIFE-LONG RENTER? Building Funds on favorable terms. New Residences as cheap as New-York City Rents.

MONEY REFUNDED.
INVESTORS and HOME SEEKERS can now "GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR" and double the amount of their investments in less than five years; or, if dissatisfied on any account, we will return to the first five persons who build in response to this advertisement THE FULL COST OF THEIR HOUSES AND LOTS, IN CASH, at the expiration of five years, less a reasonable rental.

25 Lots at the very Low Prices of $500 each for 30 days.

TERMS AND HOW TO REMIT.
Send $5.00 with your order for a choice Park lot. Future payments will be $5.00 each the first of each month. No plan for the purchase of a lot can be more simple, and no terms can be more easy—only $5.00 a month, includes interest at the low legal rate of 6 per cent. per annum. It is ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PORTIONS OF GREATER NEW-YORK, and will be worth, without a reasonable doubt, in less than ten years, more than ten times what it cost. Where can a surer, safer, and more profitable investment be made? It is AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENT BONDS, with an assurance of much greater returns. Only eight miles from New-York City Hall and Post Office, &c., &c.
Send your order to-day, with $5.00, and the best unsold Lot of this special offer will be selected for you.
ADDRESS C. L. HASKELL, SUPT. PROHIBITION PARK, Staten Island.
REMEMBER—That you can exchange the Lot selected for you, for any unsold Lot in the Park of the same value, without expense to you for making the exchange.

City Real Estate for Sale.

$18,000,000. Loaned
on mortgage in 10 months of '95.
Every good mortgage promptly accepted. Rates of interest low. Expenses small.
Apply to
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Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y.; 26 Court St., Brooklyn; N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.; 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

BIG FIGHT FOR A LITTLE DOG

A Justice and Nine Men Decided It—The Winner Described the Animal Wrongly.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 6.—It took Police Justice Duffy and nine men four hours to-day to decide the ownership of a fox terrier dog. Frank Gill and James Healey, two residents of this city, each claimed the dog. Healey had possession of the animal, and Gill brought suit before Justice Duffy to recover it. The dog is two years old, and Gill had a crowd of witnesses present and proved a chain of title to the animal down to the time it was two days old. Each man conducted his own case, and their cross-examination of each other's witnesses was very severe.

When the case was called Healey was not in court, and Justice Duffy started to hear the testimony of Gill's witnesses. Healey came in after four had testified, and they were put back on the stand for him to cross-examine.

Gill was the first witness for his side. He said the dog had strayed away, and, having heard that Healey had it, he started the suit to recover it. Healey asked him to describe the dog, and Gill said it was white, with one ear entirely black, and the other ear black, with the exception of a small white spot. Gill said the dog was valued at $100, and that he secured it from Richard Platt.

Platt was called, and he stated that Richard Curtis gave the dog to him. Curtis took the stand and testified that the animal came to him from James Mulligan. Mulligan then said Dr. Garvin presented the dog to him. The doctor testified that he procured the dog from James Apple, and Apple said he got it from another man when it was only two days old. They all described the dog as being marked in the manner testified to by Gill.

While the case was going on the dog was confined in a bag under a desk. Gill was very positive that the dog was him, and said he could identify it by a "trick" it was in the habit of performing for him. Justice Duffy directed Healey to produce the dog so that Gill could try the "trick." As the animal jumped out of the bag the Justice exclaimed:

"Is that the one-hundred-dollar dog?"

When everything was ready for the dog's performance, Gill took some papers out of his coat pocket and held them toward the dog. The animal seized the papers in its mouth and commenced to frolic around the courtroom.

"That's my dog; that's my dog!" repeated Gill. "I told you he would do the trick."

Healey said the dog would do that "trick" for any one, but he did not try it himself.

After seeing the dog, Gill's witnesses realized that their description did not fit it. Instead of two black ears with a white spot on one, it had one black ear and a black spot on the other. Gill said there were other spots on the dog that would show when the animal was rubbed. The dog was given a good rubbing, but no spots appeared.

Justice Duffy said that the evidence was rather contradictory, but the weight of it was on Gill's side, and he awarded the dog to him.

To Let for Business Purposes.

90 WALKER ST.—Store and basement; also loft; fine light; heat and power if desired. Apply to Engineer on premises.

Referees' Notices.

SOUTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—JULIUS W. KRUGER, plaintiff, against EMMA MEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1895, and in pursuance of an order dated the 24th day of October, 1895, made by the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of said Court of Common Pleas, and duly entered and filed herein, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, shall sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest which the defendant Emma Meyer had on the 16th day of April, 1894, in and to the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, beginning at the northwesterly corner of South and Jefferson Streets, and running thence westerly, along the northerly side of South Street, thirty-seven feet and two inches; thence northerly, and parallel or nearly so with Jefferson Street and through the centre of a party wall, sixty-four feet and four inches; thence easterly, parallel or nearly so with South Street, thirty-seven feet and two inches to the westerly side of Jefferson Street; and thence southerly, along said westerly side of Jefferson Street, sixty-four feet and three inches to the point or place of beginning, and known and designated as number 270 South Street, New-York City.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1895.

EDWARD H. HAWKE, Jr., Referee.
BERNARD J. ISECKE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to December 12th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, November 21st, 1895.

EDWARD H. HAWKE, Jr., Referee.

A Ghostly Continental Guard.

From The Philadelphia Times.

A ghost, with long, white whiskers, who wears the uniform of a Continental soldier, with a cockade on his hat, has taken up residence at Lambertville, and is a late local agitation up that way. Just whose unhappy spirit it is that appears doomed for a certain term to walk the night is something not at all clear, but it suits the common purpose to define the apparition as a Continental guard, and Washington's Crossing as the scene of vigil.

The whiskered ghost of a Continental warrior is always a serious thing in New-Jersey. This particular mystery sits on the towline of boatmen doing the Raritan Canal course, and disappears in the gloom on investigation. Another ghost delivers messages along the railroad. This may be one of the singular effects of Jersey lightning.

A Flood of Letters.

From The Lancaster (Ky.) Central Record.

The mail received daily by Governor-elect Bradley is enormous. The Postmaster keeps a large basket in which to place it and deliver it. The Colonel's office is, indeed, a busy place. He sits almost buried beneath letters, and dictates an answer to every letter received. A stenographer takes them down, and the click of the typewriter is heard continually. It has always been Col. Bradley's rule to answer every communication he receives, and now he works all day and the greater part of the night. In addition to this, Circuit Court is in session, and he has any number of law cases on hand to be looked after. He can do more work than any man we ever saw.

FUN AT SHERIFF'S TRIAL

Testimony Not Startling, but Judge and Lawyers Enlivened the Proceedings.

A DEPUTY MARSHAL'S FORGETFULNESS

McCarty's Testimony Differs from That He Gave Before the Grand Jury—What Gen. Tracy Means to Prove.

The trial of Sheriff Tamsen jogged along in comfortable fashion yesterday before Judge Allison in the Court of General Sessions. Nothing especially new or startling developed and counsel on both sides tried to make up for this by making sarcastic remarks whenever the opportunity offered.

Judge Allison, too, tried to enliven the proceedings, or enlivened them without trying. His Honor was decidedly cross, and said snappy things on the least provocation. He seemed particularly fond of crossing swords with Gen. B. F. Tracy, the Sheriff's chief counsel, and as Gen. Tracy himself is by no means modest in talking back, there were some rather interesting little asides. For instance:

A paper is submitted to one of the witnesses for identification. Instead of merely identifying, the witness begins to read.

Gen. Tracy (fiercely)—I object.

The Court (turning impatiently in its revolving chair)—Huh!

Gen. Tracy (aggressively)—Ha!

The Court (coming sharply to a standstill in its evolutions)—What?

The court attendants fairly jump, the Court's tone is so explosive.

Gen. Tracy (fiercer than ever)—I object! I object!

The Court (in a tone of deep disgust)—I'll allow the paper to be read.

And the revolving chair begins its half round again, while Gen. Tracy sits down, saying:

"I except."

Again:

"I object," by Gen. Tracy.

"What grounds?" by the Court.

"He's leading the witness." "He" being Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks, who is conducting the prosecution, with the personal advice and counsel of the District Attorney himself.

"Got a right to lead him. Go ahead," and the Court faced the witness, sternly.

"But I say he has no such right, under the present circumstances, and—" Gen. Tracy begins, but the Court interrupts:

"Go ahead."

Gen. Tracy is about to return to the charge, when Mr. Weeks pours oil on the troubled waters.

"I'll put the question in another form," he says, mildly, and Gen. Tracy retires, with a look of satisfaction. The Court looks impassive, and the spectators try not to smile.

Deputy United States Marshal McCarty, a cousin of the Marshal, was on the stand, and identified what afterward proved to be a pass admitting certain visitors to Ludlow Street Jail to see Killoran, Allen, and Russell.

"Now read the signature," said Mr. Weeks.

"I object to that. The paper is not in evidence," put in Gen. Tracy.

"He's testified that he put it on the Warden's desk; that puts it in evidence," declared the Court.

"Oh, then it's all right," agreed the General, with a show of amiability that was promptly discouraged by his Honor, who said, in an I've-got-a-chip-on-my-shoulder-and-don't-you-forget-it-for-a-moment sort of tone:

"Of course that's all right."

Judge-elect Charles F. MacLean, who is associated with Gen. Tracy, was evidently as much impressed as the outsiders with these interchanges between his Honor and Gen. Tracy, for he said never a word.

Col. Fellows, too, was quiet—for Col. Fellows—and rarely interfered with the fencing.

United States Commissioner John A. Shields was the first witness placed on the stand when the hearing opened yesterday morning. He testified as to the commitment of the escaped prisoners, Killoran, Russell, and Allen. He said they were arraigned before him on May 31 and committed to Ludlow Street Jail on June 1, the next day. The charges against them were robbing Post Offices of the Government.

Gen. Tracy, who is conducting the defense on the line that the fugitives were not properly in the charge of Sheriff Tamsen, objected to the commitment being put in evidence, on the ground that it was not included in the indictment.

The objection was promptly overruled by Judge Allison. Then Gen. Tracy objected to the recommitment papers of June 10, and insisted that the Commissioner had no right to commit the men to Ludlow Street Jail. All his objections were overruled, and Mr. Shields continued. He said that when the prisoners were first before him they were well dressed.

Russell had a mustache, Killoran side whiskers, and Allen a mustache. When they were before him June 3 they were all clean-shaven and "looked like tramps." Mr. Shields could not remember just how many times the prisoners were before him. He made the final commitment on a Springfield (Ill.) indictment on June 25. The Commissioner said he saw them last on June 28.

John P. Kennedy, Chief Deputy United States Marshal, produced various receipts for the prisoners when they were conveyed back and forth between the jail and the United States court. Five objections were raised to these receipts, all of which were overruled except the last, which was on the ground that Kennedy had signed the name of "McCarty," his superior, to the receipts. This was a formality, but it was sufficient to exclude that part of the evidence.

The witness was questioned by Gen. Tracy about his knowledge of privileges accorded prisoners in the jail. Objection by the prosecution was raised. Mr. Fellows said that he did not think that any customary negligence in this respect would affect the present case.

The question was allowed. Mr. Kennedy said that under former Sheriffs to Federal prisoners were allowed the privileges of the yard, and upon the payment of board were allowed to eat at a special table.

"Were dangerous prisoners given this privilege?" Mr. Weeks asked in the re-direct.

"Well, now, how far do you want to go? There is no evidence, so far, that we have anything to do with dangerous prisoners," objected Gen. Tracy.

The objection was sustained.

Deputy Sheriff Edward W. Bostwick came next in the witness chair. He said he was one of the deputies who had charge of the prisoners when they left the jail for the United States court. Mr. Weeks, in order to prove that the money, whisky, and revolvers the men had were given to them in the jail, asked:

"Was any money given to these men while they were in your custody?"

"No."

"Any liquor?"

"No."

"Fire arms?"

"No."

After the shaving incident, Bostwick said he called at the jail one day and heard Sheriff Tamsen say to Warden Raabe:

"Do not mind the appearance of the prisoners. It does not amount to anything. Do not pay any attention to the newspapers, either."

The prisoners were in his custody, Bostwick said, all the time they were out of the jail up to June 14, and during that time no one but their counsel had access to them with the consent of the United States Marshal.

Deputy United States Marshal J. G. McCarty, who was next sworn, also said he had heard the Sheriff say to the Warden:

"Do not mind what the papers say about these men being shaved. When you are before the public as long as I have been you will pay no attention to it."

"You knew and the Marshal knew, and everybody who had anything to do with those prisoners knew, that they had the privileges of the yard and corridor, according to custom, didn't you?" asked Gen. Tracy on cross-examination.

"I can't say what they knew," replied the witness.

"Well, you knew it, didn't you?"

"I don't know that I did."

"You saw those men in the jail?"

"Yes."

"Were they locked up in a cell?"

"No."

"Were they ever locked up in a cell?"

"I don't know."

"Were they ever locked up in a cell when you saw them?"

"No."

"And you saw no carelessness in that?"

"I never thought anything about it."

"Exactly," said Gen. Tracy, with much satisfaction. "It had been the custom under all the Sheriffs to give United States prisoners who paid for extra table board the privileges of the jail, and you saw nothing remarkable in it in this case, did you?"

The witness made a non-committal answer, and Gen. Tracy asked:

"You knew these men paid $15 a week to the Warden for table board?"

"I knew nothing positive."

"Didn't you so testify?"

"No, Sir."

"Positive as to that?"

"Yes, Sir."

Gen. Tracy looked positively happy at this, and the cause of his elation was made apparent when Mr. Weeks, appearing rather uncomfortable in having to say such a thing about his own witness, said:

"We will admit that this witness testified before the Grand Jury that the prisoners had told him that they paid $15 a week each to the Warden. You now remember giving such testimony, don't you, Mr. McCarty?"

But the Deputy Marshal still insisted he had never so testified, though Mr. Weeks read from the Grand Jury minutes.

"We intend of our own accord to prove that this board money was paid. That is one of the features of our case," declared Mr. Weeks.

"And we mean to prove that the United States Marshal knew it," put in Gen. Tracy.

Deputy United States Marshal Daniel Hurley, another of the deputies who had had charge of the Post Office robbers, testified to their delivery to the Warden.

"How long were you a keeper?" asked Gen. Tracy, on cross-examination.

"A keeper?" echoed Mr. Weeks, in genuine surprise.

"Yes, a keeper—a keeper in Ludlow Street Jail?" the General repeated.

With some hesitation the witness said he had been a keeper from the time of Sheriff Flack to the time of Sheriff Clancy, who was Sheriff Sexton's predecessor.

"It was the custom during all that time, was it not, to feed at the Warden's table those United States prisoners who paid $15 a week for the privilege?"

"Yes, Sir," replied Hurley, after some fencing.

This ended the testimony for the day. The case will go on on Monday at 10:30.

WANTED MONEY WITH HIS BRIDE

As the Expected Gifts Did Not Appear, Thomas Van Voorhis Indefinitely Postponed His Marriage.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A wedding set down for high noon on Tuesday last in this city did not take place. The bride was to have been Miss Hester Millard of Marlborough, the groom Thomas Van Voorhis of this city. The Rev. S. P. Galloway was in attendance at the groom's home to perform the ceremony, and the guests were present. Instead of the wedding march there was an informal entrance by the bride and groom, the former in tears, with the announcement that the wedding was indefinitely postponed.

Van Voorhis is a music teacher. Miss Millard is the daughter of a well-to-do resident of Marlborough, who is now wintering with his family in North Carolina. The bride, so Van Voorhis claims, represented herself to be worth $130,000, and had been promised by wealthy aunts in Poughkeepsie a wedding gift of $10,000 each. As she did not produce the checks, the couple were not married.

To make sure that he was not making a mistake in declining to get wedded, Van Vooorhis went to Poughkeepsie and interviewed the aunts who were to furnish funds sufficient for an extended wedding tour. He was not backward about it, but questioned point blank. He learned that while the family was comfortably well-to-do, they were not millionaires, and presents such as he mentioned were beyond their ability. Van Voorhis says that he cannot marry a poor woman, as he never has been able to earn his own living, and certainly could not afford such a luxury as a wife.

THE REVENUE CUTTER EXPENSES

They Will Be Greater During the Coming Year than Ever Before Since the Service Was Established.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The revenue cutter service will cost the Government a good deal more during the next year than it ever has done. Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, the chief of the service, has written Secretary Carlisle, explaining this greater expense, which amounts in the pay of officers to $35,850. There is a further sum of $41,650 which will be required to provide for the running expenses, exclusive of salaries of officers, of new vessels now in course of construction, one for the great lakes and one for the New-England coast, both of which will be commissioned during the next year.

Capt. Shoemaker also wishes to add to the force the services of a naval constructor, at $2,000 per year. There is abundant work for such an expert in the revenue cutter service, which is already well supplied with engineer officers. This position, if it be authorized by Congress, may go to one of the graduates of the Naval Academy, but it is more likely to be bestowed upon some of the students of the technological schools. Capt. Shoemaker is also desirous that the engineer officer of the service who performs the duty of Engineer in Chief shall have the duty, pay, and the relative rank of a Captain of the line.

The additional sum of $35,850 required for the pay of officers is a provision for the thirty-nine officers on a permanent waiting orders list, the condition of virtual retirement to which these officers were assigned by an act of Congress last year. The service was rid of many incapacitated officers and promotion was facilitated, but the Government must now pay for this retirement list of revenue cutter officers.

PREPARING FOR A SNOWFALL

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring Issues Instructions.

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department has issued a circular detailing the deployment of his force in case of a snowstorm. In it he makes the assignments to the various street cleaning districts and gives the names of the foremen who will have charge of them. The circular gives these directions:

"The foremen will be in charge of the snow dumps and will preserve order, regulate the movement of the carts and push the work of dumping as rapidly as possible. The driver of each cart loaded by the contractor will receive a voucher check for a single load, or two checks for a double load, from the street foremen, which will be delivered to dump foremen in exchange for a pay check. Each cart must contain 1½ cubic yards, or 3 cubic yards. For 1½ cubic yards he will deliver one check; for 3 cubic yards he will deliver two checks. If a cart is evidently not full he will decline to deliver pay checks, but will make note of the case, with name of owner of team and license number of the same. All vouchers must be retained and delivered to chief clerk of the department with balance of pay checks on hand. No pay checks are to be delivered without vouchers. The assistant to the Snow Inspector will furnish men from time to time to clear snow from the pier, and at the end of the work each pier will be put in clean condition.

"The Inspector in charge of the removal of snow is J. C. Soley, and his headquarters are at stable annex. Telephone No. 300—38. In case of any difficulty, the dump foremen will advise the clerk at that telephone, and leave word at the dump office, so that measures may be taken immediately to correct the difficulty."

King's Daughters at Hotel Castleton.

A delightful entertainment in aid of the New-Brighton Day Nursery was given by the Good Will Circle of King's Daughters last evening in the ballroom of the Hotel Castleton. The cast was made up of the following local talent: Mrs. S. Lilliendahl, piano; Gustav Schwab, violin; R. Arnold, flute; Mrs. William Graef and Miss Ada Belle Sherman, soprano; Mrs. Lilliendahl Funck, harp; J. A. Chard and A. L. Carroll, banjo. The Day Nursery is indefatigable in alleviating the distress of poor families, and it is to be congratulated upon the result of the entertainment, about 500 prominent residents of Staten Island having signified their pleasure and given of their financial substance.

9,000 Books for a Library.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 6.—William Nelson, a large property owner in this city has offered to present to the city 9,000 volumes, consisting of works on a variety of subjects, for a public library, if the authorities will provide a suitable building. Through the efforts of Dr. W. G. Frey the Board of Aldermen has under consideration a resolution appropriating money to provide a building.

WILL BUY WEBB'S LAND

The State Will Secure Title to a Large Adirondack Tract.

PURCHASE A FORM OF COMPROMISE

The Forest, Game and Fish Commission and the Land Board Accept the Terms Proposed —Territory Acquired.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The State Commissioners of the Land Office to-day approved of the recommendation of the State Fish, Game and Forest Commission that the State purchase 75,000 acres of land in Herkimer and Hamilton Counties within the boundaries of the Adirondack State Park. The price to be paid is $8 an acre, or $600,000.

The last Legislature passed a law authorizing this purchase and made a preliminary appropriation of $50,000 and provided that the residue of such purchase price be paid in ten equal annual installments, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The land belongs to Dr. W. Seward Webb and a small portion is inundated by backwater caused by the construction of the Beaver River and Moose River dams. Dr. Webb has now pending against the State claims for damages to this land amounting to about $400,000, and these claims are extinguished by the State purchasing the land. The damages arise to his land and valuable lodge and camping sites, but the large portion of the claim for damages is based on the fact that the construction of the dams destroys the natural outlet of the rivers by which the logs cut from the lands were to be marketed.

General Manager Burns, who has charge of Dr. Webb's interests in the Adirondacks, appeared at the joint meeting to-day and stated that some of the land cost as much as was now asked for it, before the construction of Dr. Webb's railroad. When Dr. Webb bought it, Mr. Burns said, most of the lands were inaccessible, and their value had been greatly enhanced by the construction of the road.

The question of the purchase of the lands was brought up on the following report from the sub-committees of the two bodies, which was as follows:

This committee was appointed to confer with a committee from the Land Board upon the matter of the purchase of certain lands offered for sale by Dr. W. S. Webb, and the settlement, through said purchase, of damages claimed to have been done to lands affected by the Beaver River dam and reservoir and Fulton Chain, or Moose River, reservoir.

The duty of considering and acting upon the proposed purchase and settlement has come to this board through an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 21, 1895, known as the Keck bill, which was introduced and passed with special reference to Dr. Webb's case now pending in the Court of Claims, and gives authority to the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forests, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Land Office, to buy at a fair valuation lands not exceeding 80,000 acres for the uses and purposes of the Adirondack Park and forest preserve, or to restore waters taken for the canal, taking into consideration as a part of the purchase price damages heretofore done to other lands affected by said reservoirs, or hereafter likely to accrue from raising and maintaining said dams or reservoirs.

The act was apparently intended as a means to enable the State to acquire a large body of land if deemed best by this committee and approved by the Land Board, and at the same time also to accomplish the settlement of the damage claims mentioned and protect the State against further claims from the same source.

The Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forests have had the matter under consideration at several regular and special meetings, and have taken such measures to inform themselves concerning the matter as they could within the time allotted to its investigation.

The full board, with its Engineer and Superintendent of Forests and his assistants, accompanied by representatives of the Land Board, together with all the members of the Black River Water Commission, in July went to the Beaver and Moose River country for inspection of the lands offered, and to obtain a better knowledge of the whole subject, especially as to situation, values, manner, and amount of use and control of the water by the State and by the Black River Water Commission, and also to ascertain by personal observation the extent of the apparent damage caused by the erection and maintenance of the State dams upon the Beaver and Moose Rivers. This examination was made as complete and thorough as was practicable within the time expended. After this field examination, and after obtaining through our Engineer and Superintendent of Forests other facts and figures as to the condition of the tracts offered, we proceeded to consider Mr. Webb's various propositions.

None of the offers made appeared to us as desirable or advantageous to the State as the one submitted at the meeting held in connection with the Land Board Nov. 26, which provides for the sale to the State in fee simple, with covenants of warranty of title, 75,000 acres of timber land in Townships 5, 8, 38, 42, and 43, in Herkimer and Hamilton Counties, for $8 per acre, or $600,000, and secures to the State, as public park and forestry lands, to be dedicated to the use of the public forever, subject to park restrictions only, the balance of lands in Township 8, being about 15,000 acres, it being understood that these last-mentioned lands shall not and cannot be sold for mechanical, commercial, or agricultural purposes; this sale, if consummated, to extinguish and cancel all claims for damages now existing or which may hereafter accrue to the remaining lands of the grantor on account of the Beaver River dam as it now exists or when raised fifteen feet higher than at present, and also any damage from the construction of the State dam on the Moose River, at the foot of the Fulton chain of lakes.

We find the present condition of the lands offered to be as follows: The soil of the whole tract is, like most of the Adirondack lands in this region, thin, sandy, and gravelly, and of little value for agricultural purposes. It is upon the headwaters of the Black and Oswegatchie Rivers, the principal part being tributary to the Black River. The tract contains many lakes and ponds, and is remarkable for its numerous springs and streams of various dimensions. Its value for water storage and park purposes, game preserves, camp sites, health and pleasure resorts, or what is termed "sporting purposes," in addition to the value of the merchantable timber thereon, is about all there is of the question of its fair and reasonable value.

Its value on account of maintaining the water supply of streams which support heavy manufacturing interests and in making certain requisite supply of water for canal purposes is an economical question we do not feel called upon to discuss, but one which may be of great importance in the near future.

As to the merits of the claim of Dr. Webb for damages or the prospect of its successful maintenance this committee will not presume to express an opinion, but prefer to leave that question to the learned Attorney General, who has had charge of the State's interest in the case from the beginning, and is much better qualified to judge, both as to the law and the facts upon which the decision of the case will hang.

Upon the facts and premises above stated and set forth, the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission have come to the conclusion to contract for the purchase of the lands before mentioned upon the terms herein stated, provided the Land Board sanction and approve the same, and have directed this committee to confer with the Controller, Attorney General, and State Engineer as to form and substance of a contract to be made if the Commissioners of the Land Office concur, for the purchase of said lands described and settlement of the claim referred to.

The members of the Land Board present were Hamilton Fish, Speaker of the State Assembly; Secretary of State Palmer, Controller Roberts, State Engineer Adams, and Attorney General Hancock. State Treasurer Colvin was not there. All of the five members of the Fish, Game and Forest Commission were present.

The Secretary of State moved that the report of the committee be adopted, and then the recommendation of the State Fish, Game and Forest Commission that the lands be purchased as an addition to the State Adirondack Park was approved, all voting in favor with the exception of Speaker Fish, who said he was not familiar enough with the question to vote intelligently. The State Fish, Game and Forest Commission was empowered to draw up the contract of deed of such sale to the State, in connection with the Attorney General, and the contract is to be approved later by the Commissioners of the Land Office.

This is the largest addition that has been made to the lands owned by the State within the boundaries of Adirondack Park in many years. There are 2,807,760 acres in the area set apart for the State park, a good portion of which the State expects to acquire gradually. The State now owns about 600,000 acres within the Adirondack Park boundaries, and the Webb purchase will give the State title to about one-quarter of the total acreage in the Adirondack region within the State preserve.

Jesse Jones Hanged.

OZARK, Ark., Dec. 6.—Jesse Jones was hanged at 11:45 o'clock this morning.

Jones murdered Charles and Jesse Hibden, cousins, near Booneville, Logan County, Ark., Feb. 18, 1894. The men were selling cattle, and had hired Jones to drive for them. He killed them and attempted to dispose of the cattle, but was suspected of murder and arrested.

THE PRESIDENT HAS THE POWER

He May Prohibit Importations from Germany Should She Continue to Discriminate Against Us.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Davis of Minnesota, who is greatly interested in that part of the President's message referring to German discrimination against American meat products, and who believes that the excuse given that sanitary precaution dictates the exclusion of our meats is a mere pretense, adheres to the opinion he has held all along that the President, under an act approved Aug. 30, 1890, has power to constrain fair play on the part of any foreign nation that enjoys the benefits of trade with us. The act gives the President the power to prohibit importations from countries discriminating against us, "when he shall be satisfied" that the discrimination is practiced.

Senator Davis says that if the President should enforce the provisions of this law against Germany for a short time, there is little doubt that she would soon be found willing to make a place for American products without discrimination. He says that there are plenty of German imports upon which an embargo could be placed which would soon bring that Government to terms. He does not think it will be necessary for the present Congress to pass any additional legislation to secure the proper treatment of American products abroad.

As to the discrimination against insurance companies, there is no statute so strong as the one quoted to be employed against German corporations desiring to go into business in the United States. It is probable that legislation will be undertaken to cure the difficulty in that direction.

ATLANTA'S HUSTLING LESSON

J. SEAVER PAGE TELLS STUDENTS ABOUT MANHATTAN DAY.

Effect of the Exposition on the South —Praise for Seth Low—Fierce Competition in Business.

J. Seaver Page entertained the pupils of Packard's Business College and their friends yesterday morning with an address on the visit of the business men of this city to the Atlanta Exposition and the celebration of Manhattan Day. Among the visitors who listened to Mr. Page were School Commissioner Henry A. Rogers, James Talcott, and George E. Armstrong.

S. S. Packard, the Principal of the college, in introducing Mr. Page, said that the visit of the business men to Atlanta more than paid for itself. It was a delightful excursion and he felt that it paid him in the knowledge he had acquired, the acquaintances he had made, and the associations that had been formed.

"The New-York people," said Mr. Packard, "took Atlanta by storm, and one of the gentlemen I met down there said to me: 'Thirty years ago the Yankees came down here and captured the town, and now they have come down and captured it again, and we like the second capture better than the first.'"

When Mr. Page was introduced he said that it was the first time he had appeared before a business college, and then he went on to tell funny stories, which kept his audience in roars of laughter. He recited a humorous selection entitled "The Charity Dinner," which is a description of a dinner given by "The Society for the Distribution of Blankets and Top Boots to the Natives of the Cannibal Islands."

Mr. Page then gave a brief history of the movement which resulted in the visit to Atlanta. "We started out," said Mr. Page, "with our wives, our daughters and our sweethearts. The majority of the excursionists had never met before, but we soon got to know each other like the members of a picnic party. We all thawed out in the mellow atmosphere of the South, and the City of Atlanta opened out its arms to give the visitors a hearty welcome."

Mr. Page said that one great effect of the Atlanta Exposition will be to give an impetus to manufacturing in the South. In reference to the possibilities in this direction he read this extract from an article written by Clark Howell of The Atlanta Constitution:

The movement for an increase of foreign trade, which springs from necessity, has been stimulated by recent information, showing the extent to which American products have been manufactured abroad, and resold in other foreign countries. For instance, England sold to Japan in a year $17,000,000 worth of goods, and of this amount $14,000,000 consisted of cotton goods. Almost every pound of this came from the Southern States, but comparatively a small proportion of the $14,000,000 was paid to the Southern States for the cotton, four-ounce goods having been sold to Japan for as much per yard as England paid us per pound for cotton. This shows what the South could do to add to the profits of the cotton crop if the whole of it was manufactured in the neighborhood of the cottonfields.

In view of these facts, an important movement by New-England cotton spinners has developed within the last few months for the erection of extensive cotton mills in Georgia and other Southern States. Every week brings the news of some new enterprise of this kind, and if the present rate of investment is continued the bulk of cotton spinning and weaving will soon be done in the Southern States. This prospect has suggested the opportunity for a new conquest in the markets of South America, where Great Britain has, up to this date, held sway in the sale of cotton goods—the line which we should have monopolized.

The United States is the largest customer for the products of Latin America, but Latin America buys much less from this country than of Great Britain or France.

"This is the great problem that confronts the South," continued Mr. Page, "and the people there will have to hustle as they never hustled before.

"We were particularly fortunate in the choice of Seth Low, the President of Columbia College, as our orator, because he had been a business man with a good business training and this peculiarly fitted him for the task of representing the business men of New-York to the business men of the South. It was a business men's excursion and business men ruled the entire affair from beginning to end.

"President Low took for his theme the necessity for education, and I can only echo his sentiments. It was a new inspiration for me and left us all stronger and happier, with new pride in our city and new faith in her future.

"You, my young friends, are about to enter a world of fierce competition. You've got to hustle to get along. You've got to get up early and keep dusting. You'll have to hustle all the time, and if anything I have said will arouse in you that hustling feeling I shall not consider that my visit has been in vain."

Mr. Page, by request, recited a humorous selection, "The Feeding of the Blacke Filly," and this brought the exercises to a close.

"SIDE DOOR" OPENING TO CONTINUE

Newark's Police Commissioners Will Not Change Their Policy.

NEWARK, Dec. 6.—The Police Commisioners, it is said, have formally announced their intention not to change their method of handling the Sunday saloon question.

The announcement is believed to have been made in a letter sent this morning to the Rev. S. Edward Young, president of the Christian Citizenship Union. The text of the letter will not be furnished to the police by the Commissioners, and Mr. Young will not disclose it until after the letter shall have been laid before the Union.

The letter, however, is said to be couched in unequivocal language, declaring that the majority of the people of Newark favor "side door opening" Sunday and that the policy of permitting "side door" violations of the law will be continued.

Making a Big Bill for Prempeh.

From The London Daily News.

The war (?) expenses which King Prempeh will have to pay are mounting up. Last week a special train conveyed 250 tons of war stores from Woolwich to Liverpool; but this week the stores dispatched more than double that weight. They comprise many thousands of packages, and are being dispatched by goods train daily, officials from the Royal Arsenal having gone forward to superintend their shipment. Soldier labor is being largely utilized in addition to that of the ordinary civilian employes in moving the vast masses of military and commissariat stores which are being sent from Woolwich. It is rumored that the Royal Arsenal will require a supplementary grant from Parliament of £100,000 to defray the extra expenditure consequent upon the present war preparations. For additional carrier transport there have been about 10,000 natives engaged. Several ports will be established for supplies and medical stores along the line from Cape Coast Castle to Prahsu, and complete arrangements in this respect have already been made by Col. Ward, the Assistant Adjutant General for Supply and Transport, and Brigade Lieut. Col. Taylor, Principal Medical Office.

THE CHEAP MONEY CRAZE

Ex-Congressman Hendrix Discusses Free Silver.

THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN THINKING

No Converts from Sound-Money Advocates—The Movement Seems to Have Spent Its Force.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The bankers of Rochester held a banquet to-night at the Genesee Club, where ex-Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn, President of the National Union Bank of New-York City, delivered an address upon cheap-money crazes, as illustrated by the agitation for the free coinage of silver. Mr. Hendrix said in part:

The United States has lately been at school in finance. The most difficult subject known to experts in political economy has been grappled with by the people, and monetary science has been stripped of its jargon and put into the language of the popular assembly. No subject was ever so thoroughly thrashed out before the American people. From the college and the bank parlor to the nooning of the man with the short pipe, it has been under intense discussion.

He reviewed the arguments of the free silverites from the time the purchase of silver was stopped two years ago. He said:

They asked: Was the gold standard the oppressive instrument of a "money power?" Was it causing the falling prices of farm products? Was it responsible for the hard times? And the free silver agitators went forth to answer them. They did their work with much ability, persuasiveness, cunning, and dramatic effect. Their remedy was the free and unlimited coinage of silver, without waiting for the consent of any nation on the face of the earth; the restoration of silver to its place as "the money of the Constitution," the readjustment of debts, the inflation of prices; the increase of the volume of money, in short, a purely American system of finance. We wanted, they said, a National money—one that would not go abroad. Let our gold go, it was urged. We could use silver. Gold was not a good standard—it was dear and hard to get. Silver was a native product, and we should take care of our own. The law could make times better by opening the mints to silver. Prices would go up, and dollar wheat and ten-cent cotton would come again. So long as gold was the standard and a few held the gold, the masses were slaves. With whom did the Treasury contract when it wanted gold? The Wall Street bankers and the Rothschilds.

Like all cheap money crazes, this one started in the notion that the bankers and capitalists are against the people. But the American people think straight when they get their facts straight. They listened patiently, and gave the question the benefit of their common sense.

To the surprise of the free-silver agitators the prices of all staples began to rise, and they had to explain it as another trick of that mysterious "money power," whose citadel, abiding place, and identity are always left to the imagination. The "money power" is a Populistic term for the law of supply and demand.

Then it was shown that, instead of there being a great lack of money attainable, there was more money seeking investment in this country and abroad than there ever was before, and that those who had anything of value upon which to borrow money could get it at very small cost.

The speaker reviewed the affirmation that there was not "gold enough" to do the business of the world, and showed that there was not gold, silver, nickel, copper, and brass enough for that purpose. He ridiculed the specious appeal that was made on "National pride," that we should not allow England to dictate our standard of value. We might as well talk of England as dictating our preference for pure air and sunshine, the law of gravity, and our fondness for wheat bread; for when we want a standard of length or weight, we have to take those things that have length and weight.

Gold, it was urged, was the money of the rich, and silver the money of the poor. Therefore, there should be more silver. But the average citizen contended that to the extent of their earnings, both rich and poor got the same money, and all of it was now as good as gold, and, moreover, that the rich man used the bank checks and the poor man the cash, so that money was chiefly in the poor man's hands. So this argument went lame.

He demanded to know how 50 cents' worth of silver could be made a dollar by a free-coinage law. Where was the other 50 cents to come from?

Mr. Hendrix concluded as follows:

It is a grand spectacle to see a whole Nation assail with confidence a difficult question. It was a battle of the standards and a fight to the finish. The cheap money epidemic seems to have worked its own cure. No single new convert among the public men of our country has been made. Some former advocates of free silver have altered their views. The best answers to the agitators have come from the thickest of the fight. The recent elections went against the free silver candidates. There is no threat of any free coinage legislation at this session of Congress, and the election of 1896 must tell us how to finish the story of one of the most interesting of all the cheap money movements in history.

Several other addresses were made, in each one of which the silver-coinage theory was attacked.

PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR EUROPE

Steamships Sailing To-day Have Their Lists Well Filled.

Among those who are booked to sail for Europe to-day on the French Line steamship La Normandie are Capt. Bighetti, Count Bouthillier, Miss Barreau, Jean Chassin, P. Floquet, Eugène Jacqueau, Otto Moesch, C. M. Moore, Miss M. G. Reed, and Prof. H. Tournier.

On the Hamburg-American Line steamship Persia are Mrs. C. Culver, Christian Hattendorf, Dr. William T. Miller, Adolph Markiewicz, Albert Moser, Miss Helene Röppe, Mrs. Minna Rinseberger and Mr. and Mrs. Gotthard Schmaltz.

On the steamship Lucania of the Cunard Line are Prescott Hall Butler, A. Bowersax, Cecil Baring, H. Edwards Ficken, J. Duffus Harris, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Herrman, H. Poulton Lay, Col. Melladew, George G. Moore, H. McMaster, A. S. Orr, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Richardson, Capt. Tremaine, Thomas Taylor, and Col. and Mrs. Vaughan.

On the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. are Mr. and Mrs. F. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brooks, Dr. and Mrs. Ogden Backus, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch-Smith, A. W. Cole, W. B. Dinsmore, Miss Dinsmore, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Clark Emerson, Prof. Henry A. Frink, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Gilman, M. J. M. Galloway, Capt. and Mrs. W. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mason Hoppin, Capt. Charles King, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Longfellow, Prof. Alfred Momeni, Capt. and Mrs. J. Martini, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Loomis Nelson, Count and Countess Pieri, the Right Rev. Robert Seton, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill Wilson.

NO BLAME FOR THE OLYMPIA DISASTER

Coroner Fitzpatrick Discharges Engineer Thompson and His Assistant.

Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday began the inquest into the death of Andrew Huggan and Frederick Wentz, who were killed Nov. 26, by the explosion of a steam pipe in the engine room at Hammerstein's Olympia Theatre.

The policeman and the firemen who found the bodies testified, and the steam fitter, who put in the pipes, explained their location. They had been in use, he said, a week. Evidence from the engineer and the builder of the engines failed to throw any light on the cause of the explosion.

The jury and the Coroner visited the scene of the explosion in the afternoon, but nothing of importance was learned there. The jury brought in a verdict that Huggan and Wentz came to their death "by the bursting of an elbow in a supply pipe of an engine due to causes unknown to the jury." They recommended that in the future all steam pipes should be tested at the same time boilers connected with them are tested.

Coroner Fitzpatrick discharged John Thompson, the engineer, and Robert Taylor, an assistant, who have been under bond since the accident occurred.

Mr. and Mrs. Mellick's Golden Wedding.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 6.—The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Baltis P. Mellick was celebrated here last night at their home, on Lafayette Street. The aged couple are two of the founders of the Third Presbyterian Church here. The Rev. John T. Kerr, the pastor, delivered an address of congratulation.

Four generations of the family were present at the event. Mr. and Mrs. Mellick received several beautiful gifts. Guests were in attendance from New-York, Jersey City, Newark, Bound Brook, Sterling, and Elizabeth.

LABOR DAY AT ATLANTA EXPOSITION

Arrangements Made for a Grand Celebration Next Thursday.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 6.—Thursday, Dec. 12, will be Labor Day at the exposition, and great preparations are being made by local labor leaders to celebrate the day.

Gen. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the United States Bureau of Labor, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address. Grand Chief Conductor E. E. Clark, Grand Master Fireman F. P. Sargent, Grand Master Trainman P. H. Morrissey, and Grand Master Railway Track Foreman John T. Wilson have also promised to speak. The Order of Railway Track Foremen will be in session the day before, and several thousand are expected to be in attendance.

The local labor organizations are also expected to take part.

Quick Road to Fortune.

From The Chicago Times-Herald

If you want large sales and big margins sell people what they want. There is no money to be made in selling them what they ought to have.

HAD A FIGHT WITH TWO 'POSSUMS

Captured in the Cellar of a Fruit Dealer in Rahway, N. J.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 6.—Two 'possums were caught last night in the cellar of D. Russo, a fruit dealer, at the corner of Cherry and Irving Streets, within fifty yards of the Post Office and the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

Russo started down to the cellar about 11 o'clock last night, and on arriving at the foot of the ladder was confronted by two pair of glowing eyes. He secured a lamp and continued his investigation. After a hard fight, during which the lamp which he had laid on the floor, was extinguished, he finally caught the animals by the tails and killed them by banging their heads against the cellar wall.

Disappointed Audience.

From The Chicago Record.

Uncle George—Did you see the eclipse of the moon the other night, Ethel?

Little Ethel—No; we sat up late to see it, but the sky was so cloudy they didn't have it.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady giving up housekeeping desires a place for a most competent maid; excellent cook, and would do housework in very small family; chamberwork preferred. R., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North German girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress. 1,096 3d Av., between 64th and 65th Sts., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl as chambermaid; will assist with grown children; city or country. M. F., 342 East 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city references. M. T., Box 199, 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant girl; very neat, intelligent; $14 monthly. 75 West 11th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; both competent and reliable in their duties; in private family; willing, obliging; excellent personal reference. F., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; go out to cook dinner, luncheon, and do family cooking, by day or week; best city reference. Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; wife first-class cook; husband as butler; private family; best city references. French Couple, 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By North of Ireland young woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; can take full charge of kitchen; best city reference. Katie, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASH, and IRON, or DO HOUSEWORK. —By neat young girl; can also do waiting and chamberwork. 206 East 44th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By competent woman as thorough family cook and baker; city or country; first-class reference. Curry, 342 West 38th St., first floor.

COOK.—By woman as first-class American cook; city reference. Annie Frevors, 817 6th Av., ring second bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; references. Jenny, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—To do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; good city reference. 482 Amsterdam Av., Vealie's bell.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as cook for first-class people. 43 West 66th St.; ring Perdue's bell.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; wife as cook; husband as butler; first-class references. A. L., 238 West 31st St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and first-class laundress; good baker; in private family; city reference. M. M., 651 9th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl as cook and laundress; willing and obliging; city references. 595 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; good baker; able to take full charge of a kitchen; good reference. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By German cook; very clean and saving. Care of Miss Martin, 201 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in private family; wages, $35 to $40. Marie, 1,026 3d Av.

COOK.—By good French cook to do extras and day's. A. Hauser, 288 7th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Work at home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel, or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A fine fitter, designer; ladies' costumes, evening gowns, wraps; fur garments remodeled; home or out; daily, $2; excellent experience. Huguenin, 1,620 Broadway, store.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and trimmer; by the day; formerly with Redfern; evening dresses. Present employer, 134 East 117th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker in private family; $2.50 day. M. B., 130 West 27th St., care of Rolenger.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by day; expert cutter and fitter. 134 West 46th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat, respectable girl to do housework in small family; city references. 162 West 46th St.; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler; hairdresser; good packer; manicure; three years' references from Americans. Mlle. Galland, 154 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; good packer; experienced traveler; hairdresser, manicure; three years' references from Americans. Mlle. Galland, 154 West 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By American Protestant as maid and seamstress; two years' reference; good packer; will assist in other light work. Address, two days, L. F., 59 East 65th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress. M. D., 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough and careful laundress in private family; best families' reference; no objection to other work. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable first-class shirt, collar, cuff hand; will do some chamberwork end of the week; good reference. 138 West 62d St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; best of reference; lady can be seen. 266 1st Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private; best city references; will go out of city. N., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; has first-class reference. 519 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. M. A., 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Lady desires to procure situation for thoroughly competent infant's nurse; Protestant. Call, Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 3, at 40 East 36th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishwoman as infant's nurse; understands preparation of infant's foods; best of references. Selena S., 206 West 17th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Eight years' experience; best reference; lady can be seen. 1 West 39th St.

NURSEMAID.—By refined Protestant young woman, full charge of infant or grown children; strictly first-class family; excellent references. Mrs. Stamm, 79 Greenwich Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By an experienced young girl as parlormaid; personal city reference. M. W., 402 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French dressmaker; speaks several languages; with references; middle-aged; cutter, fitter; first-class; no objection to travel. Mrs. Remy, 40 Union Square.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to the country; good reference. 209 East 28th St. Hopkins.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress, who understands her business; best city reference. 135 East 27th St., corner Lexington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; thoroughly familiar with all duties of his position; has been several years with one employer, and has excellent references as to character and ability. Benson, 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a single man; speaks French and English; very honest; strictly sober; neat and industrious; best city references. F. H., Apartment No. 9, 118 Clinton Place.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent, reliable man; 32; willing to be useful; best city recommendations; last employer can be seen. J., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; twenty-eight years old; speaks good English; best city reference; two and a half years in last place. J. D., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as first-class butler in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. F. M., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Where second man is kept; English; well up with his work; good references. Butler, 32 East 12th St.

BUTLER.—First-class personal city references of long duration; city or country. L. D., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; four and a half years' good personal city reference. H. M., 207 West 20th St.

BUTLER.—5 feet 10 inches; slim; neat appearance; dress suit; wages, $55. Mr. Langton, 209 East 42d St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man, with best city references. G. L., 259 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Young; single; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness; highest recommendations from prominent families; stylish appearance; expert driver; temperate, obliging, respectful. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his coachman, Protestant, single, whom he can highly recommend in every particular as first-class coachman. L. M., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man; married; understands his business; turns out everything in his charge in first-class style; capable of taking charge of private stable; honest, sober; good reference. M. C., 94 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—By a respectable young man; is willing to do any kind of work around gentleman's place; six years' first-class reference; last employer can be seen. A., 304 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; willing and obliging, and can furnish the best of city references; last and former employer can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Scotch; single; height, 5 feet 10 inches; thoroughly understands his duties; understands the care of fine horses, carriages, &c.; employer can be seen at Buckingham Hotel. Coachman, Box 231, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Young; single; unexceptionable recommendations; thoroughly experienced; stylish, careful driver; moderate expectations; temperate. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; good city driver in all harness, and has first-class reference for city and country. T. H. W., Riverside Stables, 141 West 100th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single Englishman; is willing and obliging; first-class personal references as to abilities. B. D., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man as coachman; twelve years' reference; last employer can be seen. H. Sheridan, 211 East 56th St.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—Will take care of furnaces, 45th to 52d St., between Madison and 6th Avs.; city reference. J. Kell, 923 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands the business; hothouse, landscape, vegetables; A1 reference. Gardener, 40 East 43d St., flower store.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A gentleman giving up horses for the Winter desires a position for his second man, whom he can highly recommend. P. M., 683 Madison Av.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER. —By young Englishman; first-class references; thoroughly competent. L. B., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Age, 26; best city references. J. Robinson, 159 East 39th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a competent young man to take care of furnaces, windows, brasses, &c., in a private family; good reference. J. K., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—By a first-class Englishman; excellent references; to travel or otherwise. L., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By an Englishman; first-class; excellent references. Valet, 32 East 12th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By respectable colored man as waiter in private family; neat and tidy; can give personal reference from last employer; willing and obliging. B. B., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

HARDWOOD FLOORS RENOVATED, POLished equal to new by experienced hand. John McMahon, Winfield, L. I.

JANITOR.—By a German, married, as janitor; is capable and industrious; good references from last employer. Joe Doerr, 332 East 22d St.

MASSAGE.—By graduate, at residences or office. Mrs. Gelhaar, 1,179 Broadway, near 28th St.

PORTER.—By a young man, Swede, in store or factory, as porter; best references. Victor, 206 West 17th St.

THIRD or ODD MAN.—By an Englishman, lately landed, with good private family. K., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

TWO SCHOOLBOYS, BROTHERS, WOULD like work on Saturdays; 14 and 16 years old; can furnish reference. J. D. F., 412 4th Av., top bell.

Help Wanted—Males.

AGENTS WANTED for a new paying business; send your address to-day for samples and full particulars free. CHAS. MARSHALL, Lockport, N. Y.

THE "SHORT AD" PAGE.

The Beaver and the Leaky Pail.

From The Woman's Journal.

A college professor in Maine tells how he convinced a friend who did not believe that beavers could build dams. He bought a baby beaver of a hunter, and sent it to his skeptical friend.

The creature became a great pet in the house, but showed no signs of wanting to build a dam, until one Monday morning a leaky pail full of water was put on the floor of the back kitchen. The beaver was there. He was only a baby, to be sure, but the moment he saw the water oozing out of a crack in the pail, he scampered into the yard, brought in a chip, and began his work.

His owner was called, and watched the little fellow, very much astonished at what he saw. He gave orders to have the pail left where it was, and the industrious beaver kept at his work four weeks, when he had built a solid dam all around the pail.

Negro by Brevet.

From The Youth's Companion.

The story is told of a soldier of the Army of the Potomac who had his own ideas as to his financial value, as well as the method by which that value could be realized.

He was a white man, and was detailed for service as a teamster in a train which was driven for the most part by negroes. The negroes were hired at the rate of $25 per month, but the white soldier received no more than his regular pay of $16.

He appeared somewhat dissatisfied with this arrangement, and made an application to his Captain.

"I should like," he said, gravely, "to be appointed a negro by brevet, and be assigned to duty in accordance with my brevet rank!"

Surprised.

From The Christian Advocate.

Eccentricities of appetite as to quantity and quality are far more common than many suppose and more extraordinary. Two clergymen of New-England—one a gourmand, the other abstemious—were dining together. The abstemious looked with wonder and horror upon his colleague. The lady of the house, delighted to see the latter eat, brought on dish after dish, until at last his wondrous capacity was overtaxed, and he exclaimed, "Madam, I cannot eat everything." Said the other, "You surprise me!"

Awkward at Times.

From The Boston Transcript.

The bicycle is well enough on a good country road, but in the crowded city streets it is about as awkward to manage as the pack of cards when your pastor drops in suddenly.

In Chicago.

From The Chicago Record.

"Why do you look so gloomy, Tompkins?"

"You know my best girl is one of those 'new women'? Well, I'm puzzled to decide whether I ought to ask her to marry me or wait for her to propose."

The Professor's New Chair.

From The St. Louis Mid-Continent.

A Far Western editor refers to an "accomplished tonsorial artist who has accepted a chair in the finest shaving parlor in the city."